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Fifth Census of Canada, 1911—Volume VI—Occupations of the people.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915. Volume 1, Parts a b and A to L; Volume III, Parts V to Z. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 7 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume II, Parts M to U. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume IV, part ZZ. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange, dividends, remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part I.—Canadian Trade (Imports in and Exports from Canada). Presented by Sir George Foster, January 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916; (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*d*. Report of the Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Part V.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to December 31, 1915, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1916-17. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Part I.—Excise. Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, February 18, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 1, 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15c. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1914-15, pursuant to Section 8, Chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell January 24, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 31, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1914. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1914.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada held during the year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Ottawa River Storage for year 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

19b. Interim Report of the Commission appointed to examine into certain general conditions of Transportation bearing on the economic problem of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, April 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 4, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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20c. Tenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, May 16, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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21. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1914-1915.—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1914-15. Marine.—Steamboat Inspection Report.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Casgrain, January 13, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, May 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*c*. Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Fourteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for year ended March 31, 1915.
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25*e*. British Columbia Hydrographic Surveys .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*f*. Manitoba Hydrographic Surveys, 1912-14.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*g* Report of the Chief Medical Officer Department of the Interior, for 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 19, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 19, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, February 28, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1914. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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30. The Civil Service List of Canada for 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

31. Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, March 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 23, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Sam Hughes, February 21, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35*a*. Employment for the Expeditionary Forces after the war. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Eighth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigations of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27.

37. Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*a*. Supplement to the Report of the Naval Service—Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*b*. Natural History of the Herring. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1914-1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, January 13, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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41. Copies of Orders in Council authorizing Regulations for the Department of Naval Service in accordance with Section 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 2864, dated the 4th December, 1915, Payment of Separation Allowance in the case of Warrant Officers.

P.C. 3009, dated 21st December, 1915, with reference to application of the Naval Discipline Act, etc., for the Government of the Naval Volunteer Force.

P.C. 63/422, dated 15th October, 1915, with reference to appointment of Assistant Paymasters in charge.

P.C. 2267, dated 25th September, 1915, with reference to regulations for payment of "Detained Pay."

P.C. 93/2151, dated 17th September, 1915, with reference to allowances to officers and men employed on coding and decoding duties, etc.

P.C. 1712, dated 21st July, 1915, with reference to scheme of pensions for officers and men of the Royal Canadian Forces, etc.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

P.C. 748, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to institution of the ratings of rangetaker first and second class in the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 58/1470, dated 24th June, 1915, with reference to increase in amount of Separation Allowance to a motherless child from 3s. to 5s.

P.C. 85/1158, dated 20th May, 1915, with reference to revision of amounts payable on account of Separation Allowance to dependents of Royal Canadian Naval Permanent Ratings.

P.C. 756, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to payment of Allowances to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for performance of duties which carry with them an Allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*a*. First Supplement to Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

43. Orders in Council relating to the European War, from 29th April, 1915, to 12th January, 1916, both inclusive. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

44. Copy of New Rules of Court passed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta, under the authority of Section 576 of the Criminal Code, at meeting of 27th November, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1915, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 24, 1916...*Not printed.*

47. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19 of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by Chapter 38, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Return of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 63, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to provide for the Government of the Yukon Territory." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1915. Presented January 25, 1916...*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

55. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

72. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th February, 1916, appointing Robert A. Pringle, of the city of Ottawa, one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, and His Honour D. B. MacTavish, Judge of the County Court for the County of Carleton, a Commission, under the Inquiries Act, to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the origin of the recent disastrous fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72a. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Also copy of evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, May 16, 1915.
Printed for sessional papers only.

73. Copy of Order in Council, No. P.C. 162, dated 29th January, 1916,—Establishment of the rank of wireless operator in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve and regulations for the proper government thereof. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Copy of Orders in Council, No. P.C. 183, dated 31st January, 1916,—Regulations governing the payment of allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Service acting as interpreters. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74a. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 54/601, dated 16th March, 1916, authorizing payment of messing allowance to Royal Naval Reserve Officers. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 29, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Communication from the Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London, Sir George Perley, enclosing a report on the Canadian Hospital at Dinard by Dr. Rallier du Baty, Chief Surgeon at the said hospital. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

76. A communication from the Right Honourable A. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, to His Royal Highness the Governor General, enclosing a copy of the Imperial Parliamentary Debates (House of Commons, 10th January) on a resolution which was adopted by that House, as follows:—"That with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy." Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers

77. Correspondence between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Prime Minister 1914-1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Correspondence between the International Nickel Company and the Prime Minister. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports on the claims of Sealers of British Columbia under the last treaty with the American Republic. Presented February 9, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

80. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th April, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Alberta for the service of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

81. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Saskatchewan, for the services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, and other documents relating to the application of Wasyl Piniański for the patent of the southwest quarter section 5, township 25, range 4, west second principal meridian, Office File No. 1752484. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. MacNutt*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all affidavits, letters, telegrams and other correspondence during the years 1914 and 1915 in reference to the S.E. 7-1-13 west 2nd meridian, now the 160-acre homestead of Frank Strubell, between the Department of the Interior or the Minister, or any officer of the Department and the Land Office at Weyburn and Estevan, and with all parties who endeavoured to secure or assisted in securing homestead entry for the said land. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed to make an investigation into the increase in the cost of living in Canada and the causes which have occasioned or contributed to such result. Presented by February 16, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

84*a*. Synopsis of exhibit by the Statistical Branch, Department of Labour, laid before the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 29, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

85. Report of delegation representing the Government of Canada at the Ninth Annual Congress held under the auspices of the World's Purity Federation at San Francisco, July 18-24, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 16, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and correspondence which led to the convening of the conference of local governments which took place in Ottawa during the month of October last; together with all the proceedings and resolutions of the said conference. Presented February 17, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the purchase by the Government of the several parcels of land now comprised in the Experimental Farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all applicants for bounty under the Deep Sea Fisheries Act, from the districts of Ecum Secum, Marie Joseph, Spanish Ship Bay, and Liscombe, county of Guysborough, N.S., for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, distinguishing between applications that have been accepted and the bounty paid, and those that have been rejected, and also the reasons for such rejections, if any. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the fractional areas of homestead lands, or otherwise, in the province of Saskatchewan, sold in the year 1915, the name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing a copy of the prospectus, rates of interest, the effective interest, the net yield, commission charges, printing charges and other charges, in connection with the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars, and also in connection with the loan of forty-five million dollars made at New York in 1915. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

91. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the number of subscribers in the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars which were in the sum of $1,000 or under, and the number of other subscriptions in multiples of $1,000. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered trousers, breeches, and pantaloons since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many trousers, breeches and pantaloons have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these trousers, breeches and pantaloons. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing the number of appointments to the Inside Service and to the Outside Service since October, 1911, of persons resident in the county of Wright, the number of dismissals from the service since October, 1911; the number of resignations from the service since above date; with the names of parties at whose request such resignations, if any, were tendered. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The names of the persons who have successfully passed the Civil Service examination in the province of Quebec since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. 2. The number of such persons who have been called upon to enter the Civil Service. 3. The number in each grade of those who have pased such examinations with success. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, papers and telegrams in any way referring to the application of Aenas McKinnon, of Iron Mines, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95a. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of any kind, referring in any way to the application of Anes or Angus McKinnon, of Iron Mines or Orangedale, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Bounty. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.
Not printed.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a copy of the claim of Captain Stephen Paul, owner of the steamer *Rhoda*, for the destruction of his ship, as a wreckage, by the Department of Marine, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters and telegrams, or any other written communications which passed between the Minister of Railways and Canals and J. C. Douglas, Esq., M.P.P., of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, between the 1st of January and the last of December, 1914, and of all letters and telegrams between the Minister of Customs and Public Works, and the Postmaster General, and the said J. C. Douglas during the above period, in respect to the dismissal, appointment or restoration to office of Government officials. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98a. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other papers relative to the granting of a Conciliation Board to the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, in the county of Pictou, in the autumn of 1915. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the number of miles of telegraph lines, and the locations, erected in the county of Inverness, each year since 1896, to the present day, with the cost of each line. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, letters, telegrams and contracts relative to a mail contract from Noel to Maitland, in the county of Hants, and relative to the warding of the same under contract. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of the petition addressed to the Post Office Department for the establishment of the rural mail delivery route in the county of Shefford, known as Warden No. 1, and of all letters, telegrams reports and other communications connected therewith. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the Strathcona constituency, their location and date of establishment, and all rural routes under consideration at the present time. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103a. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a return showing the location of all rural mail routes in the present constituency of Strathcona, the date of their inception, and the location of routes at present under consideration. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, petitions, reports and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail delivery route, for the purpose of giving postal service to the districts of Hodson and Toney Mills, county of Pictou. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and memorials received by the Honourable Postmaster General or the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, since January 1, 1912, relating to the contract for carrying the mail across Lemon Ferry, in the county of Richmond, N.S., and also of all replies thereto. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing how many rural mail delivery routes have been opened during the last fiscal year, in what counties, and at what cost in each county. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of Government, and the Pilot Commissioners of the harbour and district of St. Anns, in the county of Victoria, during the years 1914 and 1915, in respect to the removal or dismissal of Daniel Buchanan from the office of pilot of said harbour or district. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

117. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all evidence, reports, memoranda or Orders in Council, relative to the retirement or dismissal from the customs service at the Port of Halifax, of A. J. Crosby, Thomas Lynch and J. B. Naylor. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, evidence of witnesses at the investigation, and reports thereon, in relation to the claim of Alexandre D. Doucet, of Beresford, N.B., for cattle killed on the Intercolonial Railroad on May 25, 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and agreements between the Department of Railways and Canals, and any official thereof, including the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, regarding the installation of the McQueen Siding, so-called, at Shediac, in the province of New Brunswick, and the subsequent removal thereof. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return of all sums of money expended, respectively, during the present fiscal year by the Department of Public Works, chargeable to capital account, for public buildings and harbours and rivers, by provinces, designating in detail the purposes of such expenditure. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the purchase of a site for the post office building at Bear River, N.S. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, pay-sheets, pay-rolls, receipts and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the extension or repairs on the public breakwater at Port Morien, in South Cape Breton, during 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any official thereof, and any person or persons in reference to the proposed retirement from office of the present keeper of the lighthouse at Cape Jourmain, in the county of Westmorland. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence or any of its branches, and the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the using of the immigration or quarantine buildings at McNab's Island and Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S., for military purposes, and particularly for their use by the 63rd Regiment, Overseas Contingent. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers appointed and employed for immigration or quarantine purposes at Halfax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, together with the date of appointment of each, their salary, and in each case designating whether they or any of them are still in the service of the Government, and when not, the date when the service ceased. Presented March 1, 1916. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names of the different tenderers for the carrying of the mails from the rural boxes established in the counties of l'Assomption and Montcalm down to the present day. 2. The figure of each of such contracts, and the name of the tenderer to whom each of such contracts has been awarded, and for what sum. 3. If any contracts were given without tender. If so, to whom, and for what amount. Presented March 2, 1916.— *Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Labour Department and the workingmen at Thetford Mines prior, during, or after the last strike in that vicinity, and of all other papers relating thereto. Presented March 2, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

149. Fenian Raid Bounties—to whom paid in Queens County, N.S.—(*Senate*).. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since 4th August, 1914, dealing with members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the following particulars: Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents; money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers; and pay allowances or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service, and after their return from active service, because of disablement from any cause. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers employed and designated in the years 1914 and 1915, in the examination of recruits in the county of Pictou, and of any changes in the list of said officers in said period. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said counties whose applications have been rejected; and the names and addresses of all applicants from said counties whose applications have not been disposed of. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, who have been paid Fenian Raid Bounty; the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, N.S., who have made application for said bounty and who have not yet received it. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons who received bounty. Raid Bounty was paid in the county of Halifax, N.S., to date. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).* *Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1915, for a copy of all applications received for Fenian Raid Bounty from residents of the county of Hants, N.S.; also the names of persons who have been paid the bounty and those who have been refused it in said county; with the reasons for refusal, and showing the number of applications that have not yet been dealt with. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its resident engineer of the district, and all other persons concerning the construction of a bridge between Ile Perrot and Ste. Ann de Bellevue, and Ile Perrot and Vaudreuil. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters and correspondence between A. Bellemare, Esq., M.P., and the Government, or any member thereof, in connection with the construction of the post office at Louiseville. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. E. Patenaude, Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. And also a statement of the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. W. B. Nantel, when Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot.*
Not printed.

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, title deeds, papers, notarial deeds or private writings in connection with the sale, donation or transfer, by the estate of Alex. Fraser, of Rivière du Loup, to the Government or the Railway Department, for the Intercolonial, the lot of land or part of the lot of land, at the east of the Intercolonial bridge at Rivière du Loup, at a place called Gauvreau Yard; also of all correspondence in this connection. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Report of the Federal Plan Commission on a general plan for the cities of Ottawa and Hull, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, correspondence and other documents whatsoever relating to the post office and the postmaster of the Parish of St. Esprit, in the county of Montcalm, from October, 1911, to the present day. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Seguin.*
Not printed.

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail from Inverness to Margaree Harbour. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the tenders and awarding of the contract for carrying the mails between the tram cars and the post office at Glace Bay, South Cape Breton. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all papers, memoranda, correspondence, reports, etc., in connection with the dismissal of John E. Hallamore, as postmaster at Upper New Cornwall, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, and of all documents of all kinds in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail to Eastern Harbour and Pleasant Bay. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all war orders obtained by the Dominion Steel Corporation of Sydney, Nova Scotia. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of the war orders given to the Montreal Street Railway Company. Presented March 10, 1916.— *Mr. Fortier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Report of the International Commission pertaining to the St. John river. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all the wrecks which have taken place on the St. Lawrence river from 1867 until 1916, inclusive. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents regarding the proposed public building in Prince Rupert for post office and other purposes, and regarding the land proposed for such public building and the purchase of such land. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

183. Return to an Address to H's Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order dismissing Mr. Bayfield from the position of Superintendent of Dredging in British Columbia; and also a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order appointing J. L. Ne'son in his place. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports and documents concerning the surveys made by the Federal Government during the autumn of 1914 of Lake Matapedia and the river of the same name down to the village of Amqui. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*. ..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of the pension list in force in Canada for disabled soldiers and of all petitions, letters or other documents relating to the amendment or readjustment of the same. Presented March 14, 1916.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams between the Government, the engineers, and all other persons concerning the building of the post office at Rigaud; also of the amounts of money paid to divers persons for such building, furnishing, the land, the care of the grounds and other works. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the constituency of Medicine Hat, with their location and date of establishment; and also all rural mail routes now being established or under consideration at the present time in the same constituency. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187a. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The reason for the delay in the establishment of the rural mail routes, reported under consideration, in the constituency of Medicine Hat. 2. When these routes were first applied for. 3. If the applications possessed the required number of signatures. 4. If tenders have been invited. If so, for what routes. 5. Why the lowest tenders were not accepted, and the routes established. 6. If any tenders are being invited for these routes. 7. If there is a likelihood of any of these routes being operated immediately. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Buchonan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, investigations and reports relating to the dismissal of Joseph Fleming, conductor Intercolonial Railway, and in regard to his reinstatement. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, telegrams, communications and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hubert Paquin, postmaster of St. Gilbert de Portneuf. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Delisle.* *Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its Inquiry Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Bergeron, and all other persons, concerning the inquiry, the dismissal and replacing of the postmasters of the different post offices mentioned below; and of all correspondence relating to the appointments of the present postmasters who replace the former ones, who had been either dismissed or replaced for one reason or another:—St. Lazare Village, Vaudreuil Station, Pointe Fortune, Val des Eboulis, Mont Oscar, St. Justine de Newton, Ste. Marthe. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer.* *Not printed.*

191. Dismissal of Mr. Chisholm, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Saskatchewan.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, rank and military qualifications of the officers on the Headquarters Staff of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Areas, including those on Staffs of Camps and Schools of Instruction, on October 1, 1915. 2. The names of those of the above who on that date had volunteered, taken the oath and been attested for overseas service. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many persons have been employed by the Department of Militia since the beginning of the war in the examining, appraising or testing of materials, such as clothing, harness, etc., purchased for military purposes. 2. How many of such employees are practical trades people, experts, or otherwise experienced persons in the respective callings connected with the various materials as purchased. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds referring in any way to the application of Mrs. Flora McIntyre, of River Dennis, Inverness County, N.S., for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty of her late husband, Angus McIntyre, late of River Dennis. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, dates of appointment, post office addresses at time of appointment, and former occupations of the censors employed by the Militia Department at Louisburg and North Sydney, Nova Scotia. 2. The names of all the said censors who are also decoders, and the names and addresses of all who are employed in the censorship service at the above points. 3. The amount paid to each censor or decoder since the 4th of August, 1914, up to the 1st February, 1916, or to any party or person in connection with the censorship or decoding services at the above places. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. McKenie.*
Not printed.

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and all other papers relative to the creation of a Board of Conciliation, during the year 1915, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in regard to the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, in the county of Pictou. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a list of the employees in the Dominion Police Force, with the salary of each of them. Presented March 20, 1916. —*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government have taken cognizance of the following article published in the Montreal "Gazette" on November 1, 1915:—"Canadian Help Comes from Sale of Gift Flour. Foodstuffs not Needed by the English Poor were Bought for Belgian Relief.—Funds to Aid East Coast.—Hon. Walter Long Suggested to Canadian Government that $750,000 be Allotted, and Latter Agreed.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, October 31,—'Canada's aid to the east coast towns of England, which are suffering through the war, is the subject of some misconception,' said Sir George Perley to-day. In a statement in the Commons, Hon. Walter Long said that the necessary funds for a Government scheme of help for hotel and lodging house keepers had been generously provided by the Canadian Government. This gave rise to the idea that the Dominion was taking a new step, but the fact is that no money is coming from Canada. Of the flour sent by Canada a year ago to relieve distress in England, very little was distributed, as poverty was in no way abnormal. Some 400,000 bags of this flour were transferred to the American committee for Belgian relief, which purchased them. The money paid for this flour being in the hands of the Local Government Board, Hon. Walter Long, as President of the Board, suggested to Sir George Perley that this might be utilized for the relief of the east coast towns where the season had been ruined owing to the lack of railway facilities and the disinclination of the public to visit the east coast because of the possibility of German naval or aerial raids. The Dominion Government acquiesced in this proposal, and the sum of $750,000, part of the proceeds of the sale of the flour, has now been allotted for this purpose. Canada's generosity will therefore go to alleviate the distress of a large number of better-class people, who are direct sufferers from the war, instead of the destitute poor, for whom it was intended, but who, it develops, were not in need of it." 2. Whether the said article is accurate. If not, in what respect it is inaccurate. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau.*
Not printed.

198a. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that the following extract from an article was published on the 12th January, 1915, in the Montreal "Gazette":—

"Distress Caused in England by War is Negligible.—Comparatively Small Portion of Colonial Gifts Used for National Relief.—Much Went to Belgians.—War Office also took Large Share.—Salvation Army has Scheme Requiring Canadian Co-operation.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, January 11.—Very satisfactory evidence of the comparative absence in England of any distress caused by the war is furnished by a report on the special work of the Local Government Board arising out of the war, which was issued to-day as a White Paper. The action by Noel Kershaw, dealing with the disposition of the gifts from the Colonies, shows that only a small part of the goods allocated has been required for relieving the distress of civilians.

"The following is the disposition of the 940,530 bags of flour received from Canada: To the local committees for the relief of distress, 90,474; to the Belgian Refugees Committees, 1,691; transferred to the War Office, 99,760; further offer to the War Office, 300,000; to the Belgian Relief Commission, 443,886; sold, owing to damage, 4,719." 2. Who had charge of accepting delivery and the shipping of this flour. 3. Whether the Government have any information of the shortage of 59,430 bags of flour, alleged in said article. If not, what became of the flour that was short. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the amounts contributed from the constituency of Medicine Hat for machine guns, and by whom contributed or forwarded. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, recommendations and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the appointment of the postmaster at West Roachdale, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, to take the place of J. H. McGuire, deceased. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

211a. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents relating to the dismissal or resignation of Dr. W. T. Patton, from the service of the Veterinary Inspection Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Coutts, Alberta, and his re-appointment and later dismissal or resignation. Presented May 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

212. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a copy of all accounts, telegrams, letters, bills of costs and other documents relating to the case of J. P. Dionne against the King, before the Exchequer Court, in which case Mr. Leo Bérube was attorney and Mr. E. H. Cimon was counsel, both being lawyers of Fraserville. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

212a. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams and letters from Leo Berube, lawyer, M.P.P., to the Minister of Justice, relating to the production of the official and public documents asked for by C. A. Gauvreau, M.P., in the case of J. P. Dionne vs. The King, and of any answers of the Minister of Justice to such telegrams and letters. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

213. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial authorities in connection with the purchase of horses, and the prohibiting of the export of horses. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and documents of all kinds relating to the visits of a fair wage officer to New Glasgow, N.S., in connection with the schedule of wages of men employed in works making shells at that place. Presented March 28, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

215. Copy of Order in Council P.C. No. 634, dated 24th March, 1916, *re* the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods including nickel, nickel ore and nickel matte, to certain foreign ports. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 28, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, memoranda, etc., relating to the construction of a launch way and boat house at Bear Cove Beach, Halifax County, N.S., and completed in 1914. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a detailed statement of the expenditure last year at McNair's Cove, Nova Scotia, giving the names of the workmen, the number thus employed, the amount paid to each; also the amount paid for supplies and material, and the names of the persons to whom the same was paid. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, receipts, etc., in connection with the construction of a wharf at Shad Bay, Halifax County, N.S., in 1914 and 1915. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Whether the Government has received any complaints as to the manner of supplying clothing to the Royal Military College, or as to its fit, workmanship or materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 2. If so, from whom such complaints have been received. 3. On what grounds. 4. What form the complaint was in. 5. The nature of the complaint. 6. If the Government is aware as to whether or not there has been dissatisfaction as to the fit, workmanship and materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 7. If it is true, as alleged, that the late Commandant of the Royal Military College, Colonel Crowe, before he left, recommended a change of system for the supply of clothing, and outlined the features of such a system. 8. If so, the details of the plan suggested. 9. To what extent the plan suggested by Colonel Crowe was adopted. If not adopted, why not. 10. Whether the present Commandant of the Royal Military College made any suggestions as to a change in the system of supplying clothing to the cadets. 11. If so, the changes which he suggested. Presented March 30, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

220. Escape of alien enemies from detention camps at Amherst, N.S.—(*Senate*)..*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail route from Alma, through Sylvester and Loch Broom, and as to the closing of the post offices at Sylvester and Loch Broom. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, letters, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of rural mail route from Scotsburn to North Scotsburn, Rogers Hill and Hardwood Hill, and as to the closing of any post offices on said route. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions in the possession or under the control of the Post Office Department having reference to the dismissal of Postmaster McRitchie at North River Centre, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, and to the appointment of Neil McLeod in his place. Presented April 5, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

233. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, recommendations and other papers or documents in the possession of the Postmaster General or his department, relating to the dismissal of James Hall, Postmaster at Milford Haven Bridge, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of Guy O'Connor, as his successor. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

234. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a report showing the apportioning of electoral polling divisions in Manitoba, made by judges under authority of the Dominion Elections Act, 7-8 Edward VII, Chapter 26. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all profiles, reports, correspondence and all documents concerning the construction of a viaduct at Amqui, on the Intercolonial Railway, at the place called Traverse Dubé, Dubé Crossing; also of the plans of properties belonging to the Intercolonial Railway at Amqui, and of the land leased to the Municipality of Amqui, with a copy of the lease affecting such land. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing the number of horses bought for remounts in Alberta, the persons from whom they were purchased, and the amount paid for each horse. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan.* *Not printed.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Who has been furnishing food, clothing and other necessary supplies to the soldiers at North Sydney and Sydney Mines, since the 4th August, 1914, to the 1st February, 1916. 2. The names and amounts paid to each, and amounts due to each on 1st February, 1916, over and above what has already been paid. 3. Whether the said supplies of all kinds were obtained or called for by public tender. If so, how the tenders were called, and who the tenderers were. 4. If the contracts for such supplies were always given to the lowest tenderer. 5. The names of those who tendered, and the figures of the tenders in each case. 6. The different methods by which tenders were invited, and for what classes of merchandise or supplies. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. ..*Not printed.*

238. Order in Council No. P.C. 680, dated 23rd March, 1916, respecting the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the case of disputes between employers and employees affecting the delivery of war supplies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, April 6, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all the evidence taken by the Commission appointed to inquire into claims for damages made against the Militia Department in the town of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and of the report made upon each claim or case, said claims being for damages to lands and other property. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

240 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff.* *Not printed.*

240a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence relating to the recent appointment of a lightkeeper at Arisaig, N.S. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st March, 1916:—For a copy of all papers, letters and all correspondence regarding the passport granted to W. F. Bauman, an alien enemy. The said Bauman is a Bavarian.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other communications sent to the Government or any member or department thereof before 15th August, 1914, pointing out the necessity of granting relief to the settlers in the drouth-stricken area of Alberta. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents relating to the survey in the harbour of Pictou, for a proposed new bridge, by the Railway Department; and also a statement showing the amounts paid in connection with said survey, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the purposes for which they were paid. Presented April 11, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many clerks there are in the Finance Department who belong to and are paid from the outside service vote and who work in the inside service. 2. The names of said clerks. 3. Salary paid to each. 4. How long each has been in the service of the Department. 5. If all or any of these clerks have passed any examination. If so, what examination and on what date or dates. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

266. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The number of permanent employees in the Department of Inland Revenue in 1915-16. 2. How many there will be in 1916-17. 3. How much money was paid in salaries for temporary employees in each of the following years: 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16. 4. The names of the temporary employees and the dates of their appointment, respectively. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 14th instant, showing the number of men recruited up to the first day of April, 1916.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

268. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 23rd day of March, 1916, of all papers and documents dealing with the escapes and the liberation of alien enemy prisoners from the detention camp situated at Banff, in the province of Alberta. Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

269. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1 Whether there is a Director of Recruiting and Organizations in England for the Canadian Service. 2. If so, his name and duties. 3. The number employed upon his staff. 4. The total expenses of his staff. Presented April 28, 1916... .. ..*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 11th instant:—For a copy of an application made by Rev. Isaac Hunter Macdonald, of Kintore, Ontario, to the Militia Department for a position of chaplain or major; also, of all copies of letters, papers or telegrams either recommending or opposing said application.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

271. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions received by the Governor General in Council requesting the disavowal of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Chapter 45, 5 George V, 1915, concerning the School Commission of the Roman Catholic Schools of the City of Ottawa, and of all documents, memoranda, reports, letters and correspondence concerning the said petitions for disavowal, or concerning the said Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, 5 George V, Chapter 45. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

271a. Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice transmitting to Lieutenant Governor of Ontario copy of petition from Samuel Genest and others, praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice on the Statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's reign (1915). Report of Prime Minister of Ontario on petition relating to the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Presented May 3, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

272. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, correspondence and contracts between the Quebec Harbour Commission and Benjamin Demers, of the parish of St. Nicolas, county of Lévis, concerning the purchase of the St. Nicolas quarry. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Bourassa*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing a list of vessels belonging to the Canadian Government which are on service under the provision of the Canadian Naval Act, and of all vessels not now in service and their present condition and suitability for service, and also for a copy of all letters, petitions or communications had by or with the Government in regard to the establishment of a Canadian Naval Brigade. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

274. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and papers, including the report of Charles Bruce, engineer, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the construction of a bait freezer at White Head, Nova Scotia. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*

Not printed.

275. Duplicate Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of 25,000 shovels of special pattern, mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 2302, dated 4th September, 1914, on page 38 of memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, and also relating to any further purchases of such shovels. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

276. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, offers, tenders, reports, contracts and documents relating to the sale or other disposal of small arms ammunition since 4th August, 1914. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

284. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in the Public Service of any and every Department of the Government of Canada, in the counties of Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Guysborough, Antigonish and Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia. Presented May 4, 1916. —*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. .

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295a. Correspondence in respect to the offer of sale to the Government of Canada of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway and the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 16, 1916.
Not printed.

296. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, etc., relating to the transfer by the Government of Ontario to the Government of Canada, of the rights held by the former in the lakes, dams, etc., contiguous to or forming a part of the Trent Valley Waterways System. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Graham.*
Not printed.

297. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1916, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters and other documents in connection with the decision to locate an interior storage elevator at Calgary, Alberta. Presented May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

298. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing the plan and description of the proposed permanent harbour quay line in the harbour at Pictou, and for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the establishment of the same. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. ..Not printed.*

299. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, offers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the arrangements for the handling of freight and coal at Pictou, in connection with the boats engaged in the winter service between Pictou and Prince Edward Island during the year 1914-1915, and during the present season. Presented May 18, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. .. ..Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1915

[No. 27—1916.]

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, October, 1915.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1915.

Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915.

The year has been a quiet and comparatively uneventful one for the Indians. At the time of writing my last report it was feared that the trade disadvantages attributable to the war would cause untoward hardship. I am now glad to say that the Indians passed the winter exceptionally well, and that there has been very little destitution among them. In agricultural and other pursuits their earnings present a most creditable showing in view of the unfavourable climatic conditions and the general industrial depression.

A novel and pleasing feature of the past departmental year was the visit to Ottawa and tour of Canadian Indian reserves by Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States. Last August a letter was received from Mr. George Vaux, jr., chairman of the board, with the request that the secretary should be permitted to make a first-hand study of the management of Indian affairs in Canada, with a view to obtaining suggestions which might be of use to their Government. This communication was viewed with interest and favour, and accordingly, on August 27, Mr. Abbott arrived in Ottawa, where he remained for a few days, after which he spent a fortnight going over the reserves in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Abbott returned to Ottawa on September 10, and on the following day left for the West, where he was occupied for a month in studying the work of the department in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, returning to Ottawa on October 10, whence he proceeded to Washington. The quick perception, clear comprehension, and ready appreciation displayed by Mr. Abbott, rendered the task of explaining our systems and policies to him a peculiarly easy and pleasant one, and the perusal of his report, which appeared on February 4, 1915, has left with officials of this department a marked impression of singular correctness in every respect.

In the opening pages of the report Mr. Abbott lays particular stress upon the brevity, lucidity, and efficiency of Canadian Indian legislation, which he contrasts with, to quote his own words: "the thousands of pages of laws and rules and regula-

tions, many of them undigested, conflicting and inharmonious, which hamper efficiency in the Indian Service of the United States." He further goes on to say: "I could have brought Canada's laws and rules and regulations relating to Indian administration all back to Washington with me in my coat pocket." Mr. Abbott makes some pleasing and complimentary references to "the spirit of loyalty and esprit de corps in the Canadian Indian service," and seemed impressed with the fact that there are "no 'sleuths' to dog the trails of agents," and that all employees are treated "with dignity and respect." He praises the Canadian method of appropriating funds, and appears to favour the greater measure of responsibility given to the agents and superintendent in this country in dealing with the individual financial affairs of the Indians.

In regard to educational work, Mr. Abbott finds the Canadian Indian schools, with one exception, not equal to those of his own country in point of equipment, but he regards this shortcoming as amply compensated by the beneficial effects derived from the harmonious spirit of co-operation existing in Canada between the department and the various religious denominations. He compares this feature with the policy of the United States, which does not contribute any financial support to the educational work of the missionaries, and the following quotation from his report evidences his preference in favour of the Canadian system:—

> "The difference between Canada and the United States as respects the attitude toward the churches which have engaged in educational and missionary work among Indians is, that Canada from the beginning has frankly recognized her debt to the churches and her need of their continued help, whereas the United States Government, by raising the fetish of "church separation," has weakened the effectiveness of missionary work among the Indians, and has come near to depriving the Indian youth of really beneficial religious instruction in the schools."

Mr. Abbott gives an intimate and accurate description of the various reserves which he visited. He makes special comment upon the condition of some of the more advanced and progressive Indians, such as the File Hills colony of ex-pupils, the Six Nations at Brantford, the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, the Abenaki, the Hurons of Lorette, and others; among these he discerns the fruits of the Canadian policy of endeavouring to develop communities of civilized Indians who nevertheless retain their ancient tribal customs and executive organization, which is in contradistinction to the policy of the Government of the United States, which has always striven by segregation of the individual Indian to obliterate his racial identity and make him, in one generation, an American citizen.

There is a lengthy appendix to the report which comprises excerpts from, and summarized explanations of, certain clauses of the Indian Act, together with copies of statistical and other forms used in carrying on the routine work of the various branches of the department.

The only salient point wherein Mr. Abbott is somewhat critical towards the attitude of this department is in the matter of enfranchisement. In regard to this question, the position taken by the Canadian Government is characterized by caution and reserve, and although it is not in keeping with our policy to emulate, herein, the example of the American authorities, our ultimate aim is none the less at one with theirs.

I have personally, for some time, been sensible of the desirability of an easier approach to enfranchisement for the Canadian Indian, and I may here quote from my report of last year:—

> "The radical principle underlying our policy of Indian management is to keep the Indian community attached to the land, at the same time giving the greatest freedom to individuals to secure their livelihood far and wide by any honest endeavour. It is wisdom not to entrust the absolute ownership of land to individuals until their ability to protect themselves against the designs of self-interested persons, who have no thought for their welfare but merely to get the best of a land bargain, is beyond doubt. Reform is needed in the law governing enfranchisement, particularly in the direction of freeing Indians, not of the professional class, who are living away from the reserves and supporting themselves, and who do not wish to remain with the band but to obtain full citizenship. The law at present in force does not allow enfranchisement for such Indians, and I trust that it may be possible to obtain legislation framed in the best interests of this growing class."

The following recommendations which Mr. Abbott has submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington, as a result of his investigation of Indian Affairs in Canada, will be read, it is hoped, with satisfaction by those who are interested in the work of this department. It is, moreover, reasonably assured that an investigation of Indian affairs in the United States would yield many valuable suggestions to us; we cannot but regard with envy the lavish and generous appropriations made by that Government for Indian work, and these, in themselves, offer an eloquent illustration of that country's sincere desire to further the welfare of her aboriginal inhabitants:—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Following are some of the features of Canadian Indian law and administration which are worthy of particularly earnest consideration in connection with Indian affairs in the United States:

1. The brief and simple Indian Act of Canada furnishes a form and plan suitable for a consolidated Indian Act adapted to customs, usages and laws in the United States.

2. A law, similar to Canada's, should be enacted defining an Indian.

3. While it is too late to adopt the "closed reserve" policy in the United States, we should slow up in the allotment of our unallotted reservations and make beneficial use a condition to making further allotments, following the practice of Canada in granting "locations" to her Indians.

4. The condition of the half-breeds in Canada, if we had no similar examples in this country, should be a warning against too early removal of restrictions from the lands of Indians in the United States.

5. The Canadian plan of co-operation between the Government and the Churches in the education and Christianizing of Indians and the use of government funds to pay for their education and support in denominational schools and to pay part or all the salary of nurses employed in church hospitals which treat Indians, is worthy of serious consideration in this country.

6. The exercise of magisterial authority by Indian agents in Canada is one of the main reasons for the efficiency of administration on its Indian reserves. Similar jurisdiction should be conferred by Congress on Indian superintendents in the United States.

7. The definite judicial procedure for the punishment of offenses on Indian reservations in Canada suggests a proper substitute for the anomalous, incomplete, unregulated and irresponsible judicial procedure of the so-called courts of Indian offenses on unallotted Indian reservations in the United States.

8. The Indian liquor laws and methods of administering them, in Canada, furnish models which should be adopted by our Government.

9. The File Hills colony for ex-pupils embodies ideal methods of dealing with returned students which are practicable to adopt on many reservations in the United States.

10. The simple, liberal, and localized plan of supervising the business affairs of Indians in Canada could be adopted to advantage here.

11. The system of supervising the Indian cattle industry in Canada, especially the system on the Blackfoot reserve, is an ideal one for the reservations of this country, and superior to any plan so far developed here.

12. The fact that not a single transfer was made last year in the agency service of Canada is full of eloquent suggestion to those charged with the administration of Indian affairs in this country, where approximately 50 per cent of the service is transferred annually.

POPULATION.

The total Indian population remains approximately the same as last year, there being, as usual, considerable increase in some bands and corresponding decreases in others. The appended table shows a net decrease of 243; this does not, however, represent an actual decrease, but is the result of the compilation of a more accurate census for the far North; the gradual opening up of this part of the country renders it more easy to secure correct statistics.

Upon examination the table referred to above will show increases in Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba. The increase in Quebec and corresponding decrease in Ontario is due to the inclusion of the Abitibi band in the former province, this band having heretofore been shown under the latter. Decreases will be found in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan. The decrease shown in the Northwest is due to the causes which are explained above. A complete recapitulation of the Indian census, by inspectorates, will be found on page 58, and by provinces on page 60.

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	
	1914.	1915.
Alberta	8,281	8,500
British Columbia	25,370	25,399
Manitoba	10,290	10,798
New Brunswick	1,906	1,862
Nova Scotia	2,050	2,042
Ontario	26,419	26,162
Prince Edward Island	288	288
Quebec	12,935	13,174
Saskatchewan	9,779	9,775
Northwest Territories	4,928	4,003
Yukon	1,528	1,528
Total	103,774	103,531
Eskimos	3,447	3,447
Total	107,221	106,978

HEALTH.

The health of the Indians during the past year has, on the whole, been good. A serious epidemic of smallpox broke out in the Lake Winnipeg district in January; the prompt and effective measures adopted by the doctors and other departmental officials, however, were successful in checking and localizing the disease; the co-operation of the Royal North West Mounted Police was of great assistance to the department in establishing and maintaining a strict quarantine.

The department conducts a system of medical relief which enables the Indians to receive the services of qualified practitioners who are paid either by salary or on accounts rendered. Field nurses have been appointed on many of the reserves, and in most cases their work has proved to be of great benefit.

In the province of Ontario an experiment is being carried on whereby it is hoped to more effectively combat tuberculosis among the Indians; a thorough medical survey of the reserves has been made and many incipient cases have been placed in sanitoria. Great effort has been made to introduce more sanitary conditions in the dwellings of the Indians. Insanitary houses have been destroyed, and circulars containing instruction with regard to ventilation, removal of rubbish and other precautions have been widely distributed. It is the aim of the department to adopt a similar policy in the other provinces, but such a course will require a much larger appropriation than has heretofore been voted.

In our residential schools special attention is given to all that pertains to healthy living. Calisthenics is practised and the benefits of fresh air and personal cleanliness are carefully impressed upon the children; the instruction which they thus received cannot fail to influence their later life upon the reserve.

In the more remote districts the nomadic mode of life prevalent among the Indians renders the introduction of effective prophylactic measures extremely difficult. Careful and detailed instructions have, however, been given to our agents and superintendents concerning the supervision of sanitation among the Indians.

The following circular, consisting of a simple series of questions and answers designed to easily arouse the attention of the more primitive type of Indian mind, has been posted in prominent places on the reserves; it has been translated into Cree syllabic:—

INSTRUCTIONS WHICH IF FOLLOWED WILL PREVENT INDIANS CONTRACTING TUBERCULOSIS.

The Air.

1. Is fresh air good for me? I cannot live without it.
2. Is air ever bad? Yes. It gets very poisonous.
3. What makes it poisonous? Every time any one breathes he throws poison into the air.
4. What are these poisons like? Some are poisonous gases, some like tiny poison seeds (germs).
5. Will they hurt me? Yes. They will kill me in time.
6. How can I avoid these poisons? By always keeping in fresh air.

The Sunshine.

1. Must I let in the sunshine? Yes, every bit I can let in.

2. Why must I let in the sunshine? Because nothing else cleans the room so well.

3. How does sunshine clean the room? It kills all the poisonous germs it falls upon.

4. Ought I to sit in the sunshine? Yes, I must always keep in it when I can.

5. Why must I do this? Because it will kill the poison germs in my blood.

The Window.

1. Must I open the window? Yes.

2. When must I open my window? All day and all night.

3. Will not the cold hurt me? Cold does not hurt anybody.

4. Why must I open the window? Because I cannot grow strong unless I do.

5. Will not the draught hurt me? I must arrange to avoid draughts as far as possible.

6. What good is it to open the window? It lets in the pure air to clean my blood.

Washing.

1. Must I wash? Yes, as often as possible.

2. Why must I wash? Because a clean skin keeps me in good health.

3. Must I use cold water? Yes, every day.

4. Will it hurt me? Not at all. It will make me very strong.

5. How does it do that? It sends my blood flying round my body.

6. What is the good of that? The blood carries food to every part of it and washes away all the poisons out of it.

7. Is hot water good? It is better than none at all.

Spitting.

1. Is it wrong to spit in the house? Yes, and on the ground outside. It is dirty and dangerous and cruel.

2. Why? What harm does it do? It spreads poisons everywhere and hurts everybody.

3. How does it do this? Spittle is full of poison germs.

4. How do the germs get at us? They get loose as soon as the spittle dries up and then they can fly about.

5. What do the germs do to us? They go down with our breath and eat up our lungs.

6. Must I never spit? Never, except into a piece of rag or paper, which I must burn at once.

Some Don'ts.

1. Don't drink whisky. Whisky and allied drinks are the world's national curse.

2. Don't throw slop water near the house or near the well.

3. Don't neglect to call the medical doctor when seriously sick, and, when you do call him, co-operate with him.

4. Don't wear wet moccasins. They may be economical, but they are not healthy.

5. Don't allow dogs in the house. They bring filth into it.

6. Don't hunt for $100 a season if you can make $1,000 by farming. Learn farming.

7. Don't be filthy. Water is free where you live.

8. Keep the flies off your food. They carry disease.

9. Drink pure water only. Boiling makes water pure.

DWELLINGS.

A gradual but steady improvement is observed in the Indian habitations and in their mode of living; this is largely attributable to the efforts of the ex-pupils, whose influence for good is a gratifying tribute to the educational policy of the department. In the Far North and other outlying districts, it is difficult to instruct the Indians in the principles of sanitation, but our agents are making a determined effort to do away with the stuffy and unhealthy mudded shacks which have been resorted to during the transitional period from tent-dwelling to living in modern houses. In the more densely settled parts of the country the conditions found on many of the reserves fairly approximate those of the average white community. In the Indian schools special stress is laid upon the instruction given to the young women in regard to domestic duties, and thereby a very desirable change is being effected in the appearance and cleanliness of their homes. Interesting details concerning Indian dwellings will be found in some of the agent's reports in Part II.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In the past, special reference has not been made to the building activities of the department, and it is proposed to place on record, from year to year, a statement showing the extent of the work done. It is the policy of the department to replace, as required, the old buildings which were erected throughout the country as residential institutions for the education of Indian boys and girls, known as boarding and industrial schools, by modern buildings with the latest sanitary equipment. As is recorded further on in the report, three of the school buildings that were erected in 1914 were to replace structures built years ago, which were no longer serviceable.

The buildings required at the agencies, dwelling-houses, stables and storehouses, are kept in repair and added to as the needs of the service demand. During the past few years it has been found necessary to replace, throughout the western provinces, the buildings erected by the officers who first represented the Government in the unsettled country. These first posts of civilization were for the most part log structures, which became dilapidated as years went by. They have gradually disappeared and on their sites modern buildings have been erected. It is our aim to have the agency buildings and their surroundings an object lesson to the Indians and worthy of the Government service, both in appearance and practical usefulness. In this ideal the department has been cordially supported by its officers.

During the season of 1914, new boarding school buildings were erected at Kuper Island, Portage la Prairie, Norway House, and The Pas; the three first replaced old buildings, and the last mentioned was established for the accommodation of the children

of The Pas agency, many of whom previously attended the Battleford industrial school, which was closed on May 31, 1914.

Hospitals with all modern sanitary conveniences were erected in connection with the Norway House and The Pas schools; they each have accommodation for fourteen patients and staff.

A modern combined school and teacher's residence was erected in the Port Elgin section on the Cape Croker reserve, and a new day school on the Eel River reserve, in New Brunswick.

New agency buildings, including three residences, office and storehouse, were erected at the Touchwood agency, and residence for farmers on the Gordon, Muscowpetung, Poorman, Duck Lake, Sandy Lake, and Alexander reserves.

A concrete lock-up was built on the Rama reserve

During the present season, 1915, with but two exceptions, no extensive building operations have been undertaken.

Twenty-three Indian residences are being built on Muscowpetung reserve to replace those that had to be destroyed owing to repeated smallpox epidemics.

The commodious barns in connection with the Mount Elgin Institute were destroyed by fire on May 24 last, and modern buildings to take their place are now under construction.

Improved day school buildings are being erected at Fisher River, Fairford, and the Coté reserves, in Manitoba, and on the Parry Island reserve, in Ontario.

The Council-house at Chapel Island, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire in 1914, and a new one is being built.

Other minor building operations under way are: teacher's residence at Eel Ground; office building at File Hills agency; overseer's cottage and stable on the Long Plain reserve. Outbuildings are also being erected in connection with the Elkhorn and the Kootenay industrial schools.

AGRICULTURE.

An interesting agricultural experiment is being conducted in Ontario, which, if successful, will doubtless be followed out in the other provinces.

In the past, the Indians of Ontario, as elsewhere, made little effort to develop the agricultural possibilities of their land; during recent years, however, the department has encouraged teachers of Indian schools to cultivate school gardens, and in this manner it is hoped not only to inculcate in the children an interest in agriculture, but also through them to create a like interest in the parents.

With a view to further assisting the Indians to properly cultivate their land, and also to give practical assistance to the teachers who are conducting these school gardens, the department communicated with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. After some correspondence, it was decided that the most effective way of rendering such assistance was to appoint a field agent, who would visit the reserves, study conditions on each, and give helpful suggestions, both to the Indians and the teachers. The department has accordingly secured the services of Mr. R. H. Abraham as field agent. Mr. Abraham has completed his third year at the Ontario Agricultural College. He commenced his work for the department on May 1, and is to be employed for a period of five months.

Up to the present, Mr. Abraham has visited the following agencies: Alnwick, Cape Croker, Caradoc, Christian Island, Manitowaning, Moravian, New Credit, Rama, Rice Lake, Sarnia, Scugog, Six Nations, Saugeen, Tyendinaga, and Walpole Island. On each of these agencies Mr. Abraham has submitted to the department a complete report, both on the general farming conditions and on the work of the teachers in promoting school gardens and garden plots at the homes of the children. Public addresses, in regard to which the Indians evinced considerable interest, were given on each reserve visited. Mr. Abraham reports very favourably on the agricultural work at many of the reserves. The Indians are beginning to realize how valuable an asset they possess in their farm lands, and, with capable oversight and guidance, it is hoped that better methods of cultivation will be adopted, and good use made of much of the land which has hitherto remained uncultivated. The department will give special attention to this phase of the work. In many localities industries such as lumbering, hunting, and fishing, on which the Indians relied for their livelihood, are no longer active, and they must now look to the soil for their subsistence. The period of transition will necessarily be a long one, but careful supervision and thorough instruction should eventually produce successful farming among the Indians.

The following table shows only a slight decrease in the total value of agricultural products, which is very encouraging considering the severe losses sustained through climatic conditions in the western provinces, where a considerable portion of the crop was destroyed by early frost, hail-storms, and drought:—

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,500	11,826	160,005	21,841	161,494 00
British Columbia	25,399	11,603	567,528	24,847	598,329 00
Manitoba	10,798	5,749	91,240	14,206	130,597 00
New Brunswick	1,862	337¼	9,406	294	8,664 00
Nova Scotia	2,042	244	10,345	859	17,304 00
Ontario	26,162	16,180	495,767	31,958	506,618 00
Prince Edward Island	288	51	1,509	55	950 00
Quebec	13,174	4,318¾	107,966	3,363	130,978 00
Saskatchewan	9,775	14,948¾	196,792	34,952	258,655 00
Total, 1915	[1]98,000	65,256¾	1,640,558	132,355	1,813,619 00
Total, 1914	97,318	67,366¾	1,784,279	122,826½	1,856,424 95
Increase	682			9,528½	
Decrease		2,110	143,721		42,805 95

[1] Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There is a considerable depreciation in the total value of real and personal property which may be attributed to the adverse conditions brought about by the war.

The value of land in the Indian reserves has been slightly augmented. The figures for provinces are as follows:—

Alberta	$12,615,240
British Columbia	15,796,510
Manitoba	2,331,591
New Brunswick	71,589
Nova Scotia	82,985
Ontario	4,648,455
Prince Edward Island	19,914
Quebec	1,082,327
Saskatchewan	10,116,327
Total	$46,765,011

The following table shows the value per capita of real and personal property:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Value per Capita of Real and Personal Property.
		$	$ cts.
Alberta	8,500	14,252,454	1,676 76
British Columbia	25,399	19,930,924	785 50
Manitoba	10,798	3,110,670	288 06
New Brunswick	1,862	237,414	127 50
Nova Scotia	2,042	218,543	107 02
Ontario	26,162	8,509,217	325 48
Prince Edward Island	288	43,924	152 51
Quebec	13,174	2,410,230	182 95
Saskatchewan	9,775	11,705,834	1,197 52
Total	[1] 98,000	60,439,210	616 72

[1] Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

The table showing the sources and value of income of the Indians, given on page 125, may be summarized as follows:—

Value of farm products, including hay	$1,813,619 00
Value of beef sold and consumed for food	309,506 00
Wages earned	1,419,244 00
Received from land rentals	81,160 00
Earned by fishing	586,781 00
Earned by hunting	654,501 00
Earned by other industries and occupations	632,118 00
Annuities and interest on Indian trust funds	430,665 52
Total	$5,927,594 52

The above table discloses a very marked decrease in the amount earned by hunting. Heretofore hunting and trapping have always been a most lucrative source of income to the Indians. During the past year, however, the price of furs has fallen to a point which is practically without parallel; this has, of course, greatly curtailed the earnings of many of the Indians, especially in the more remote districts where the fur catch is practically the only available means of livelihood.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the adverse conditions resulting from the war, all the items in the foregoing table, with the above mentioned exception, remain approximately the same as last year.

The per capita income of the Indians of Canada, given by provinces, is as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total Income of Indians.	Per Capita Income of Indians.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,500	492,413 36	57 93
British Columbia	25,399	1,640,192 50	64 57
Manitoba	10,798	590,973 00	54 72
New Brunswick	1,802	90,717 41	48 72
Nova Scotia	2,042	111,480 85	54 60
Ontario	26,162	1,740,097 59	66 51
Prince Edward Island	288	8,225 00	28 56
Quebec	13,174	558,135 38	42 36
Saskatchewan	9,775	695,359 49	71 13
Total	[1]98,000	5,927,594 52	60 48

[1] Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

EDUCATION.

This branch of Indian work is extensively dealt with in the report of the Superintendent of Indian Education and in the reports of the Inspectors of Indian Schools and Agencies.

There were in operation during the year, 257 day schools, 60 boarding and 18 industrial, a total of 335. As compared with the previous year, this is an increase of one day and one boarding school.

Several of the day schools were closed during the year, owing to a lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers; while on the other hand several were re-opened or new schools started, thus making an increase of one school in this class.

There is an increase of one in the boarding schools. A new school building with modern equipment accommodating eighty pupils was opened at the Pas, on October 1, 1914, under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The school conducted by the Anglican Church at Lesser Slave Lake during the past eleven years as a day school, was, from January 1, 1915, converted into a boarding school, and a per capita grant provided. The Keeseekoouse boarding school in the Pelly agency was closed during the year. A day school will, in future, be conducted at this point. The boarding school formerly conducted by the Roman Catholic Church at Norway House has been discontinued at this point, having been transferred to Cross Lake, where new school buildings with accommodation for eighty pupils are in course of construction.

The Battleford industrial school was closed May 31, 1914, but as this school was in operation during two months of the year it is included in the tabular statement.

The improved day school system has also been extended by the establishment of two such institutions in the West. One on the Coté and the other on the Fairford reserve, where good results are anticipated. The day school at Coté reserve will take the place of the Crowstand boarding school, which is to be closed December 1, 1915.

The total enrolment for the year was 12,468 pupils, viz., 6,367 boys and 6,101 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 754 pupils, 459 boys and 295 girls. There was an enrolment of 8,065 in the day schools, 2,661 in the boarding schools, and 1,742 in the industrial schools. The average attendance of pupils enrolled was 8,711, being an increase of 493 in the average attendance as compared with that of the preceding year. The percentage of attendance of the pupils enrolled during the year was 69.87, an increase of 8¼ per cent.

In addition to the above, about one hundred Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the Dominion.

The 235 schools, comprising day, boarding, and industrial, in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices:—

Undenominational, 49 day and 2 industrial; Roman Catholic, 90 day, 31 boarding, 8 industrial; Anglican Church, 71 day, 17 boarding, 4 industrial; Methodist, 40 day, 4 boarding, 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 5 day, 8 boarding; Salvation Army, 2 day schools.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate, and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated on the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

During the last fiscal year thirty girl and thirty-nine boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of $6,467.23. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year, $1,499.45. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging, and while the refunds have not been as great as expected, they are considered satisfactory in view of general conditions.

THE WAR.

Since my last report the Indians have given further evidence of their loyalty by enlisting and contributing liberally to the patriotic or other funds. In addition to the contribution noted last year, the following have been offered: Chippewas of Saugeen, $500; Sioux Indians of Oak River, $101; Enoch's band, $300; Abenakis of Pierreville, $50; Metlakatla Indians, B.C., $50; Roseau reserves, $9.60; Samson's Indians, $1,000; West Bay band, $500; Rice Lake band, $100; William Charles band, No. 106, Carlton agency, $50; Mistawasis Indians, $100; Massett and Skidegate bands,

B.C., $150; Montagnais children, Pointe Bleue reserve, $5; Squamish band, B.C., $300; Squamish band, B.C., $41.25; Councillor David Saulteaux, of Carry-the-Kettle's band, Assiniboine reserve, $10; Sturgeon Lake band No. 101, Carlton agency, $100; Georgian Island band, $50; Cockburn Island band, $200; South Bay band, $200; and Thunderchild's band, $300. Many individual Indians have also contributed locally to the different funds, but of these we have no record. The contributions to date, including those of last year, amount to $16,016.85.

I drew attention in my last report to the effect which the war would have upon the fur trade, and consequently upon the earning power of the Indians, and I briefly outlined the steps which we had taken to prevent any hardship that might ensue. I am glad to say that these precautionary measures have had the desired results, and that no evitable suffering has occurred amongst the tribes who maintain themselves by hunting. In fact, the news from the outposts is uniformly encouraging, and the Indians are approaching another winter with every likelihood that they will be able to maintain themselves. It is hoped that these conditions will exist throughout the term of the war.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The work of the commission was resumed on April 22, 1914, and during the summer its activities were largely afield, in the West Coast, Kwawkewlth, Kamloops, William's Lake, Stuart Lake, Kootenay, and Lytton agencies, and evidence was obtained regarding 555 reserves. In September the commission divided, the chairman, with Commissioners McKenna and Macdowall, taking up the work of the Kootenay agency, while Commissioners Shaw and Carmichael visited that portion of British Columbia covered by treaty No. 8. During the winter months their attention was given to the agencies of New Westminster, Lytton, and Kamloops.

Fifty interim reports were submitted during the year confirming 183 Indian reserves, making additions to 13, reducing the size of 4, and cutting off 5; and dealing with applications for lands for railway purposes and for a Dominion experimental farm and for sites for a Customs House and a Dominion Government wharf.

The Game Act of British Columbia and the rights of the Indians to hunt for their own requirements, the water rights of the Indians, the projects for dyking, the protection of Indian interests in wharf construction and numerous other subjects were made the objects of special inquiry.

During the summer of 1915 the commission was dealing with the reserves in the Babine, Skeena, Stuart Lake, Naas and Stikine agencies.

SURVEYS.

Nova Scotia.—The surveys of certain limits and of trespasses made on the Whycocomagh reserve, Inverness county, were completed.

In order to place the fences on the correct lines, a re-survey was made of the limits of the small reserve at Sidney.

In order to ascertain the correct line for a fence and to settle a dispute with adjoining proprietors, one of the limits was retraced of the Malagawatch reserve, Inverness county.

New Brunswick.—A survey was made to define the limits of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in the Kingsclear reserve.

As the boundaries of the Big Hole Tract reserve and certain lines in the Eel Ground reserve, county of Northumberland, had become obliterated and timber was being cut in trespass, the lines were retraced and the monuments renewed.

Quebec.—The islands in front of the Caughnawaga reserve were surveyed and duly noted in the Cadastral Office, Montreal.

In the Caughnawaga reserve the following matters were attended to: an examination and survey of the disputed limits of lot 130A; an exchange was arranged of a piece of land for a small portion of road allowance at Adirondack station; certain disputed values in connection with the right of way of the Canadian Light and Power Company were adjusted; an examination was made of a dispute regarding a lane in the rear of lot 366; and an examination of the locality of a road allowance proposed to be opened across certain lots in the reserve.

A preliminary survey was made of the proposed reserve at Obidnan Lake, county of Champlain.

Ontario.—A subdivision was made of part of island 107, Dummer, Stony lake, and an examination and re-valuation of all the unsold islands in the lake; also a new map showing all the islands.

An examination and valuation was made of extra land for ballast pit in the Shawanaga reserve, required by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The lands to be retained in the Gibson reserve were selected, and examination was made of the timber cut on certain lots.

Baker island in the bay of Quinté and islands in Wellers bay were surveyed.

Survey, plans, specifications, and estimate were made of the Walker drain in the Caradoc reserve; also plans and specifications for a reinforced culvert over the drain.

A highway was located across the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves; also plans for a bridge across a stream in the said reserve.

A survey was made of the claim to a lot of land in the Long Sault reserve, Rainy river, occupied by the Anglican Church for missionary purposes.

The survey of limits of reserves in Treaty No. 3 has been completed.

In order to settle disputes between adjacent owners a resurvey was made of a number of lots in the River range, township of Onandaga, being a part of the Six Nations reserve.

Survey, profile, plans, and estimate were made of the Walker drain in the Caradoc reserve.

Manitoba.—A subdivision for sale was made of the recently surrendered portion of the Coté reserve and the lands were valued.

Saskatchewan.—On account of friction between the Indians and settlers, the boundaries of Piapots reserve, which had become obliterated, were surveyed and re-posted.

Reserve 112F was selected for the Moosomin band, and reserve No. 115D, also an addition to No. 115C, were selected for the Thunderchild band.

It has been found necessary to retrace the limits of the sections in the surrendered portion of reserve No. 100A, to set at rest the persistent complaints of certain purchasers to the effect that the original plan of survey did not show correctly the limits of lands covered by water.

A special examination and readjustment of the limits of the Manistikwan reserve were made.

Alberta.—A reserve of 4,032 acres, known as The Horse Lake reserve, was selected in township 73, range 12, and township 73, range 11, west of the sixth meridian, for the Beaver Indians of the Dunvegan band, living in the district west of Grande Prairie.

A survey of certain drains in the Stony Plain reserve No. 135, and an estimate of their cost was made.

Peace River Block, B.C.—The West Moberly Lake reserve, 5,035 acres, was surveyed for the Hudson's Hope band of Beaver Indians. The East Moberly reserve, 7,336 acres, was surveyed for the Saulteaux Indians and a number of Beaver Indians of St. John.

The Halfway reserve, containing 9,893 acres, was laid out, being the balance of the land to which the Hudson Hope band was entitled.

A reserve was laid out near Fort St. John for the St. John band of Beaver Indians, containing 28 square miles, in township 85, range 18, and in township 85, range 19, west of the sixth meridian.

British Columbia.—An examination and report were made on measures proposed to be taken to prevent damage by overflow of certain streams in the Bella Coola reserve.

A survey, report, and estimate of cost were made of the proposed Comeaken dyke in the Cowichan reserve.

A re-survey was made of a disputed boundary between the Spallumcheen reserve and the Stepney ranch.

Surveys were made to locate the ditches, flumes, etc., and to furnish estimates of cost of bringing water for irrigation to reserves Nos. 2, 21, and 24 of the Lytton band.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 172, Part I, and during the past year 15,267·57 acres were sold, realizing $142,968.97.

During the year, 352 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the districts in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of forty-eight were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

The unsold islands in the Trent waters were re-examined and re-valued, and tenders were called therefor through the press in April, 1914, but only one tender was received.

A re-examination and re-valuation having been made of the unsold lots in the townplot of Shaftesbury (Little Current) the same were offered for sale by public auction at Little Current on the 10th of June, 1914, Eighteen lots were offered for sale, but only one lot was disposed of.

On March 31, 1914, tenders were called for the unsold islands in the Georgian bay, lying between Penetanguishene and Moose Deer point, opposite the townships of Tay, Baxter, Gibson, Freeman, and Conger, in the province of Ontario; thirty-eight islands were sold, realizing sums over and above the upset prices.

The Witzimagon Indian reserve, No, 25, in the Skeena district, in the province of British Columbia, containing an area of 950 acres, having been surrendered for sale by the Indians, was sold on the 2nd of March last for the sum of $21,500.

Final reports having been received from the valuators of land on the Manitoulin island, the unsold lands not covered by timber license were placed in the hands of the local agents for sale at upset prices, subject to the land regulations of the department. The unsold lots in the townships of Tupper, Vankoughnet, Havilland, Laird, and Kehoe which had been examined and valued and reported fit for settlement, were placed in the hands of the local agent in April, 1914, at upset prices based on the valuation and subject to the land regulations of the department.

The Sarcee band of Indians, having surrendered a tract of land comprising 18,040 acres of their reserve to be leased for grazing purposes, tenders therefor were called on December 18 last, and the grazing rights awarded the highest tenderer for a term of five years.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners for lands on their reserve, were issued during the past year, to the number of 169, and on March 31 last, there were current 1,882 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate to white men, at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 133, and on March 31 last, there were 1,228 leases current.

The regulations adopted last year, in connection with the issuing of leases, requiring that applications should be passed on by the band, and tenders called for by the local agents, have given good results.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 32.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, unceded, Christian Island, Walpole Island, Georgiana Island, Cape Croker, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, and Fort William and other reserves, take out timber annually for sale, under permits authorized by the department, subject to Crown dues, with some exceptions when circumstances warrant relief.

Trespass cases, under the vigorous action taken by the department, are becoming less every year.

Timber is becoming scarce on several reserves, and fires damage considerable quantities, which are as promptly disposed of as circumstances may permit.

The cutting of timber for sale under permits has been curtailed on all reserves not covered by timber licenses, in order to conserve it for the future requirements of the Indians, for building, fencing, and fuel.

The Crown dues collected during the year ending April 30, 1915, amount to $15,388.09.

The timber on Ship Harbour reserve was sold for a bonus of $5,500, and dues as per tariff.

Owing to the depressed state of the timber trade, some licensees have not operated their limits during the season, and similar action may follow during the ensuing winter.

There are several licensees who have not yet sent in their returns, which will account for the difference between the amount of dues for last season and the previous one.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $7,653,029.20, had increased to $7,738,145.97.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department. $2,195,319.20; and annuities by statute, $204,297.80.

On March 31 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $68,679.90. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $51,866.79, and withdrawals $38,641.26.

The officers, both of the Inside and Outside Service, have evidenced an admirable spirit of co-operation in carrying on the work of the department, and I have pleasure in acknowledging the efficient and conscientious manner in which their respective duties have been performed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.									
Blackfoot Agency—									
Blackfoot	734	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	234
Blood Agency—									
Blood	1,138	278	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	657
Edmonton Agency—									
Alexander's	146	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enoch's	111	.....	9	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph's	161	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michel's	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paul's	147	.....	129	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	678	.....	138	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema Agency—									
Erminskin's	193	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Bull's	83	.....	62	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana (Little Bear's)	72	.....	15	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	48
Samson's	433	.....	277	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	781	.....	354	.....	371	.....	.....	.....	56
Peigan Agency—									
Peigan	424	196	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	85
Saddle Lake Agency—									
Beaver Lake	105	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyan	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Seenum	263	.....	184	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's	392	.....	194	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	830	.....	378	.....	452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee Agency—									
Bull's Head	193	76	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	91
Stony Agency—									
Bear's Paw	242	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chiniquay's	129	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesley's	283	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	654	.....	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[1]Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,432	800	1,524	.....	1,985	.....	.....	.....	1,123

[1]To this total should be added 2,093 Indians from the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are also in Alberta, and 975 Indians from the Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate, Northern Division, which brings the total Indian population in the province of Alberta to 8,500.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
65	56	58	53	36	28	211	209	8	10	.....	3	35	5	38	5
105	127	114	116	64	53	270	239	18	32	.....	16	45	2	48	15
23	15	7	8	10	8	33	38	1	3	6	.....	5	8	4	3
12	3	16	16	.....	4	26	24	6	4	.....	10	2	3	9	6
24	31	12	13	9	11	28	28	2	3	11	.....	10	6	1	4
22	15	13	8	6	9	11	24	2	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	5
25	22	13	8	9	10	29	27	2	2	.....	5	4	.....	6	3
106	86	61	53	34	42	127	141	13	15	17	19	23	17	21	21
17	16	14	13	12	18	50	44	3	6	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1
8	7	7	9	8	10	17	17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
8	5	7	4	8	3	15	17	2	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	....
38	36	51	38	46	27	86	90	7	14	9	.....	9	.....	.....	...
71	64	79	64	74	58	168	168	12	23	13	8	12	1	5	3
49	38	36	44	19	17	107	99	4	11	.....	12	14	2	24	4
15	18	10	7	9	10	16	20	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	....
5	4	6	9	6	6	14	20	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	13	....
22	35	27	27	15	16	58	61	.....	2	.....	2	6	3	11	....
56	65	41	36	30	30	63	70	.....	1	7	.....	16	.....	8	1
98	122	84	79	60	62	151	171	.....	3	7	14	26	4	36	1
19	25	19	12	4	6	52	43	3	10	5	.....	6	7	7	1
18	20	26	30	14	18	46	64	1	5	1	.....	14	.....	7	6
9	8	13	14	9	9	29	36	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	5	3
24	21	36	31	20	17	61	66	1	6	.....	6	6	6	18	....
51	49	75	75	43	44	136	166	3	12	1	6	28	6	30	9
564	567	526	496	334	310	1,222	1,236	61	116	43	78	189	44	209	59

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.									
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency—									
Andimaul	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
Fort Babine	158	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Getamax (Hazelton)	232	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Glen Vowell	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
Kisgegas	230	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Kispiax	228	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Kitselas	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitsigukla	65	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Kitwanga	154	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Kitwankool	46	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Kuldoe	36	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Morieetown	165	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Fort Babine	137	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget)	175	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,901	588	360	.....	635	.....	.....	199	119
Bella Coola Agency—									
Bella Bella	307	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bella Coola and Tallio	209	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
China Hat (Kitasoo)	114	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartley Bay (Kitkahta)	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimsquit	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Kitimat	269	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitkatla	218	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitlope	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Rivers Inlet (Owekano)	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake	92	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,519	218	969	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	240
Cowichan Agency—									
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	30	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	14	.....
Clemelemaluts	112	.....	10	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comeaken	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comox	34	.....	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan Lake	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discovery Island	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquimalt	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galiano Island	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hellelt	28	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....
Khenipson	40	.....	1	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilpaulus	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koksilah	17	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kulleets	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Llmalehe	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyackson	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malakut	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayne Island	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pauquachen	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penelakut	135	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qualicum	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2
6	7	13	15	6	13	43	43	5	7	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1
2	2	22	22	10	10	80	80	1	3	.....	.....	9	6	15	....
4	5	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3
6	6	20	21	11	11	72	72	5	6	.....	.....	7	1	8	....
7	7	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	.....	.....	6	.....	3	3
4	4	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	3	.....	7	3	7	....
3	3	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1
5	6	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	.....	.....	9	.....	6	3
2	3	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
2	2	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....
5	5	14	16	11	11	48	49	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	....
4	4	11	12	9	9	40	44	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3	....
7	8	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	.....	.....	9	.....	2	7
62	67	190	197	105	117	527	536	42	58	3	.....	70	14	61	20
32	30	34	36	14	14	65	64	11	7	.....	.....	14	.....	14	....
20	16	21	17	12	7	54	37	18	7	.....	2	7	.....	9	....
15	12	14	10	5	4	26	24	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	....
11	7	7	8	6	1	22	17	3	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
2	3	2	1	1	.....	17	12	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
30	28	39	35	13	10	52	41	11	10	4	.....	14	.....	8	2
21	14	20	23	12	8	58	40	16	6	3	.....	6	.....	3	....
6	10	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
5	4	9	10	6	6	32	29	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
11	7	7	9	5	3	26	21	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	....
153	131	159	153	76	54	373	304	71	45	9	14	48	.....	41	12
2	2	3	2	3	2	7	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	....
5	7	18	12	3	3	29	33	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	5	....
3	4	3	2	3	2	19	21	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	....
.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	.....	4	4	2	1	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
2	.....	3	4	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
2	1	2	2	3	4	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	2	3	4	2	3	11	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
8	7	8	6	4	2	18	18	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	4	....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
5	3	7	13	8	9	16	17	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
5	5	15	15	17	17	34	38	2	2	.....	7	4	.....	11	....
4	5	5	3	5	2	21	21	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....
10	7	9	8	8	9	39	43	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	4	....
.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies,

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Cowichan Agency—Con.									
Quamichan	232		37		195				
Siccameen	44				44				
Snonowas (Nanoose)	12		8					4	
Somenos	97		8		89				
Songhees	93		10		83				
Sooke	31				31				
Tsartlip	69				69				
Tsawout	92				92				
Tsekum	20				20				
Tsussie	52				52				
Total	1,695		250	32	1,381			32	
Kamloops Agency—									
Adams Lake (Sahhaltkum)	185				185				
Ashcroft	86	55			31				
Bonaparte	183				183				
Coldwater	84				84				
Cooks Ferry	132	132							
Deadman's Creek	144				144				
Kamloops	258				258				
Little Shuswap Lake	95				95				
Lower Nicola	499	488			11				
Neskainlith (Halaut)	194				194				
Nicomin	42	42							
North Thompson (Cukchuqualk)	189				189				
Oregon Jack Creek	24	24							
Upper Nicola	173				173				
Total	2,288	741			1,547				
Kootenay Agency—									
Arrow Lake (Shuswap and Kootenay)	21				21				
Lower Columbia Lake	84				84				
Lower Kootenay	165				165				
Shuswap or Kinbaskets	65				65				
St. Mary's	210				210				
Tobacco Plains	56				56				
Total	601				601				
Kwawkewlth Agency—									
Klawatsis and Matilpi	88								88
Koskemo and Klaskino	62								62
Kwashela	37								37
Kwatsino	13								13
Kwawkewlth	117	117							
Kwiahkah	12		12						
Mamalillikulla	74								74
Nakwakto	99								99
Nimkish	135	135							
Nuwitti	52								52

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
17	14	16	23	10	8	68	75	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	7	....
5	5	6	5	4	1	10	7	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	....
.....	.....	2	1	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
15	10	8	7	7	5	22	22	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	....
4	4	7	8	5	5	28	28	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	....
3	2	2	4	1	2	9	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
6	5	7	6	8	8	16	13	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	....
7	6	4	5	10	11	25	23	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	....
.....	1	1	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
4	3	2	2	6	9	14	12	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	....
117	97	147	147	124	121	450	460	14	18	4	22	40	.....	58	....
11	8	19	16	6	13	58	49	2	3	4	.....	10	.....	6	....
5	4	6	9	6	7	17	21	6	5	2	.....	4	.....	2	....
16	21	19	21	10	12	38	35	7	4	.....	3	4	.....	7	....
8	6	6	7	10	9	17	15	3	3	.....	18	5	.....	8	15
11	9	9	13	7	5	33	39	3	3	.....	3	8	.....	11	....
11	16	8	6	8	9	38	40	5	3	3	.....	6	1	4	....
14	12	26	29	18	19	71	65	2	2	.....	22	8	.....	10	20
8	7	9	9	5	3	23	26	3	2	3	.....	5	.....	2	....
36	33	29	26	33	34	130	131	19	28	25	.....	20	16	11	....
13	15	16	23	11	13	51	45	2	5	1	.....	8	.....	7	....
3	3	5	4	2	2	11	11	.....	1	5	.....	3	4	2	....
20	17	20	18	10	11	43	45	3	2	2	.....	10	.....	8	....
2	2	5	2	.....	1	5	6	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	4	....
21	19	18	14	8	13	34	39	3	4	.....	1	7	.....	8	....
179	172	195	197	134	151	569	567	58	66	47	47	100	25	90	35
.....	1	1	.....	2	1	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
12	3	7	9	5	4	18	22	2	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....
14	16	10	17	8	8	40	43	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
5	4	11	6	5	1	14	12	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
20	15	27	20	7	9	51	45	4	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
1	4	4	6	.....	3	16	15	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
52	43	60	58	27	26	147	144	15	29	6	.....	6	.....	.....	....
10	5	6	4	2	.....	30	26	4	1	.....	4	2	.....	3	3
5	3	3	3	.....	.....	18	22	3	5	.....	4	1	.....	5	....
3	3	2	2	3	2	10	8	2	2	4	.....	3	2	1	....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
2	7	12	15	8	5	36	30	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....
6	4	6	4	2	.....	31	20	.....	1	.....	11	2	.....	3	10
8	6	9	8	3	.....	30	32	1	2	9	.....	4	9	4	....
12	10	20	7	2	2	42	36	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	5	....
3	3	5	1	3	.....	15	15	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kwawkewlth Agency—Con.									
Tanakleuk	81								81
Tsawataineuk	218	218							
Wawlitsum	24		24						
Wewaiaika (Cape Mudge)	90		90						
Wewaiaikum (Campbell River)	59		59						
Total	1,161	470	185						506
Lytton Agency—									
Anderson Lake	48				48				
Boothroyd	145	139			6				
Boston Bar	119	88			31				
Bridge River	100				100				
Cayoose Creek No. 1	27				27				
Cayoose Creek No. 2	15				15				
Cheam	37		1		36				
Cisco	31	31							
Clinton	31				31				
Fountain	248				248				
High Bar	33				33				
Hope	93	4	2		87				
Kanaka Bar	53	53							
Lillooet	77	15			62				
Lytton	456	456							
Maria Island	121				121				
Ohamil	46				46				
Pavilion	90				90				
Popcum	11	11							
Seton Lake	110				110				
Shawahlook	14				14				
Skuppah	16	16							
Spuzzum	116	60			56				
Squawtits	39	10	2		27				
Texas Lake	30	3			27				
Union Bar (including Ewawooes)	69	12			57				
Yale	75	15			60				
Total	2,250	913	5		1,332				
Nass Agency—									
Aiyansh	181	181							
Gitladamax	83	83							
Gwanaha	65	65							
Kincolith	251	251							
Lakkalzap	238	238							
Metlakatla	188	150						38	
Port Essington and Kitsumkalum	184		90					94	
Port Simpson	744		700					44	
Total	1,934	968	790					176	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	4	9	5	3	3	30	22	1	-1	.....	8	2	.....	3	7
13	12	16	16	7	3	72	68	2	9	.....	2	5	.....	6	1
3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
10	5	6	9	3	1	26	26	1	3	1	.....	5	.....	4	....
2	1	3	9	3	.....	21	19	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	....
80	67	100	83	39	16	380	343	23	30	15	37	29	13	41	23
2	2	4	6	4	4	13	11	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	....
15	11	10	10	6	7	42	42	1	1	.....	23	.....	.....	6	17
9	9	11	8	9	9	30	28	3	3	.....	35	.....	.....	4	31
9	5	6	9	11	5	25	26	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	....
1	1	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	2	1	.....	1	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	2	3	3	2	2	10	12	1	1	.....	37	.....	.....	2	35
2	1	2	3	2	2	7	10	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	5
2	1	1	2	3	2	9	9	1	1	.....	29	.....	.....	6	23
30	27	12	13	13	15	55	62	7	14	.....	12	.....	.....	8	4
2	1	1	2	2	2	11	9	1	2	.....	24	.....	.....	7	17
9	9	10	9	7	6	20	21	1	1	12	.....	4	8	.....	....
4	3	4	7	5	6	12	9	1	2	.....	59	.....	.....	5	54
6	7	7	6	7	6	12	19	3	4	.....	23	.....	.....	6	17
40	38	42	41	23	26	114	116	7	9	.....	12	.....	.....	8	4
10	10	11	8	9	9	31	28	3	2	121	.....	.....	121	.....	....
3	3	3	6	4	4	11	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
8	8	9	9	7	6	19	20	2	2	26	.....	6	20	.....	....
1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
8	8	16	10	5	1	21	24	8	9	.....	25	.....	.....	8	17
1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	3	3
1	2	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	....
10	10	9	9	7	7	32	28	2	2	.....	49	.....	.....	5	44
3	2	4	6	4	3	8	8	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
3	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
3	5	4	5	10	9	14	16	1	2	11	.....	3	8	.....	....
6	7	7	6	7	6	12	19	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	....
190	177	188	189	154	144	534	548	57	69	176	354	18	159	78	277
21	15	19	24	10	9	37	33	7	6	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
12	11	16	2	1	4	16	18	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
10	6	11	8	1	2	14	11	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
24	25	34	26	6	10	55	54	8	9	5	.....	10	.....	5	....
26	27	25	33	12	7	48	49	6	5	4	.....	9	.....	5	....
16	23	26	14	5	9	46	43	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	....
21	23	20	19	11	18	34	30	4	4	5	.....	12	.....	7	....
76	96	85	94	31	27	162	156	13	4	4	.....	14	9	19	....
206	226	236	220	77	86	412	394	44	33	20	2	49	11	40	2

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
New Westminster Agency—									
Aitchelitz	5		5						
Burrard Inlet	38				38				
Capilano	42				40				2
Chehalis	116	3			113				
Coquitlam	26				26				
Douglas	68				68				
Homalco	108				108				
Katzie	79				79				
Klahoose	68				68				
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	20				20				
Langley	36				36				
Matsqui	36				36				
Mission Burrard Inlet	226				226				
Musqueam	113		10		100				3
New Westminster	36				36				
Nicomen	8				8				
Pemberton Meadows	275				275				
Samahquam	60				60				
Scowlitz	33				33				
Sechelt	253				253				
Semiahmoo	39				39				
Seymour Creek	18				18				
Skookum Chuck	102				102				
Skulkayu	28		22		6				
Skwah	110		4		106				
Skway	28	3			25				
Skweahm	22				22				
Sliammon	112				112				
Soowahlie	42		35		7				
Skwamish (Howe Sound)	58				40				18
Squiala	11		1		10				
Sumas	45		22		23				
Tsawassen	50				50				
Tzeachteen	47	5	18		24				
Whonnock	29				29				
Yukkwekwioose	26		6		20				
Total	2,413	11	123		2,256				23
Okanagan Agency—									
Okanagan	277				277				
Osoyoos	70				70				
Penticton	179				179				
Similkameen, Lower	135				135				
Similkameen, Upper	36				36				
Spallumcheen	168				168				
Total	865				865				

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
1				1	1	1	1			1		1			
4	4	4	5	2	3	8	8								
4	4	3	3	2	3	10	10	1	2			2		2	
13	14	7	6	8	7	25	28	4	4		1	2		3	
5	4	3	2	1		7	4					2		2	
9	7	5	6	6	6	10	15	2	2			2		2	
13	12	16	14	9	11	14	15	2	2	6		5	4	3	
9	6	5	7	7	7	17	18	1	2			3		3	
7	6	6	6	7	7	10	14	2	3			2		2	
4	2	2	2	1	1	4	4					1		1	
4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	2	3			2		2	
5	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	1	2			2		2	
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6			6		6	
12	10	10	10	10	13	19	22	3	4	3		5		2	
3	3	3	3	4	3	7	9		1		2	1		3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			2		2	
30	35	26	22	23	22	52	55	4	6	5		10		5	
5	5	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	2		2	1		3	
2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2			2		2	
28	29	26	24	19	17	51	50	4	5	3		10		7	
3	3	3	4	1	3	8	10	2	2			2		2	
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4		1						
11	12	9	9	8	9	16	19	4	5			5		5	
3	2	1	2	1	2	7	7	2	1			3		3	
10	8	12	11	9	10	20	21	4	5			3		3	
1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1				2		2	
2	2	3	3	2	2	3	4		1		3			3	
13	13	11	13	11	12	16	17	2	4			6		6	
5	3	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2		2	1		3	
6	4	3	4	7	6	8	9	5	6			3		3	
2	1	1		1		3	3								
4	3	3	4	2	3	8	14	1	3			2		2	
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3			3		3	
6	6	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2		3		1	
3	4	4	2	1	2	5	6	2				3		3	
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3			2		2	
266	257	226	215	196	201	427	478	62	85	20	10	99	4	93	
24	24	24	27	12	14	61	60	15	16						
7	6	10	10	2	3	14	15		3						
17	18	19	18	11	10	37	36	7	6	9		5	4		
13	12	16	13	5	6	30	28	5	7						
2	1	5	5	4	1	7	6	1	4	1		1			
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	3	5						
74	71	95	93	45	44		184	31	41	10		6	4		

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
British Columbia Agencies—*Con.*									
Queen Charlotte Agency—									
Massett	350	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skidegate	238	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	588	350	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stikine Agency—									
Atlin and Teslin	150	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casca (McDames)	70	10	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	54
Grahame Nomads	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liard	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Nelson Nomads (Liard)	91	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	61
Tahltan	217	160	.....	30	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	639	170	.....	30	245	.....	.....	.....	194
Stuart Lake Agency—									
Blackwater	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheslatta Lake	65	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Connelly (Bear Lake)	86	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort George	124	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Grahame	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
François Lake	81	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraser Lake	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klaskus	79	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLeod's Lake	76	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naanees[1]	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Pintcee	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stella	77	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony Creek	170	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tatcee	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tsislaini (Trembleur Lake)	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yacutcee	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[1]	1,338	.....	.....	.....	1,248	.....	.....	.....	90
West Coast Agency—									
Ahousaht	191	.....	.....	125	20	.....	.....	.....	46
Chaicclesaht	48	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	8
Clayoquot	222	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	12
Ehattisaht	88	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	20
Hesquiat	112	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howchucklisit	33	.....	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Kilsemaht	94	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	2
Kyuquot	159	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	14
Matchilaht	51	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	6
Moachaht	138	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	18

[1]No information as to ages of 90 Indians available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
33	30	41	43	12	18	89	76	5	3	6	.....	14	1	9	....
11	16	33	34	6	9	66	58	4	1	2	.....	8	1	6	1
44	46	74	77	18	27	155	134	9	4	8	.....	22	2	15	1
9	8	22	20	6	4	42	37	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	....
8	5	5	11	3	4	19	15	.....	.....	8	.....	2	6	.....	....
.....	1	3	2	5	5	8	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
8	4	7	11	1	5	20	18	3	2	10	.....	4	6	.....	....
7	4	21	13	5	9	16	15	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1
17	13	28	22	16	11	51	48	8	3	.....	15	2	.....	11	6
49	35	86	79	36	38	156	139	13	8	21	18	12	12	14	7
1	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	....
6	5	10	7	6	5	11	13	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	4	....
10	8	11	10	4	5	18	19	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	8	....
12	9	13	13	5	3	32	31	3	3	2	.....	5	1	4	....
4	5	6	9	3	5	12	14	.....	1	.....	27	3	.....	18	12
5	6	9	11	4	2	23	19	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	8	....
6	9	8	5	6	4	16	14	1	2	1	.....	3	1	3	....
2	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....
5	7	9	10	3	3	21	18	1	2	3	.....	6	.....	3	....
7	8	7	10	4	3	16	16	2	3	.....	12	3	.....	9	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
4	4	4	2	3	2	7	10	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
8	8	10	6	3	3	18	18	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	....
22	22	13	19	7	5	38	39	2	3	7	.....	12	.....	4	1
19	22	23	24	9	7	36	37	2	4	11	.....	9	6	4	...
3	5	4	3	2	3	9	8	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	...
3	2	4	3	2	3	5	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	...
4	4	6	5	3	3	10	7	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....
121	127	141	141	66	59	278	272	15	28	27	63	66	8	81	29
18	12	12	15	10	11	53	54	2	4	.....	4	6	.....	8	2
2	2	2	3	4	5	14	13	2	1	4	.....	4	1	1	....
17	17	18	19	5	4	66	74	1	1	.....	2	7	.....	8	1
6	7	4	4	9	10	24	24	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	2
11	12	16	8	4	3	29	25	1	3	.....	10	2	.....	8	4
4	3	7	5	1	1	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...
12	10	6	10	2	3	26	25	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	4	....
10	8	10	6	7	9	48	56	2	3	7	.....	8	4	5	....
2	1	3	2	4	2	20	15	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	....
8	8	9	8	4	5	41	38	8	9	17	.....	10	9	2	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
West Coast Agency—Con.									
Nitinaht	142	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27
Noochatlaht	32	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	4
Ohiaht	133	.....	.....	95	20	.....	.....	.....	18
Opitchisaht	48	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Pacheenaht	52	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Seshaht	139	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Toquot	19	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ucluelet	134	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Total	1,835	.....	118	541	903	.....	.....	25	248
Williams Lake Agency—									
Alexandria	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alkali Lake	193	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anaham	285	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canim Lake	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Creek	122	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Creek	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nemiah Valley	58	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quesnel	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Stone	56	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riskie Creek (Toosey)	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soda Creek	98	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone	54	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane)	151	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,232	.....	.....	.....	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nomadic Indians (estimated)	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia*	24,759	4,429	3,038	603	12,337	.....	.....	432	1,420

* This total does not include 221 Indians at Fort Nelson, B C., who have been included in the Mackenzie river census, and 101 from treaty 8 District. Total for British Columbia would reach 25,399.

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	15	14	3	3	41	46	5	2	.....	13	4	.....	10	7
2	1	2	2	2	1	11	10	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	4	3
9	10	9	12	7	5	30	32	6	13	4	.....	6	2	3	1
4	6	3	4	4	1	11	13	1	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
2	2	6	7	3	2	13	12	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
11	11	12	14	5	7	35	34	4	6	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....
1	2	4	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
10	10	10	14	9	9	34	33	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	4	1
136	128	148	149	83	81	507	515	40	48	43	41	69	19	65	21
5	4	4	3	3	4	15	6	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
23	9	10	8	8	9	49	64	5	8	.....	5	6	.....	11	.....
33	24	17	20	26	32	58	71	3	1	5	.....	10	.....	5	.....
10	7	4	5	2	3	15	11	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	6	1
15	18	9	6	8	7	28	26	1	4	.....	14	9	.....	23	.....
3	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	2	2	3	4	5	7	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	5	.....
6	6	9	4	3	.....	12	13	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
6	7	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
18	15	8	3	4	9	14	17	5	5	.....	1	8	.....	9	.....
14	11	4	6	2	.....	6	9	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
20	22	10	9	5	5	31	38	5	6	.....	4	4	.....	8	.....
164	136	87	72	71	78	258	290	36	40	11	29	54	1	71	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,893	1,780	2,132	2,070	1,251	1,243	5,360	5,308	530	602	420	637	688	272	748	429

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.									
Birtle Agency—									
Bird Tail Sioux	75	.....	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Clearwater Lake	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambler's	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keesekoowenin's	95	.....	.....	89	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling River	92	.....	.....	13	32	.....	.....	.....	47
Waywayseecappo's	204	1	.....	80	43	.....	.....	.....	80
Total	485	1	1	249	100	.....	.....	.....	134
Clandeboye Agency—									
Black River	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brokenhead	145	117	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	11
Fort Alexander	539	300	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	19
Hollow Water River	102	24	16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Total	862	517	16	10	237	.....	.....	.....	82
Fisher River Agency—									
Berens River	278	.....	230	.....	45	.....	.....	3	.....
Bloodvein	62	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	37
Deer Lake	179	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Fisher River	510	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....
Grand Rapids	122	120	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Jackhead	93	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Little Grand Rapids	195	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Peguis	413	240	.....	.....	15	25	.....	133	.....
Pegangekum	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
Poplar River	154	.....	145	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	2,161	430	779	.....	74	25	.....	386	467
Fort Frances Agency—									
Buffalo Bay	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Couchiching	212	1	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	26
Hungry Hall No. 1	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Hungry Hall No. 2	12	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
Lac la Croix	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Little Forks	46	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Long Sault No. 1	22	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Long Sault No. 2	42	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Manitou Rapids No. 1	78	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Manitou Rapids No. 2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Naicatchewinin	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Nickickonsemenecaning	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Seine River	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Stangecoming	41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40
Sturgeon Lake	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total	901	39	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	674

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	11	8	4	3	4	12	15	5	10	.....	2	3	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
5	6	10	14	6	2	18	29	2	3	1	.....	4	1	2	2
5	7	9	7	4	4	21	26	5	4	.....	4	3	1	5	3
18	20	29	17	14	7	38	44	9	8	4	.....	11	4	11	....
31	46	59	45	28	19	92	118	22	25	6	6	22	6	20	8
3	3	3	7	8	8	13	15	7	9	2	.....	4	1	3	....
6	9	13	12	7	8	34	35	11	10	5	.....	9	.....	4	....
35	26	44	31	80	61	135	104	7	16	9	.....	28	.....	14	5
4	6	9	8	9	10	21	22	6	7	.....	2	5	.....	7	....
48	44	69	58	104	87	203	176	31	42	16	2	46	1	28	5
16	18	55	37	19	14	50	57	6	6	.....	5	13	8	7	19
7	6	6	2	6	4	10	17	2	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....
13	19	32	20	10	7	31	45	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	3	6
32	57	73	70	25	18	97	92	25	21	32	.....	22	30	7	13
13	9	15	18	5	8	29	23	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	6	....
12	10	10	4	8	6	14	19	4	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	....
22	25	28	14	16	4	47	39	.....	.....	4	.....	8	6	6	4
39	25	40	40	50	35	90	77	10	7	60	.....	12	70	12	10
14	21	19	30	4	7	28	30	1	1	7	.....	8	7	1	7
15	12	22	17	12	6	33	30	2	5	3	.....	5	3	3	2
183	202	300	252	155	109	429	429	50	52	115	8	87	126	45	61
5	2	8	2	2	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
15	11	21	32	10	11	47	53	4	8	17	.....	7	15	5	....
.....	.....	2	3	1	1	4	11	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	4
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	3	12	11	4	5	23	38	3	3	.....	7	1	.....	8	....
3	.....	6	4	1	3	9	12	3	5	.....	3	2	.....	5	....
2	.....	.....	2	1	1	6	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	4	4	5	2	2	8	12	1	4	.....	2	1	.....	2	1
7	4	12	6	2	1	22	24	.....	.....	7	.....	3	5	1	....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	9	7	1	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	....
5	1	5	11	2	4	16	15	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	4	....
2	4	5	10	2	2	10	13	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	....
5	6	19	11	5	3	28	39	9	5	.....	.....	4	2	5	1
1	1	7	5	1	3	7	15	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
48	37	105	104	35	38	206	270	24	34	32	19	24	31	36	6

TABLE No 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Griswold Agency—									
Oak Lake	63	.....	.....	29	15	.....	.....	.....	19
Oak River	331	174	1	11	45	.....	.....	.....	100
Total	394	174	1	40	60	.....	.....	.....	119
Kenora and Savanne Agency—									
Kenora Division—									
Assabasca	132	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	124
Big Island	106	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	100
Dalles, the	76	21	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	15
Islington	244	156	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	72
Northwest Angle No. 33	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Northwest Angle No. 34	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Northwest Angle No. 37	75	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	66
Rat Portage	84	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	71
Shoal Lake No. 39	62	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Shoal Lake No. 40	92	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	75
Whitefish Bay	67	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	60
Total	984	197	.....	29	78	.....	.....	.....	680
Savanne Division—									
Eagle Lake	55	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	42
Frenchman's Head	155	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grassy Narrows	170	38	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	59
Ignace	48	1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	8
Lac des Mille Lacs	80	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	73
Lac Seul	444	418	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	14
Wabigon	88	14	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	67
Wabuskang	45	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	26
Total	1,085	640	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	289
Total, Kenora and Savanne Agency	2,069	837	.....	29	234	.....	.....	.....	969
Manitowapah Agency—									
Crane River	42	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Ebb and Flow	83	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	10
Fairford	197	117	.....	.....	30	50	.....	.....	.....
Lake Manitoba	129	25	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	11
Lake St. Martin	176	132	.....	.....	6	38	.....	.....	.....
Little Saskatchewan	152	67	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek	238	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	18
Sandy Bay	335	10	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	40
Shoal River	190	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Waterhen	72	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	13
Total	1,614	508	.....	.....	766	173	.....	.....	167

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	3	6	4	5	15	14	4	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
29	30	36	34	14	12	74	75	7	20	1	.....	8	.....	7	....
31	33	39	40	18	17	89	89	11	27	1	.....	10	.....	9	...
12	13	15	17	3	4	26	32	6	4	.....	21	7	2	5	25
7	8	15	11	9	6	24	24	1	1	.....	11	2	7	2	18
8	5	17	8	3	.....	14	18	2	1	.....	9	.....	.....	3	6
17	30	31	30	8	8	57	55	4	4	1	.....	10	7	14	2
1	5	5	4	2	5	7	7	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
6	4	9	5	4	3	23	20	.....	1	.....	5	1	3	5	4
8	8	13	13	5	1	16	16	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	4	....
3	9	7	8	3	2	14	13	.....	3	3	.....	5	.....	.....	2
13	7	14	9	3	1	19	24	1	1	9	.....	4	10	1	4
8	6	2	10	2	2	18	19	.....	.....	6	.....	5	12	6	5
83	95	128	115	42	33	220	232	16	20	19	51	37	41	41	69
5	5	6	8	3	1	11	14	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3	2
17	10	27	20	6	7	32	32	3	1	.....	16	6	5	8	19
21	13	25	21	9	5	37	35	1	3	6	.....	7	2	3	...
5	2	7	6	....	2	10	14	1	1	....	31	1	1	4	29
7	4	7	16	4	7	16	19	...	...	7	...	2	13	1	7
52	42	59	64	29	9	85	83	4	7	.....	32	17	8	34	23
1	6	9	13	4	19	17	25	.....	4	.....	4	3	4	4	7
3	4	6	5	.....	2	7	12	4	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	8
111	86	146	153	55	52	215	234	14	19	13	90	39	36	57	95
194	181	274	268	97	85	435	466	30	39	32	141	76	77	98	164
3	3	4	2	4	5	8	12	.....	1	5	.....	4	2	....	1
7	7	8	8	14	10	11	15	1	2	.....	2	1	1	2	2
16	13	20	20	15	18	39	41	7	8	15	.....	11	12	6	2
11	9	13	10	11	17	32	24	1	1	.....	5	5	3	6	7
15	16	17	20	18	14	31	38	4	3	.....	12	6	1	2	17
10	15	11	12	21	15	33	32	1	2	5	.....	5	10	7	3
20	18	15	37	21	22	36	60	4	4	16	.....	4	18	4	2
38	20	25	38	43	20	60	78	7	6	15	.....	20	4	5	4
10	18	12	14	21	29	32	46	4	4	28	.....	7	24	.....	3
6	7	8	4	10	8	12	15	1	1	...	4	2	2	.....	8
136	126	133	165	178	159	294	361	30	32	84	23	65	77	32	49

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmenta' In-pectorates, Agenc'es

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
- Manitoba Inspectorate—*Con.*									
Norway House Agency—									
Cross Lake	542	.....	325	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
God's Lake	289	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Lake	498	.....	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson House	461	.....	387	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House	743	213	500	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford House	333	.....	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Lake	341	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,207	554	2,332	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency—									
Chemawawin	140	138	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	161	137	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Pas	438	424	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....
Moose Lake	121	120	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Earth	142	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake	93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,095	1,054	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	10	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency—									
Long Plain	113	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Roseau River (including Rapids)	200	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	120
Sioux	122	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Swan Lake (including Indian Gardens)	106	.....	.....	90	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	541	.....	.....	236	96	.....	.....	.....	209
Fort Churchill District—									
Fort Churchill	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba Inspectorates[1]	13,633	4,114	3,129	564	2,107	198	.....	396	2,821

[1]No details of ages or religions of 304 Indians obtainable.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
62	71	61	56	43	38	83	98	13	17	9	.....	25	.....	15	1
36	46	19	33	22	30	38	47	7	11	.....	10	9	2	21	....
79	61	53	47	43	44	65	89	6	11	9	.....	18	.....	7	2
52	61	52	63	34	44	67	67	9	12	41	.....	23	36	15	3
51	73	114	73	25	26	158	175	19	29	....	3	23	5	23	8
48	41	29	26	31	24	54	59	9	12	1	.....	20	.....	13	6
52	38	39	38	36	28	44	51	6	9	1	.....	10	3	12	....
380	391	367	336	234	234	509	586	69	101	61	13	128	46	106	20
9	3	17	17	8	4	25	37	10	10	.....	13	7	.....	16	4
13	14	13	18	11	8	31	44	3	6	.....	6	6	3	6	9
42	42	34	24	38	36	80	104	18	20	11	.....	21	12	19	3
6	5	14	13	4	6	26	31	8	8	3	.....	5	6	8	....
12	10	19	16	8	6	25	32	5	9	4	.....	4	2	1	1
6	8	14	12	2	5	19	19	5	3	2	.....	6	1	5	....
88	82	111	100	71	65	206	267	49	56	20	19	49	24	55	17
11	10	10	9	6	11	24	23	5	4	.....	6	2	.....	7	1
15	14	20	23	15	17	45	40	6	5	3	.....	7	5	6	3
23	22	9	11	5	3	20	21	5	3	1	.....	3	.....	2	....
9	11	12	13	10	11	16	19	2	3	.....	4	.....	2	1	5
58	57	51	56	36	42	105	103	18	15	4	10	12	7	16	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	133
1,197	1,199	1,508	1,424	956	855	2,568	2,865	334	423	371	374	519	395	445	472

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.									
NORTHERN AGENCY.									
Edmundston	55				55				
Tobique	169				169				
Total	224				224				
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.									
Gloucester County—									
Bathurst Reserve	17				17				
Kent County—									
Big Cove reserve	263				263				
Buctouche reserve	19				19				
Indian Island reserve	32				32				
Total	314				314				
Northumberland County—									
Burnt Church reserve	237				237				
Eel Ground reserve	166				166				
Red Bank reserve	64				64				
Total	467				467				
Restigouche County—									
Eel River reserve	91				91				
Westmorland County—									
Fort Folly reserve and vicinity	50				50				
Total	939				939				
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.									
Kingclear, York Co.	80				80				
St. Mary's, York Co	105				105				
Oromocto, Sunbury Co.	87				87				
Woodstock, Carleton Co.	61				61				
Charlotte County	30								
Kings County	75								
Queens County	75								
St. John County	30								
Total[1]	543				333				
Indians of Nova Scotia living in Kings, Queens, St. John, and Charlotte counties[2]	156				156				
Total, New Brunswick[3]	1,862				1,652				

[1] No details as to ages or religions of 210 Indians available

[2] No details as to ages of 156 Indians available.

[3] No details as to ages of 366 Indians or religions of 210 Indians available.

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	8	8	4	4	9	8	6	3	2	....	2	....	....	....
14	9	23	21	4	8	47	39	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	12	31	29	8	12	56	47	8	5	2	....	2	....	....	....
1	1	5	2	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	7	2	....	2	7
25	24	26	24	16	13	70	44	11	10	....	63	4	....	12	55
4	....	....	....	....	1	7	6	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
2	2	3	2	4	3	8	6	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
31	26	29	26	20	17	85	56	12	12	1	63	6	....	13	55
32	28	17	17	5	11	66	52	7	2	6	....	10	2	6	....
19	14	14	16	4	6	42	38	5	8	2	....	3	....	1	....
6	5	6	7	2	3	14	13	3	5	6	....	2	5	1	....
57	47	37	40	11	20	122	103	15	15	14	....	15	7	8	....
13	14	9	11	2	3	17	18	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
3	7	6	6	2	....	13	10	1	2	....	6	1	....	2	5
105	95	86	85	35	40	240	192	30	31	16	76	25	7	25	67
3	10	8	14	5	7	14	14	3	2	....	....	2	....	2	....
13	13	13	9	8	2	21	23	2	1	....	16	8	....	2	22
11	13	9	8	6	4	17	14	3	2	25	....	4	21	....	....
5	5	9	6	6	8	9	11	1	1	7	....	4	3	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....
32	41	39	37	25	21	61	62	9	6	50	36	18	42	4	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
153	148	156	151	68	73	357	301	47	42	68	112	45	49	29	109

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.									
Annapolis County—									
Micmacs	58				58				
Antigonish and Guysborough—									
Afton	155				155				
Antigonish Landing	8				8				
Beech Hill	5				5				
Guysborough	17				17				
Heatherton	15				15				
Summerside	20				20				
Williams Point	6				6				
Total	226				226				
Cape Breton County—									
Eskasoni (Micmacs)	124				124				
Cape Breton County—									
Sydney (Micmacs)	125				125				
Colchester County—									
Millbrook	102				102				
Cumberland County—									
Franklin Manor (Micmacs)	69				69				
Digby County—									
Bear River (Micmacs)	96				96				
Halifax County—									
Bedford	14				14				
Dartmouth	58				58				
Elmsdale	96				96				
Enfield	30				30				
Sheet Harbour	23				23				
Wellington	14				14				
Total	235				235				
Hants County—									
Indian Brook (Micmacs)	81				81				
Inverness County—									
Malagawatch	37				37				
Whycocomagh	156				156				
Total	193				193				

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	8	6	4	.....	4	15	13	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
10	11	21	20	9	6	36	42	.....	.....	37	.....	5	35	3	....
.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	....
2	1	1	2	1	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
1	1	.....	8	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	....
13	13	24	32	19	15	49	60	.....	1	50	16	6	47	3	16
13	22	8	9	6	6	22	28	4	6	.....	1	1	.....	2	....
17	17	15	10	8	6	27	25	.....	.....	3	.....	6	2	5	....
2	6	12	8	4	8	29	23	5	5	6	.....	2	7	3	....
8	8	7	8	3	3	12	13	5	2	.....	26	.....	.....	5	21
7	6	16	9	2	7	23	19	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	....
4	8	5	7	3	2	13	10	4	2	.....	6	5	.....	4	7
15	16	7	7	7	8	17	14	3	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
4	5	3	2	.....	1	6	6	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	2	1	2	2	3	7	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	....
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
26	33	19	19	14	15	50	41	13	5	5	17	5	5	6	16
8	6	8	10	4	5	16	16	3	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
3	4	1	1	2	1	14	9	.....	2	8	.....	2	8	2	....
17	21	10	21	13	6	27	26	5	10	14	.....	5	13	4	....
20	25	11	22	15	7	41	35	5	12	22	.....	7	21	6	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental In-pectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kings County—									
Micmacs	87				87				
Lunenburg County—									
Bridgewater and surroundings	30				29	1			
Gold River	25	14			3	8			
New Germany	50	1			48			1	
Total	105	15			80	9		1	
Pictou County—									
Fisher's Grant	154				154				
Queens County—									
Caledonia									
Mill Village	8				8				
Milton	35				35				
Wild Cat									
Total	43				43				
Richmond County—									
Chapel Island (Micmacs)	146				146				
Shelburne County—									
Clyde River	16								
Sable River	19				41				
Shelburne River	6								
Total	41				41				
Victoria County—									
Middle River (Micmacs)	75				75				
Windsor Agency—									
Micmacs									
Yarmouth County—									
Micmacs	82				82				
Total, Nova Scotia	2,042	15			2,117	9		1	

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	10	13	10	10	15	12	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	..	4
2	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.. ..	1
2	7	4	2	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
3	3	5	5	2	2	12	16	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ..
7	11	13	10	8	8	19	24	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
4	7	25	21	6	7	40	29	8	7	.....	14	5	....	8	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	2
1	2	6	5	2	3	4	5	3	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
2	3	8	5	2	4	5	6	4	4	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
12	13	16	13	21	19	23	20	6	3	12	.....	7	12	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	7	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	....
7	4	11	9	5	2	16	14	4	3	.....	7	3	.....	4	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
1	7	3	8	5	6	26	24	1	1	28	.....	2	28	2	...
158	201	219	211	135	134	440	411	72	61	128	136	51	122	52	129

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.									
Alnwick Agency—									
Mississaguas	265	1	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker Agency—									
Chippewas of Nawash	378	18	206	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc Agency—									
Chippewas of the Thames	478	231	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Munsees of the Thames	119	52	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneidas of the Thames	810	230	324	.....	.....	184	.....	12	60
Total	1,407	513	635	.....	.....	184	.....	12	63
Chapleau Agency—									
Moose Factory Crees, Chapleau*	92	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory Crees, Missinaibi*	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibbewas, Chapleau (Robinson Treaty)*	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibbewas, New Brunswick Post*	112	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibbewas, Flying Post*	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibbewas, Metagami*	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michipicoten†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississagi River‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	513	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island Agency—									
Chippewas of Beausoleil	249	.....	201	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake Agency—									
Algonquins	127	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay Agency—									
Cockburn Island	54	2	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obidgewong	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Sheshegwaning	186	55	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bay	310	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	555	57	.....	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	2
Hagersville Agency—									
Mississaugas of the Credit	295	15	233	6	.....	17	.....	24	.....
Georgina Island Agency—									
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands	107	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Previously shown under Treaty 9 District. †Shown under Sault Ste. Marie Agency.
‡Shown under Thessalon Agency.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
26	15	33	24	18	11	58	65	7	8	2	.....	5	1	3	1
14	22	30	34	20	15	108	99	16	20	1	.....	10	1	8	2
31	26	36	52	50	49	117	100	9	8	7	.....	9	6	4	4
9	9	7	9	5	8	35	30	4	3	9	.....	5	4	.....	.....
88	66	101	55	33	21	224	188	19	15	20	.....	25	15	15	5
128	101	144	116	88	78	376	318	32	26	36	.....	39	25	19	9
6	3	10	3	1	6	33	29	.....	1	92	.....	.....	92	.....	....
3	3	20	4	2	1	14	14	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....	...
2	7	11	4	5	4	15	14	1	2	65	.....	.....	65	.....	..
10	12	10	7	1	8	24	35	2	3	112	.....	.....	112	.....	....
10	7	14	8	5	5	22	19	5	1	96	.....	.....	96	.....	....
10	7	16	13	8	4	13	16	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	87	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38
41	39	81	39	22	28	121	127	8	7	513	238	.....	513	.....	238
12	16	25	30	24	20	50	68	1	3	.....	26	6	2	4	30
13	15	18	20	10	7	19	18	3	4	.....	5	1	.....	5	1
2	3	7	9	6	3	13	9	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
11	13	17	13	25	9	50	46	1	1	3	.....	7	.....	4	....
28	26	36	38	10	15	68	78	5	6	10	.....	7	11	7	1
41	42	61	60	41	27	133	135	7	8	13	2	14	11	12	2
22	16	23	25	10	9	87	86	8	9	9	.....	7	9	6	1
8	10	15	6	1	2	24	24	8	9	1	.....	2	1	2	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Manitowaning Agency—									
Beausoleil	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoulin Island, Wendell, including West Bay	1,189	.....	.....	.....	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Grondin	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheguiandah	115	78	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River	198	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sucker Creek	125	112	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sucker Lake	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tahgaiwinini	134	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Lake	170	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish River	69	41	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maganatawan*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,068	231	.....	.....	1,837	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian Agency—									
Moravians	337	100	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Agency—									
Gibson	136	.....	133	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henvey Inlet	163	.....	35	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maganatawan[1]	46	.....	5	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Island	119	.....	56	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	1
Shawanaga	123	.....	86	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	587	.....	315	1	270	.....	.....	.....	1
Fort William Agency—									
Fort William	295	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	25
Lake Nipigon (Gull Bay and Jackfish Island)	406	20	.....	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	108
Long Lake	274	10	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	44
Long Lake (Treaty 9)[2]	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pays Plat	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pic	208	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Rock (Lake Helen)	233	32	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[3]	1,599	62	.....	.....	1,215	.....	.....	.....	177
Rice Lake Agency—									
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	213	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	102	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	315	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rama Agency—									
Chippewas of Rama	232	.....	216	.....	12	.....	.....	4	.....

* Now shown under Parry Sound Agency. [1] Including 15 Indians previously shown under Manitowaning Agency. [2] Previously included under Treaty 9 District. [3] No details of ages or religion of 145 Indians obtainable.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	90	83	105	81	49	303	304	55	25	24	.....	46	119	40	101
1	5	3	2	5	3	13	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
9	19	10	7	6	5	31	22	3	3	5	.....	4	5	3	1
18	13	26	12	12	5	44	51	10	7	1	.....	7	4	1	9
14	17	11	13	7	1	34	28	.....	.....	4	.....	5	4	.....	5
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	21	7	8	8	36	32	.....	3	2	.....	3	6	1	6
14	17	22	14	10	11	40	33	4	5	1	.....	6	2	3	4
2	2	3	6	7	4	18	22	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
162	173	181	168	137	86	524	513	76	48	37	15	71	142	50	141
40	27	32	23	26	23	79	76	6	5	10	.....	4	9	.....	3
8	17	14	20	9	10	31	24	1	2	3	.....	5	.....	1	1
6	6	12	10	8	7	48	55	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
3	3	3	4	2	5	10	12	2	2	16	.....	1	15	.....	.....
5	6	16	12	4	2	45	22	4	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
8	11	15	14	5	6	23	28	5	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
30	43	60	60	28	30	157	141	17	21	25	4	11	16	5	1
28	29	30	28	35	30	56	45	8	6	.....	5	7	3	6	9
45	50	33	25	43	38	88	74	4	6	4	.....	11	26	27	6
32	36	31	36	18	19	45	52	2	3	13	.....	9	20	7	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
2	3	6	5	3	3	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	16	18	20	16	18	48	50	2	3	.....	12	8	8	20	8
24	30	29	26	16	19	36	46	3	4	.....	.....	7	3	9	1
148	164	147	140	131	127	281	274	19	23	162	17	42	205	69	33
24	18	18	23	8	8	62	46	3	3	.....	1	4	.....	5	...
8	13	9	12	4	8	21	23	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	6	....
32	31	27	35	12	16	83	69	5	5	.....	4	7	.....	11	....
14	13	27	26	15	4	52	59	6	16	.....	4	1	2	7	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Sarnia Agency—									
Chippewas of Sarnia and Kettle and Stony Points	428	129	298	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen Agency—									
Chippewas of Saugeen	442	12	394	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie Agency—									
Batchawana	423	40	6	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden River	430	180	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michipocoten[1]	314	12	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,167	232	6	.....	929	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog Agency—									
Mississaguas	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations Agency—									
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,716	1,610	803	2	.....	969	20	422	890
Sturgeon Falls Agency—									
Dokis	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matatchewan	84	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	307	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temagami	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	578	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon Agency—									
Mississagi River	136	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serpent River	119	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River No. 1	224	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	6
Spanish River No. 2	77	32	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[2]	658	32	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	6
Tyendinaga Agency—									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,421	1,397	.....	4	5	.....	.....	15	.....
Walpole Island Agency—									
Chippewas	585	309	198	.....	5	.....	.....	73	.....
Pottawattamies	178	66	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	5
Total	763	375	276	.....	5	.....	.....	102	5

[1] Including 171 Indians previously shown under the Chapleau Agency.

[2] Including 67 Indians previously shown under the Chapleau Agency.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
35	22	43	33	11	29	83	144	10	18	3	.....	2	3	2	....
35	24	50	43	30	26	100	112	12	10	.....	2	11	2	14	1
19	23	43	44	28	32	107	117	5	5	6	.....	8	8	5	5
26	26	45	46	31	33	102	107	6	8	3	.....	14	7	9	9
20	30	24	27	33	31	61	75	5	8	182	.....	1	183	1	1
65	79	112	117	92	96	270	299	16	21	191	.....	23	198	15	15
2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	8	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
304	316	403	405	370	381	1,199	1,149	91	98	110	.....	173	80	66	77
15	20	6	9	3	2	18	27	1	1	1	.....	5	1	5	....
13	7	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....
56	58	27	34	10	5	47	68	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	8	....
12	8	5	5	3	3	18	30	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	6	....
96	93	43	53	18	12	101	157	3	2	4	4	18	1	19	....
7	8	13	13	12	11	30	31	6	5	35	.....	1	34	.....	....
7	6	11	8	14	11	29	23	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	....
15	12	18	21	22	24	49	46	9	8	5	.....	5	.....	.....	....
6	7	8	7	7	5	17	18	2	.....	37	.....	.....	38	.....	1
2	3	5	6	5	5	36	31	4	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
37	36	55	55	60	56	161	149	26	23	84	.....	13	72	.....	1
108	97	137	140	75	64	360	365	40	35	10	.....	35	.....	25	....
94	86	46	55	16	11	110	162	3	2	18	.....	5	17	4	....
16	25	15	14	15	15	27	41	3	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
110	111	61	69	31	26	137	203	6	9	18	.....	7	17	6	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Concluded.*									
North Renfrew County—									
Algonquins	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Patricia—									
Agumiska Island	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attawapiskat	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver House	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cat Lake	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Severn	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Lake	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winisk River	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ontario Agencies[1]	20,812	5,298	4,535	13	6,333	1,170	20	579	1,144

[1]No details as to ages and religions of 1,720 Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,523	1,505	1,811	1,721	1,270	1,178	4,571	4,659	425	429	1,229	321	502	1,310	348	556

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Prince Edward Island.									
Lennox Island	213	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morell	75	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, P.E.I.	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
18	24	22	21	13	15	42	40	8	10	..	1	10	.....	11	....
7	4	10	8	6	4	17	15	2	2	1	....	4	.....	3	....
25	28	32	29	19	19	59	55	10	12	1	1	14	.....	14	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC.									
Bécancour Agency—									
Abenakis of Bécancour	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis Agency—									
Montagnais of Bersimis	526	.....	.....	.....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montagnais of Escoumains	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	570	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna Agency—									
Amalécites of Viger	122	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga Agency—									
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,154	4	37	.....	2,113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette Agency—									
Hurons of Lorette	507	1	.....	7	499	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki Agency—									
River Desert	443	15	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria Agency—									
Micmacs of Maria	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan Agency—									
Montagnais of Mingan	176	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka Agency—									
Iroquois	411	.....	304	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algonquins	51	.....	2	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	462	.....	306	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville Agency—									
Abenakis of St. Francis	289	37	.....	.....	247	5	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Bleue Agency—									
Montagnais of Pointe Bleue	599	51	.....	.....	548	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche Agency—									
Micmacs	541	.....	.....	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine Agency—									
Natashquan, Romaine and St. Augustine	489	.....	.....	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	11	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
48	46	54	47	23	25	131	127	12	13	10	.....	26	.....	15	1
3	2	5	5	5	3	9	11	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	...
51	48	59	52	28	28	140	138	13	13	11	.....	28	.....	16	1
7	6	9	7	13	12	27	35	2	4	2	.....	2	1	1	....
131	232	254	254	143	96	463	443	74	64	.....	80	89	.....	58	111
67	61	56	46	39	36	97	94	6	5	7	.....	14	.....	7	....
39	24	26	44	21	26	110	129	10	14	9	.....	15	6	10	2
14	15	14	16	5	6	19	22	2	3	1	.....	2	1	2	....
18	13	9	14	10	12	50	38	5	7	1	.....	8	8	15	....
34	34	33	48	22	16	115	84	12	13	.....	3	20	.....	7	16
2	4	8	5	3	4	10	11	2	2	.....	6	1	.....	2	5
36	38	41	53	25	20	125	95	14	15	.....	9	21	.....	9	21
16	15	21	28	28	18	75	76	7	5	.....	26	3	1	11	19
83	89	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	9	.....	26	.....	17	....
56	55	52	53	27	26	127	119	12	14	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC—*Continued.*									
St. Regis Agency—									
Iroquois of St. Regis	1,630	.....	125	.....	1,486	.....	.....	19	.....
Seven Islands Agency—									
Montagnais of Seven Islands	694	.....	.....	.....	694	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming Agency	245	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac County—									
Grand Lac Victoria	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter's Point	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Barrière	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opasatika	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labelle and Wright Counties	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec County	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper St. Maurice District—									
Kikendatch (Obidjuan)[1]	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymontachi[1]	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manuan Lake	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Megiskan Lake	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper St. Maurice	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern District—									
Abitibi (Timiskaming)[2]	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mistassini Lake	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wasoanipi Lake	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] In Champlain County.

[2] Previously shown under Ontario, but actually in Quebec.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
192	197	160	163	99	111	268	299	67	74	35	.....	50	40	22	33
66	61	38	48	54	75	165	154	19	14	.....	6	5	.....	11	....
23	24	30	24	14	10	50	58	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	281	.....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	281	.....	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*									
Hudson's Bay (Eastern) District—									
East Main	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nemiskan and Strutton Island	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruperts House	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ungava—									
Fort Chimo	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort George	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Whale River	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Whale River	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nichikum	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec[1]	13,174	108	468	7	8,453	.....	.....	19	.....

[1]No details as to ages or religions of 4114 Indians obtainable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	938	881	931	575	545	1,927	1,896	249	255	360	121	275	338	187	187

TABLE No 1.—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.									
Assiniboine Agency—									
Carry the Kettle	203	.....	.....	98	67	.....	.....	.....	38
Moosejaw Sioux[1]	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	327	.....	.....	98	67	.....	.....	.....	38
Battleford Agency—									
Little Pine	132	70	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	40
Meadow Lake	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moosomin	135	39	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	9
Poundmaker	115	20	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	5
Red Pheasant	138	108	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	2
Stoney	90	65	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	20
Sweet Grass	71	35	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	6
Thunderchild	116	75	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	882	412	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	.....	86
Carlton Agency—									
Big River (Kenemotoyoos)	141	65	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	20
Mistawasis	148	5	.....	106	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Lake	245	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Muskeg Lake (Petaquakey)	127	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelican Lake	56	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	30
Sandy Lake (Ahtahkakoops)	224	205	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1
Sturgeon Lake	174	53	.....	9	12	.....	.....	.....	100
Wahpeton Sioux	60	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Total	1,175	570	.....	150	276	.....	.....	.....	179
Crooked Lake Agency—									
Cowessess	221	.....	.....	21	197	.....	.....	.....	3
Kahkewistahaw	105	.....	.....	43	11	.....	.....	.....	51
Ochapowace	117	.....	.....	40	23	.....	.....	.....	54
Sakimay	148	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	108
Total[1]	591	.....	.....	124	251	.....	.....	.....	216
Duck Lake Agency—									
Beardy's and Okamasis	154	14	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Smith's	262	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Smith's	155	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinistino	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Nut Lake	258	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	256
One Arrow	103	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,002	432	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	326

[1]No details for 124 Indians are available.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
12	14	15	16	6	7	49	35	20	29	.....	1	4	3	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	14	15	16	6	7	49	35	20	29	.....	1	4	3	4	4
13	10	14	16	6	7	30	26	1	9	.....	14	5	.....	10	9
7	6	10	9	7	9	12	20	2	3	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....
17	25	10	8	6	7	21	25	6	10	.....	2	6	.....	7	1
10	8	12	10	6	7	25	26	3	8	.....	4	3	.....	6	1
10	13	11	13	3	4	38	36	3	7	.....	10	9	2	7	14
7	10	7	7	2	8	20	19	4	6	6	.....	3	5	2	.....
7	8	3	5	4	.....	20	18	2	4	.....	4	5	.....	3	6
11	8	12	10	2	3	30	34	2	4	.....	3	4	.....	7	.....
82	88	79	78	36	45	196	204	23	51	8	37	39	7	44	31
18	16	15	12	12	13	24	28	1	2	5	.....	5	3	3	.....
16	15	17	12	9	10	36	30	2	1	5	.....	8	1	4	.....
20	28	19	19	24	23	48	55	5	4	5	.....	10	1	5	1
11	16	9	12	10	12	27	28	1	1	4	.....	6	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2	2	7	7	4	13	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
20	28	24	19	16	11	46	58	1	1	.....	8	6	.....	11	3
10	16	17	10	16	15	30	50	6	4	2	.....	7	2	7	.....
5	11	5	2	2	3	13	15	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
110	139	108	88	96	94	228	277	19	16	21	8	46	8	35	6
20	16	33	35	10	9	34	51	6	7	6	.....	8	2	3	1
9	15	10	15	3	4	18	25	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
9	8	13	9	8	2	28	27	5	8	.....	3	3	1	5	2
11	17	11	13	6	5	36	37	3	9	6	.....	8	1	3	.....
49	56	67	72	27	20	116	140	17	27	12	6	22	4	14	6
12	16	23	19	3	11	26	22	7	15	1	.....	7	1	6	1
40	34	25	28	22	20	39	43	5	6	12	.....	22	4	12	2
18	20	18	14	12	16	24	27	5	1	5	.....	5	6	6	.....
11	3	9	6	2	1	14	17	4	3	1	.....	4	1	3	1
32	36	27	29	12	8	52	57	3	2	5	.....	10	9	9	5
12	9	12	4	10	2	25	19	3	7	4	.....	4	5	5	.....
125	118	114	100	61	58	180	185	27	34	28	.....	52	26	41	9

TABLE No. 1--

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*									
File Hills Agency—									
File Hills Colony	146	12	9	31	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Black Bear	42	.....	.....	13	19	.....	.....	.....	10
Okanees	42	.....	.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	12
Peepeekesis	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	33
Star Blanket	43	.....	.....	9	20	.....	.....	.....	14
Total[1]	308	12	9	69	149	.....	.....	.....	69
Moose Mountain Agency—									
White Bear	218	3	...	.....	17	.....	.....	198	.....
Moose Woods Reserve—									
Whitecap's Sioux	66	.....	58	....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Onion Lake Agency—									
Chipewyan	277	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frog Lake	144	12	....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Lake	112	18	....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	87
Joseph Bighead's	86	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	79
Keeheewin's	163	11	.....	.....	15[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loon Lake	39	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	34
Onion Lake	234	72	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	2
Total[2]	1,055	113	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	.....	202
Pelly Agency—									
Cote	262	.....	.....	176	27	.....	.....	.....	59
Keeseekoonse	144	4	.....	16	104	.....	.....	.....	20
Key	85	45	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	7
Valley River	76	.....	8	16	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	567	49	8	208	216	.....	.....	.....	86
Qu'Appelle Agency—									
Muscowpetung	83	.....	.....	15	28	.....	.....	.....	40
Pasqua	142	.....	....	31	102	.....	.....	.....	9
Piapot	182	.....	.....	27	107	.....	.....	.....	48
Standing Buffalo	188	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	53
Total	595	.....	.....	73	372	.....	.....	.....	150

[1]Difference accounted for through error last year. [2]No details for 124 Indians available. Amalgamation of several bands.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
30	21	15	14	2	2	36	26	.....	.....	30	.....	14	17	1	...
1	2	4	6	3	1	9	11	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
3	1	3	7	2	3	9	12	.....	2	.....	2	1	..	3	..
2	4	1	1	.....	2	8	10	2	5	.....	135	.....	.....	2	133
3	5	5	3	2	1	8	13	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
39	33	28	31	9	9	70	72	7	10	30	140	16	17	8	135
43	30	17	15	3	3	39	46	11	11	5	.....	12	3	9	1
4	7	12	6	.....	.....	16	15	2	4	2	.....	2	1	1	....
32	26	43	43	3	4	50	61	3	12	.....	2	16	.....	18	....
13	16	10	16	4	1	32	35	5	12	.....	18	8	.....	14	12
18	14	11	19	....	1	24	17	2	6	.....	76	4	8	8	80
5	9	12	5	3	2	22	24	.....	4	59	.....	3	57	1	....
21	20	21	19	3	1	29	29	5	15	.....	36	8	2	8	38
3	3	2	4	3	4	8	9	1	2	39	.....	3	36	.....	....
33	29	16	20	9	6	47	49	9	16	30	.....	10	31	11	....
125	117	115	126	25	19	212	224	25	67	128	132	52	134	60	130
34	33	40	28	21	11	43	41	1	10	4	.. .	8	9	12	1
11	10	14	12	9	8	29	32	5	8	..	7	7	1	7	8
12	8	11	14	6	3	12	15	3	2	1	.....	1	3	3	....
4	6	14	7	.. .	3	18	21	3	.....	3	.....	5	1	2	1
61	64	79	60	36	24	102	109	12	20	8	7	21	14	24	10
.....	8	9	12	2	.....	17	20	5	10	10	.....	1	12	3	...
9	18	12	6	4	5	30	40	6	12	.....	1	7	5	10	3
6	15	13	13	10	7	52	55	5	6	.....	4	5	.....	9	....
15	21	21	16	5	2	49	42	7	10	4	.....	9	.....	5	....
30	62	55	47	21	14	148	157	23	38	14	5	22	17	27	3

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*									
Touchwood Agency—									
Day Star's	72	1		1					70
Fishing Lake	118	2		3	22				91
George Gordon's	221	149			33				39
Muscowekwan's	161				132				29
Poorman's	142	20			26				96
Total	714	172		4	213				325
Total, Saskatchewan Agencies[1]	7,500	1,763	75	726	2,933			198	1,681

[1]No details for 124 Indians available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	7	6	3	5	18	13	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	2	1
15	14	22	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	2	....	5	.....	3	....
28	26	28	22	4	9	50	43	5	6	.....	3	8	.....	3	8
23	20	12	18	4	8	37	34	1	4	....	4	7	1	3	9
11	18	19	17	5	4	27	34	5	2	21	.....	6	18	3	....
84	84	88	68	20	28	154	152	19	17	23	9	27	19	14	18
764	812	777	707	340	321	1,510	1,616	205	324	279	345	315	253	281	353

TABLE No.—1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
TREATY No. 8 INSPECTORATE.									
Lesser Slave Lake Agency—									
Dunvegan and Grande Prairie (Beavers)	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay River (Upper) Slaves	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson's Hope (Beaver)	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake and District (Crees)—									
Driftpile River	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grouard	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawridge	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sucker Creek	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swan River	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moberley Lake (Salteaux)	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peace River Crossing (Crees)	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River (Crees)	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John (Beavers)	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Lake (Crees)	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermillion, Ambrose's Band (Beavers)	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermillion, Tall Cree Band	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabasca Lake, Bigstone's Band (Crees)	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Lake (Crees)	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Lesser Slave Lake Agency[1]	2,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
Athabasca Landing, Stragglers	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac (Chipewyans)	367	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan District—									
Crees	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyans	343	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Murray District—									
Cree and Chipewyan	131	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stragglers	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Nelson (Slaves and Sicannies)	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Fort Resolution District—									
Chipewyan	140	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Rib	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Knife	195	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Smith (Chipewyan)	247	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay River (Slaves)	101	66	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,067	66	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	101
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate[2]	4,478	66	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	101

[1]No details of religion or age for these 2,411 Indians are available.
[2]No details of religion of 2,411 Indians, or of age of 4,478 Indians available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
											3				3
											12				12
										116			116		
										11			11		
										34			34		
											4				4
										6			6		
										6			6		
											6				6
										39			39		
										9			9		
										221	25		221		25
											101				101
											32				32
										8			8		
											3				3
											131				131
										5			5		
											15				15
										10			10		
										23	282		23		282
										244	307		244		307

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Treaty No. 9 District.									
Albany River District—									
English River	86								
Fort Hope	533								
Martin Falls	134								
Osnaburg	443								
Total	1,196								
James Bay District—									
Fort Albany	920								
Moose Factory	370								
New Post	29								
Total	1,319								
Chapleau Agency[1]									
Port Arthur Agency[2]									
Sturgeon Falls Agency[3]									
Timiskaming Agency[4]									
Total									
Total, Treaty No. 9 District	2,515								

[1] Now shown under Chaplean Agency proper.
[2] Now shown under Port Arthur Agency proper.
[3] Shown under Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ontario.
[4] Now shown under Province of Quebec.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
										2		2			
										4		4			
										5		5			
										11		11			
										20			20		
										13			13		
											3				3
										33	3		33		3
											511			8	503
											145				145
											81				81
											281				281
											1,018			8	1010
										44	1,021	11	33	8	1013

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ISLE A LA CROSSE DISTRICT TREATY No. 6—									
Lac la Ronge District—									
Peter Ballendine's Band	344								
Matthias Colomb's Band	241								
James Roberts' Band	315								
Amos Charles' Band	234								
Total	1,134								
TREATY No. 8.									
Fort McMurray Indians	39								
Stragglers	10								
Total	49								
TREATY No. 10.									
English River	181								
Clear Lake	178								
Canoe Lake	94								
Barren Lands	174								
Lac la Hache	98								
Total	725								
Total, Isle a la Crosse District	1,908								

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
											17				17
										12			12		
										12	17		12		17
										16			16		
										16			16		
										1			1		
											5				5
										8			8		
											2				2
										5			5		
										14	7		14		7
										42	24		42		24

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									
Mackenzie River District—									
Arctic Red River (Loucheux)	120	20	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Good Hope (Hare Skins)	410	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Liard (Slavey)	214	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Macpherson (Loucheux)	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Nelson (Siccanne) (non Treaty)[1]	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Nelson (Slaveys) (non Treaty)[1]	119	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Norman (Hare Skins)	345	62	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Providence (Slavey)	194	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Rae[2]	759	.....	.....	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Simpson (Slavey)	357	118	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wrigley (Slavey)	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackenzie Delta (estimated)[2]	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Lake (Slavey)	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nomads (estimated)[2]	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[3]	3,600	320	.....	.....	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUKON.									
Carcross	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmacks and Little Salmon	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champagne and Teslin	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty Mile	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klinkits and Taku	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Labarge	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancing Creek (Slaves)	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingstone Creek	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayo	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moosehide	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rampart House	140	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selkirk	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehorse	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood or Stick	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Yukon[4]	1,528	915	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1]These Indians are living in British Columbia.
[2]No details for these Indians available.
[3]No details of the religion of 720 Indians, nor the ages of 1,479 Indians obtainable.
[4]No information as to the religion of 913 Indians, nor the ages of 1528 Indians obtainable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
9	8	13	14	6	5	27	28	6	4	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68
31	30	53	50	20	19	94	95	10	8	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
23	15	21	21	7	11	51	57	1	7	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
7	10	17	10	3	5	30	31	2	5	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	220
8	7	14	22	7	8	14	19	2	1	102	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
10	7	18	14	4	4	26	29	5	2	119	.....	.....	119	.....	.....
25	22	47	48	10	18	72	85	9	9	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
2	6	31	16	17	8	61	49	3	1	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
31	38	44	41	20	15	75	75	11	7	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
8	6	6	5	1	2	23	14	2	3	102	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
5	5	9	6	5	4	16	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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159	154	273	247	100	99	489	499	53	48	546	535	.....	546	.....	535
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RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Inspectorates and Districts.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,432	800	1,524	.....	1,985	.....	.....	.....	1,123
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,759	4,429	3,038	603	12,337	.....	.....	432	1,420
Manitoba Inspectorates	13,633	4,114	3,129	564	2,107	198	.....	396	2,821
New Brunswick Inspectorate	1,862	.....	.....	.....	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Inspectorate	2,042	15	.....	.....	2,117	9	.....	1	.....
Ontario Inspectorate	20,812	5,298	4,535	13	6,333	1,170	20	579	1,144
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Inspectorate	13,174	108	468	7	8,453	.....	.....	19	.....
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	7,500	1,763	75	726	2,933	.....	.....	198	1,681
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,478	66	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	101
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	2,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle la Crosse District	1,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	3,600	320	.....	.....	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	1,528	915	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian population	103,531	17,828	12,769	1,913	42,765	1,377	20	1,625	8,290
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast Line to Hershell Island	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie Arctique	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound and Davis Straits	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson's Bay District	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hershell Island	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KeKertin Island	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killonek (Port Burwell)	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topik Vink Baffin Land	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimos	3,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	106,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
564	567	526	496	334	310	1,222	1,236	61	116	43	78	189	44	209	59
1,893	1,780	2,132	2,070	1,251	1,243	5,360	5,308	530	602	420	637	688	272	748	429
1,197	1,199	1,508	1,424	956	855	2,568	2,865	334	423	371	374	519	395	445	472
153	148	156	151	68	73	357	301	47	42	68	112	45	49	29	109
158	201	219	211	135	134	440	411	72	61	128	136	51	122	52	129
1,523	1,505	1,811	1,721	1,270	1,178	4,571	4,659	425	429	1,229	321	502	1,310	348	556
25	29	32	29	19	19	59	55	10	12	1	1	14	.....	14	.....
863	938	881	931	575	545	1,927	1,896	249	255	360	121	275	338	187	187
764	812	777	707	340	321	1,510	1,616	205	324	279	345	315	253	281	353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	307	.....	244	.....	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,021	11	33	8	1,013
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	24	.....	42	.....	24
159	154	273	247	100	99	489	499	53	48	546	535	.....	546	.....	535
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,299	7,333	8,315	7,987	5,048	4,777	18,503	18,846	1,986	2,312	3,775	4,012	2,609	3,648	2,321	4173
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RECAP TULATION :—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Provinces and

Provinces and Districts.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta	8,500	800	1,524	.....	2,960	.....	.....	.....	1,123
British Columbia	25,399	4,429	3,038	603	12,558	.....	.....	432	1,521
Manitoba	10,798	3,248	3,129	535	1,689	198	.....	396	1,299
New Brunswick	1,862	.....	.....	.....	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	2,042	15	.....	.....	2,117	9	.....	1	.....
Ontario	26,162	6,164	4,535	42	6,751	1,170	20	579	2,666
Prince Edward Island	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	13,174	108	468	7	8,453	.....	.....	19	.....
Saskatchewan	9,775	1,763	75	726	3,300	.....	.....	198	1,681
Northwest Territories	4,003	386	.....	.....	2,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	1,528	915	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	103,531	17,828	12,769	1,913	42,765	1,377	20	1,625	8,290
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast Line and Hershell Island	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie Arctique	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound and Davis Straits	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson's Bay District	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hershell Island	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KeKertin Island	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killonek (Port Burwell)	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topik Vink, Baffin Land	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Eskimos	3,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	106,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
564	567	526	496	334	310	1,222	1,236	61	116	562	343	189	373	209	134
1,911	1,794	2,164	2,106	1,262	1,255	5,400	5,356	537	605	1,337	1,308	688	649	748	560
968	991	1,150	1,067	831	734	1,957	2,161	282	353	1,127	619	422	705	317	302
153	148	156	151	68	73	357	301	47	42	68	112	45	49	29	109
158	201	219	211	135	134	440	411	72	61	128	136	51	122	52	129
1,752	1,713	2,169	2,078	1,395	1,299	5,182	5,363	477	499	2,240	2,497	610	1,630	484	2,013
25	29	32	29	19	19	59	55	10	12	1	1	14	.....	14	...
863	938	881	931	575	545	1,927	1,896	249	255	360	121	275	338	187	187
764	812	777	707	340	321	1,510	1,616	205	324	693	697	315	378	281	416
141	140	241	211	89	87	449	451	46	45	.....	925	.....	340	.....	1,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,299	7,333	8,315	7,987	5,048	4,777	18,503	18,846	1,986	2,312	6,516	6,759	2,609	4,584	2,321	5,115
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TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	1,621	20,551	886	8,341												
Blood	2,100	13,263	838	80	275	462										
Edmonton	58	1,289	1,569	42,522	290	7,567										
Hobbema	35	594	1,030	37,850	29	846										
Lesser Slave Lake	10	115	16	320	5	55										
Peigan	1,354	1,388	550	78	108	64										
Saddle Lake	13	91	385	9,716	33	506										
Sarcee	8	133	471	1,339					33	424						
Stony																
Total	5,199	37,424	5,745	100,246	740	9,500			33	424						
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena			96	245												
Bella Coola																
Cowichan	4	160	254	12,215									1	40		
Kamloops	414	12,166	1,210	64,235			64	234					145	556	168	730
Kootenay	55	990	1,345	26,100												
Kwawkewlth																
Lytton	64	1,423	89	2,209											161	5,362
Nass																
New Westminster	38	1,530	323	22,160			18	750					103	4,120	16	550
Okanagan	1,370	14,970	1,660	32,800			4	72								
Queen Charlotte																
Stikine																
Stuart Lake			113	3,130												
West Coast																
Williams Lake	125	1,585	410	10,167												
Total, British Columbia	2,070	32,824	5,500	173,261			86	1,056					249	4,716	345	6,642

MANITOBA.																
Birtle	429	3,803	1,127	21,224	133	1,524	7	78								
Clandeboye	5	15	53	950	4	75										
Fisher River	11	23	30	670	25	63										
Griswold	1,907	21,485	446	6,422	77	721	20	850								
Manitowapah	9	185	93	3,379												
Norway House																
Pas																
Portage la Prairie	626	5,746	280	4,622												
Total, Manitoba	2,987	31,257	2,029	37,267	239	2,383	27	928								
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Northern Division.																
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2	35	25	500							20	400				
Northeastern Division.																
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties	4	52	80	1,315				9			11	144			1	10
Southeastern Division.																
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St Johns, and York Counties			2	35			2	12							1¼	9
Total	6	87	107	1,850			2	21			31	544			2¼	19
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis																
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties			9	53												
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)			6	175									¼	5	¼	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)																
Colchester County	1	30														
Cumberland County																
Digby County	2	50														
Halifax County	9												3		¾	
Hants County			5	120												
Inverness County			4½	130												
Kings County			2	40							1	20	½	10	½	10
Lunenburg County			7	205	3	57			1	10	4	52		2		2
Pictou County			5	60												
Queens County			1½	45							½	12				

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION – *Continued.*

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.—*Con.*																
Richmond County	.....	.....	11	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	1	½	2
Shelbourne County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	6	½	4
Victoria County	.....	.....	15	70	.....	.....	⅓	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅓	4	⅓	5
Yarmouth County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	80	66	1,158	3	57	½	3	1	10	5½	84	4¾	28	2½	28
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	11	105	85	1,295	.....	.....	⅓	9	27	355	22½	350	1	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker	25	500	147	4,410	3	75	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	840	.....	.....
Caradoc	149	2,113	822	23,876	18	514	344	18,811	.....	.....	7¼	95	1	8	84	1,073
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	15	200	50	800	.....	.....	5	75	.....	.....	10	150	7	80	.....	.....
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgina Island	68	1,255	63	1,280	1½	35	4	155	3	50	5	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	24	409	145	4,490	16	535	37	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	559	2	32
Kenora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	335	4,297	435	11,990	7	536	78	1,773	.....	.....	2	18	310	3429	9	159
Moravian	83	1,200	177	3,676	2	24	200	7,000	4	60	10	163	.....	.....	42	500
New Credit	116	2,162	295	8,767	56	1,125	10	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	169	½	60
Parry Sound	.....	.....	25	1,650	.....	.....	38	905	.....	.....	2	25	2	50	1	50
Rama	25	300	70	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice and Mud Lakes	75	1,275	210	4,533	25	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75	.....	.....
Sarnia	79	1,494	196	6,862	19	420	70	2,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	148	14	182
Saugeen	20	250	215	2,200	.....	.....	25	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	125	2	50
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	65	2,450	.....	.....	7	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	75	.....	.....
Savanne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Scugog	9	73	33	660	5	50	1	18	4	48	....	....	6	60	½	12
Six Nations	1,948	29,220	3,701	111,030	480	14,400	365	12,051	80	800	35	700	40	600	30	204
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	17	340	.....	.....	5	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	.....	.....
Thessalon	.....	.....	23	690	.....	.....	12	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	390	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	60	1,000	300	12,000	350	7,200	50	1,000	50	920	35	875	25	450	3	50
Walpole Island	92	2,008	293	9,153	.....	.....	339	14,435	.....	.....	14	372	2	60	71	1,120
Total	3,134	47,861	7,367	213,952	982½	25,399	1,623½	61,552	168	2,233	142¾	2858	532	7208	259	3,492
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island	7	83	32	439	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.																
Becancour	.....	.....	21	390	2	35	1	30	.....	.....	2	70	¼	5	.....	.....
Bersimis	1	5	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	.....	.....	450	9,100	60	1,800	90	1,600	.....	.....	125	2500	5	40	10	250
Jeune Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	¼	6	106	2,760	.....	.....	½	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Maria	.....	.....	150	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	13	65	300	3,000	13	140	70	650	.....	.....	13	130	.....	.....	4	35
Pierreville	.....	.....	38	559	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	10	78	.....	.....	1	8
Pointe Bleue	48	380	420	5,100	42	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	850	25	250	4	50
Restigouche	.....	.....	160	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	126	1,820	554	11,170	18	398	295	5,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	700	10	300
Timiskaming	.....	.....	75	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	180	.....	.....
	188¼	2,276	2,276	39,315	135	2,683	459½	8,013	.....	.....	207	3808	97½	1195	29	643
SASKATCHEWAN.																
Assiniboine	250	2,307	347	2,470	12	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleford	267	3,484	513	3,774	25	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton	731	9,713	1,304	18,607	42	469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake	681	6,992	557	4,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake	687	5,732	703	8,598	119	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency	.....	.....	60	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Colony	745	11,749	1,846	36,104	116	1,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	450	10,620	154	6,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Woods	.....	.....	54	.....	7	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake	7	89	463	13,483	5	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly	14	376	697	6,620	170	1,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	901	9,597	744	4,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood	642	4,568	1,412	7,952	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,357	65,127	8,854	113,567	504	4,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	5,199	37,424	5,745	100,246	740	9,500	.....	.....	33	424	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
British Columbia	2,070	32,824	5,500	173,261	.....	.....	86	1,056	.....	.....	....	....	249	4716	345	6,642
Manitoba	2,987	31,257	2,029	37,267	239	2,383	27	928	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	6	87	107	1,850	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	31	544	....	....	2¼	19
Nova Scotia	12	80	66	1,158	3	57	½	3	1	10	5½	84	4¾	28	2½	28
Ontario	3,134	47,861	7,367	213,952	982½	25,399	1,623½	61,552	168	2,233	142¾	2858	532	7208	259	3,492
Prince Edward Island	7	83	32	439	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Quebec	188¼	2,276	2,276	39,315	135	2,683	459½	8,013	.....	.....	207	3808	97¼	1195	29	643
Saskatchewan	5,357	65,127	8,854	113,567	504	4,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	18960¼	217,019	31,976	681,055	2,604½	44,528	2,198½	71,573	202	2,667	386¼	7294	883	13147	637¾	10,824

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alberta.													
Blackfoot	3	153										2,153	31
Blood	25	2,160			½	40						6,804	261
Edmonton	32	2,503	3½	140	4½	240					275	2,148	202
Hobbema	15	2,953							6	593	85	3,651	44
Lesser Slave Lake	9½	1,085										1,180	
Peigan	10	597	¼	5	½	23						700	84
Saddle lake	9	1,200	3	103	2	166						2,100	
Sarcee	2	350	¼	20	¼	80						875	498
Stony												750	
Total	89	11,001	7	268	7¾	549			6	593	360	20,361	1,120
British Columbia.													
Babine and Upper Skeena	346	54,500			52	10,700					437	355	
Bella Coola	11	1,195	1	100							30	335	10
Cowichan	48	2,460									842	1	
Kamloops	708	81,663	174	16,983	177	22,366	104	17,116	303	32,933	10,180	485	2,148
Kootenay	81	9,500									375	840	290
Kwawkewlth													
Lytton	316	5,950									742		
Nass	303	31,200									75		
New Westmiaster	182	30,860	22	2,540	37	6,165					855	582	288
Okanagan	235	4,650	18	540	17	510	12	360			2,100	535	420
Queen Charlotte	5	250	1	25	1	25					4	1	
Stikine	1	5											
Stuart Lake	43	6,070	2	200	16	2,480			1	125	119	912	24
West Coast	2	277	1	80	1	43					22	11	8
Williams Lake	95	4,120	14	1,075	16	1,385			7	605	389	1,432	
Total, British Columbia	2,376	232,700	233	21,543	317	43,647	116	17,476	311	33,663	16,170	5,489	3,188

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
MANITOBA.											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Birtle	17	740							6	164		1,842	806
Clandeboye	31	1,450									30	550	
Fisher River	100	5,415	7	35	14	79	4	24	10	58		1,864	
Griswold	17	1,467										1,312	78
Manitowapah	54	5,697	8	282	5	241							5,971
Norway House	93	790	5		5							210	
Pas	75	2,310	2	56	3	92			2	37		1,010	
Portage la Prairie	9	468										512	21
Total, Manitoba	396	18,337	22	373	27	412	4	24	18	259	30	7,300	6,876
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Northern Division.													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	20	1,020	1	20	1	40	1	30			77		
Northeastern Division.													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	143	4,825	1¼	35	2½	175	1	20			166	44	
Southeastern Division.													
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	12	705			¼	15					7		
Total	175	6,550	2¼	55	3¾	230	2	50			250	44	

Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis County	1	85									4	6	
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	7¼	385			¾	80					13		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	20	250			1	75					80	30	2½
Cape Breton (Sydney)	¼	12											
Colchester County	2	120											
Cumberland County	4	250											
Digby County	6	210									8		
Halifax County	14												
Hants County	5	150									50	20	
Inverness County	24	2,402			1½	130					151	65	12
Kings County	2	150			1	100			½	25	25	5	2
Lunenburg County	11	975	1	11	6	525			3	55	94	35	
Pictou County	13	1,061									9½		
Queens County	1	100			1½	175			1½	130	10	10	2
Richmond County	10	970			1½	150					35	2	5
Shelbourne County	1	75		6	¼	25		5		5	5		
Victoria County	7	85			1	120					156	10	12
Yarmouth County													
Total	128½	7,280	1	17	14¼	1,380		5	5	215	640½	183	35½
Ontario.													
Alnwick	23	2,195	½	12	2	550	½	100			30		5
Cape Croker	28	2,800			5	600			3	250	48	12	24
Caradoc	153	13,396	2	60	1	112			6	725	1,225	85	316
Chapleau	2½	60											
Christian Island	10	350			½	100					40		40
Fort Frances	20	2,405									84	154	
Fort William	13	970										8	
Georgina Island	3	325			½	150	½	25			27	2	10
Golden Lake	5	100										8	5
Gore Bay	110	9,507	1½	55	6½	554	1½	68	5	392	414		201
Kenora	52	4,335			9	395			8	45		542	
Manitowaning	221	22,711	5	225	32	2,247			16	517	988	70	94
Moravian	50	2,500	1	59	3	112	1	31	2	80	157		
New Credit	6	798	½	40	½	65	¼	25	2	235	740		475
Parry Sound	25	2,350	3½	100	13½	250	3½	100	12	450	211	45	7
Rama	15	750									55	15	30
Rice and Mud Lakes	27	3,150	2	275	17	5,200			11	700	115	35	55
Sarnia	50	2,221	3	94	4	130	2	39	3	165	326		100
Saugeen	30	700			2	100			5	100	90	5	100
Sault Ste. Marie	66	1,430	1½	60	6	425			1½	75	55	105	
Savanne	29	1,761	5	35	8	327			4	19		77	
Scugog	6	370									4	3	
Six Nations	330	13,200	15	450	20	1,200	2	180	38	1,900	10,500		6,020
Sturgeon Falls	29	980			6	240			5	125	30	55	

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Thessalon	81	6,270									30	45	3
Tyendinaga	140	8,020	2	150	1	125	2	240	3	160	3,675	260	3,075
Walpole Island	118	5,840	1	25	10	450					232	679	117
Total	1,642½	109,494	43½	1,640	147½	13,332	13¼	808	124½	5,938	19,076	2,205	10,677
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island	10¾	947			¼	20					30	25	
QUEBEC.													
Becancour	1½	120									28		7
Bersimis	4	295									7	12	
Caconna													
Caughnawaga	260	25,000	2	80	2	90	3	380			1,000		
Jeune Lorette													
Maniwaki	30	2,077			7½	1,170					96	21	
Maria	7	400	½	10	½	15					26		
Mingan	¼	10											
Oka	22	2,250									60	6	55
Pierreville	16	976									101		20
Pointe Bleu	100	2,000			1	60	1	50			130	5	18
Restigouche	90	4,300									160	6	170
Seven Islands													
St. Regis	350	9,000	7	310	8	630	4	90			425	375	585
Timiskaming	7	600			2	120					20	30	
Total	887¾	47,028	9½	400	21	2,085	8	520			2,053	455	855

Saskatchewan.													
Assiniboine	5	100	4	200	10	300						1,226	275
Battleford	29½	592	1	30	4½	257						3,585	113
Carlton	23	1,510			9¾	370						3,913	1,495
Crooked Lake	4	467	¾	34	¾	70						1,845	
Duck Lake	3½	254	½		¾	6	½					3,619	76
File Hills Agency	9	450	2	40	6	300						1,650	1,550
File Hills Colony	8	400	1	20	3	200						400	2,000
Isle à la Crosse													
Moose Mountain	2½	313	1	80	2	200					200	600	500
Moose Woods	10	50	1		3		½		1			1,100	24
Onion Lake	21	1,293			2	175						2,710	320
Pelly	6	385										1,461	265
Qu'Appelle	25	3,025	3½	485	4¼	425			5	340		3,005	840
Touchwood	15¼	983	1½	104	2¼	154						2,123	37
Total	161¾	9,822	16¼	993	48¼	2,457	1		6	340	200	27,237	7,495

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alberta	89	11,001	7	268	7¾	549	.....	.....	6	593	360	20,361	1,120
British Columbia	2,376	232,700	233	21,543	317	43,647	116	17,476	311	33,663	16,170	5,489	3,188
Manitoba	396	18,337	22	373	27	412	4	24	18	259	30	7,300	6,876
New Brunswick	175	6,550	2¼	55	3¾	230	2	50	.....	.....	250	44	.....
Nova Scotia	128½	7,280	1	17	14¼	1,380	.....	5	5	215	640½	183	35½
Ontario	1,642½	109,494	43½	1,640	147½	13,332	13¾	808	124½	5,938	19,076	2,205	10,677
Prince Edward Island	10¾	947	.....	.....	¼	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	.....
Quebec	887¾	47,028	9½	400	21	2,085	8	520	.....	.....	2,053	455	855
Saskatchewan	161¾	9,822	16¼	993	48¼	2,457	1	.....	6	340	200	27,237	7,495
Total	5,867¼	443,159	334½	25,289	586¾	64,112	144¼	18,883	470½	41,008	38,809½	63,299	30,246½

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood.[1]	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.[1]	Acres Under actual Cultivation.[1]	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
ALBERTA.																			
Blackfoot	175,580	3,300	168,316	3,964	18,880	....	....	74	100	20	1	130	20	65	1	45	2	1	....
Blood	354,086	4,760	344,661	4,665	27,000	....	....	25	258	....	5	75	....	....	....	60	35	....	....
Edmonton	82,101	43,371	35,908	2,822	8,213	....	....	12	89	15	30	81	52	27	18	35	9	25	7
Hobbema	76,420	75,078	248	1,094	6,320	....	....	3	74	56	....	103	30	22	....	27	....	....	....
Lesser Slave Lake [2]	146,866	54,640	31,904	2,689	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peigan	93,141	700	89,179	3,262	108,140	....	....	17	62	5	4	50	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Saddle Lake	117,221	37,605	78,547	1,069	68,130	....	....	....	115	72	1	102	75	....	6	35	3	....	....
Sarcee	69,120	10,782	57,627	711	71,000	....	....	39	6	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stony	88,258	40,000	47,903	355	11,000	....	....	10	130	....	....	50	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,202,793	270,236	854,293	20,631	318,692	....	....	180	834	168	41	625	217	114	25	208	49	26	7
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	30,150	21,778	7,678	907	1,089	....	....	419	314	60	8	122	85	....	4	40	183	....	....
Bella Coola	22,616	22,357	180	79	1,307	....	....	304	14	187	8	9	13	....	1	65	68	....	....
Cowichan	19,926	11,134	5,471	3,321	5,575	....	....	600	10	25	218	4	69	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kamloops	172,185	89,253	72,379	10,553	98,185	....	....	239	332	....	7	348	10	41	4	3	282	3	....
Kootenay	42,316	2,320	38,075	1,921	1,921	....	....	43	140	80	37	23	25	....	....	....	23	....	....
Kwawkewlth	16,498	15,971	509	18	24	....	....	107	....	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lytton	55,360	33,525	18,725	3,110	5,168	....	....	402	340	....	264	198	....	....	70	....	....	....	....
Nass	55,547	54,918	320	309	205	....	....	518	67	122	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....
New Westminster	37,896	31,476	3,478	2,942	3,910	....	....	614	55	226	243	212	201	11	67	10	23	1	....
Okanagan	147,339	51,038	86,911	9,390	25,500	1	....	66	120	....	....	147	97	39	37	....	83	4	....
Queen Charlotte	3,488	2,471	1,006	11	14	....	....	141	....	29	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....
Stikine	415	15	400	....	....	....	....	1	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuart Lake	27,465	24,048	3,087	330	1,715	....	....	47	222	98	25	38	39	....	....	50	26	....	....

[1] The sum of the three columns make up the total area of the reserve, as shown in the first column.
[2] Complete details of the land cleared, under wood, or under actual cultivation in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency are not available.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood.[1]	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.[1]	Acres Under actual Cultivation.[1]	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
British Columbia—*Con.*																			
West Coast	12,364	11,897	372	95	147	....	....	500	....	211	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Williams Lake	66,598	49,696	15,499	1,403	10,480	....	....	14	255	....	....	153	....	....	1	....	206	....	....
Total, British Columbia[2]	710,163	421,897	254,090	34,398	155,240	1	....	4015	1910	1214	814	1260	544	91	184	190	894	9	....
Manitoba.																			
Birtle	51,649	31,303	17,874	2,472	10,546	....	....	18	82	26	3	100	48	7	6	73	2	5	....
Clandeboye	39,784	29,940	9,561	283	283	....	....	5	207	....	....	....	79	....	....	3	....	....	....
Fisher River	113,075	112,471	254	350	769	....	....	....	358	....	....	....	162	....	12	46	27	....	....
Griswold	12,294	900	7,732	3,662	1,296	1	....	36	39	27	....	50	15	13	3	36	23	....	....
Manitowapah	81,429	40,413	40,765	251	568	....	....	1	320	17	....	148	192	....	18	124	26	37	....
Norway House	51,726	43,171	8,215	340	131	....	....	....	418	69	....	....	17	....	....	5	....	....	....
Pas	28,482	18,354	9,990	138	199	....	....	29	175	12	....	19	54	....	4	14	....	....	....
Portage la Prairie	26,280	6,000	19,043	1,237	2,750	....	....	....	86	21	....	75	29	....	3	21	10	6	....
Total, Manitoba	404,719	282,552	113,434	8,733	16,542	1	...	89	1685	172	3	392	596	20	46	322	88	48	....
New Brunswick.																			
Northern Division.																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	6,506	6,069	234	203	220	....	....	52	3	1	13	....	3	1	1	....	6	....	....
Northeastern Division.																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	13,488	12,288	607	593	858	....	....	191	1	16	45	1	....	....	3	1	7	2	....

Southwestern Division.																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury St. Johns and York Counties	747	506	211	30	173	....	....	55	3	9	11	6	3	3	....	....	3	....	....
Total	20,741	18,863	1,052	826	1,251	....	....	298	7	26	69	7	6	4	4	1	16	2	....
NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Annapolis County	400	395	3	2	5	....	....	15	....	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	680	375	235	70	135	....	....	29	....	23	7	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,800	2,000	200	600	700	....	....	22	1	2	10	10	10	3	....	3	....	5	....
Cape Breton (Sydney)	538	535	1	2	3	....	....	25	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester County	155	120	20	15	15	....	....	15	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cumberland County	1,000	999	....	1	1	....	....	10	....	5	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Digby County	1,600	1,321	225	54	200	....	....	23	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Halifax County	2,268	1,860	356	52	55	....	....	31	....	15	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hants County	3,250	2,852	300	98	98	....	....	15	1	2	7	1	7	....	1	....	....	....	....
Inverness County	2,755	1,621	595	539	782	....	....	36	....	4	17	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....
Kings County	459	400	52	7	50	....	....	14	1	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lunenburg County	2,000	1,400	390	210	519	....	....	17	....	2	13	9	10	....	15	....	....	....	....
Pictou County	246	90	96	60	33	....	....	33	....	7	7	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens County	1,000	600	200	200	150	....	....	15	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Richmond County	1,281	900	180	201	200	....	....	23	....	8	14	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....
Shelburne County	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	7	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Victoria County	650	380	210	60	60	....	....	18	....	1	8	8	8	1	4	3	2	4	....
Yarmouth County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	21,082	15,848	3,063	2,171	3,016	....	....	348	4	69	99	39	46	4	27	6	9	17	....
ONTARIO.																			
Alnwick	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800	....	....	36	1	1	18	16	9	2	5	....	3	....	....
Cape Croker	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	5	1	38	37	7	40	46	31	4	15	1	4	8	....
Caradoc	16,506	2,598	7,743	6,165	11,990	6	10	186	69	14	47	103	29	20	31	28	15	5	48
Chapleau	183,350	183,314	23	13	4	....	....	17	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christian Island	9,672	8,892	580	200	500	....	2	18	20	1	1	20	....	2	15	....	4	2	....
Fort Frances	125,577	125,419	66	92	1,543	....	....	19	142	12	....	42	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	21,786	21,073	700	13	76	....	....	55	81	35	6	7	11	6	....	....	1	2	....
Georgina Island	3,497	2,715	492	290	402	....	....	14	18	4	8	15	10	4	9	4	3	2	....
Golden Lake	1,500	1,230	250	20	....	....	....	4	18	....	1	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gore Bay	15,302	12,523	1,878	901	1,828	....	....	14	100	1	17	71	24	20	64	45	33	3	....

[1] These three columns make up total area of Reserve.
[2] 213 acres under cultivation outside the reserve.
‡No reserves in Shelburne County; 10 acres private land fenced.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued*

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood.[1]	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.[1]	Acres Under actual Cultivation.[1]	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*																			
Kenora	123,153	122,938	148	67	184	....	....	....	186	....	....	58	27	....	....	47	....	....	....
Manitowaning	179,685	147,207	28,130	4,348	7,084	1	....	34	422	21	134	341	77	1	228	129	239	4	....
Moravian	3,010	810	1,200	1,000	2,500	....	1	34	36	2	8	37	14	15	7	5	2	4	16
New Credit	6,000	200	1,900	3,900	6,000	1	3	62	8	1	35	16	9	14	8	6	5	7	....
Parry Sound	87,432	85,400	1,177	855	840	....	....	37	82	20	10	20	17	12	12	3	6	4	2
Rama	2,300	1,150	750	400	1,150	....	....	52	10	....	2	8	7	2	4	....	10	4	....
Rice and Mud Lakes	3,860	2,150	660	1,050	2,000	....	2	45	14	1	15	18	14	9	11	....	12	2	....
Sarnia	10,500	5,648	2,802	2,050	4,033	....	1	120	3	18	32	70	13	10	19	20	12	10	11
Saugeen	9,020	3,840	4,000	1,180	1,500	....	1	80	28	....	30	65	30	20	20	....	10	3	....
Sault Ste. Marie	39,600	36,325	1,500	1,775	1,865	....	....	59	95	21	61	65	38	6	....	21	24	28	....
Savanne	101,267	100,670	557	40	88	....	....	....	152	....	....	12	8	....	....	19	....	....	....
Scugog	800	60	225	515	800	....	....	8	1	1	5	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Six Nations	43,696	9,000	8,120	26,576	43,696	14	33	486	364	8	268	393	189	119	183	65	41	108	71
Sturgeon Falls	64,780	64,345	15	420	276	....	....	37	62	24	20	24	8	4	7	25	5	4	....
Thessalon	60,374	59,171	500	703	903	....	....	35	72	16	27	30	24	....	24	2	26	....	....
Tyendinaga	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,720	1	1	227	8	....	115	110	38	140	75	20	6	15	37
Walpole Island	40,480	3,385	33,426	3,669	3,000	1	....	84	53	6	9	65	18	12	32	41	5	9	61
Total	1,189,008	1,018,623	102,243	68,142	181,243	29	55	1801	2092	214	915	1661	659	422	769	481	466	224	246
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island	1,524	726	404	394	542	....	....	43	....	23	25	22	25	3	....	5	37	6	....

QUEBEC.																		
Becancour	122	10		112	90			6		2	1	2	1	2	1		2	
Bersimis	63,197	62,784	335	78	50			30	42		4	7	8		4	1		
Cacouna	300	300						4	3	1	1		2		1			
Caughnawaga	12,327	1,383	7,120	3,824	2,650	50	2	428			134	184	152	3	402	16		
Jeune Lorette	2,675		2,675		20	1	1	86			6	5	5	1	7			
Maniwaki	44,537	43,626	262	649	555			3	37	32	15	30	6	3	2	10	1	1
Maria	416	80	200	136	150			20	1		15	8	15			2		2
Mingan								20										
Oka						2	87				17	49		30	7	2		9
Pierreville	579		25	554	234		2	66			10	2	10	33		1		1
Pointe Bleue	3,779	2,465	484	830	1,100			42	16	1	32	27			33	4	10	19
Restigouche	8,856	8,204	52	600	600			84	8	2	62	28	64	10	42	4		15
Seven Islands	6		6					40										
St. Regis	6,938	80	5,380	1,478	580			177	31		71	60	48	9	9		11	4
Timiskaming	14,936	14,440	223	273	187			12	26	12		11	7		2		12	3
Total	158,668	133,372	16,762	8,543	6,216	53	92	1018	164	50	368	513	318	91	510	40	36	45
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	40,897	27,264	12,265	1,368	11,198			6	41			32	27	2	1	31		
Battleford	172,736	19,800	151,296	1,640	8,577			2	107	125	12	106	79	2	6	57	3	
Carlton	219,641	84,610	131,750	3,281	21,015				130	90	22	149	148		25	87	1	5
Crooked Lake	120,895	17,200	101,693	2,002	5,550				48	103		66	81		6	47	4	
Duck Lake	123,508	39,598	81,945	1,965	15,103			4	129	48		39	148		16	34	4	12
File Hills Agency	65,614	25,000	40,488	126	18,477			2	47			44	30					
File Hills Colony	18,840	2,000	12,853	3,987	300			7	18		4	20	24		12			
Isle à la Crosse																		
Moose Mountain	30,088	25,486	3,453	1,149	4,100				14	40		27	31		1	15		
Moose Woods	4,160	1,361	2,724	75	1,200				14	6		10	14	3				
Onion Lake	190,432	41,896	147,995	541	8,820			4	158				90			17		
Pelly	44,605	18,522	24,407	1,676	3,070			2	57	38		58	32		7	19		
Qu'Appelle	81,087	6,180	71,913	2,994	13,450			21	109	25	1	59	59			30	8	
Touchwood	110,873	35,465	71,540	3,868	30,035			5	125	13		104	101	1	5	64		9
Total	1,223,376	344,382	854,322	24,672	140,895			53	997	488	39	714	864	8	79	401	20	26

[1] These three columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood.[1]	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.[1]	Acres Under actual Cultivation.[1]	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
Alberta[2]	1,202,793	270,236	854,293	20,631	318,692	....	....	180	834	168	41	625	217	114	25	208	49	26	7
British Columbia[2]	710,163	421,897	254,090	34,398	155,240	1	....	4015	1910	1214	814	1260	544	91	184	190	894	9	....
Manitoba	404,719	282,552	113,434	8,733	16,542	1	....	89	1685	172	3	392	596	20	46	322	88	48	....
New Brunswick	20,741	18,863	1,052	826	1,251	....	....	298	7	26	69	7	6	4	4	1	16	2	....
Nova Scotia	21,082	15,848	3,063	2,171	3,016	....	....	348	4	69	99	39	46	4	27	6	9	17	....
Ontario	1,189,008	1,018,623	102,243	68,142	181,243	29	55	1801	2092	214	915	1661	659	422	769	481	466	224	246
Prince Edward Island	1,524	726	404	394	542	....	....	43	....	23	25	22	25	3	....	5	37	6	....
Quebec	158,668	133,372	16,762	8,543	6,216	53	92	1018	164	50	368	513	318	91	510	40	36	45	17
Saskatchewan	1,223,376	344,382	854,322	24,672	140,895	....	....	53	997	488	39	714	864	8	79	401	20	26	149
Total	4,932,074	2,506,499	2,199,663	168,510	823,637	84	147	7845	7693	2424	2373	5233	3275	757	1644	1654	1615	403	419

[1]These three columns make up total area of reserve.
[2]Complete returns not available for Lesser Slave Lake Agency.
[3]213 acres not in reserve cultivated.

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot							2	2	185
Blood		2	3	7	11		2	2	
Edmonton	2		2		9	2	1	1	2
Hobbema								1	1
Lesser Slave Lake									
Peigan	1	1	1		13	1	1	2	3
Saddle Lake			4			1			
Sarcee	2	1	1		1				
Stony		3							
Total	5	7	11	7	34	4	6	8	191
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena		1			2	3			
Bella Coola	7	3	6						
Cowichan	4		7						
Kamloops	15	6	2	7	11				
Kootenay	5		1						1
Kwawkewlth			4					1	
Lytton	34	3					1		
Nass	12	4	6		8	4		2	
New Westminster	29	5	5						
Okanagan	8	5	1						
Queen Charlotte	2	2	2	1	7				
Stikine									
Stuart Lake	12	1	1		1				
West Coast	10		8						
Williams Lake	12	1				2	2	2	
Total British Columbia	150	31	43	8	29	9	3	5	1
MANITOBA.									
Birtle	4		1	2	1		2	2	
Clandeboye	5		5						
Fisher River	6		8	1	9				

TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
MANITOBA.									
Griswold	2		2		4				
Manitowapah	10		10		8				
Norway House	11		7						
Pas	7		12		10	2			
Portage la Prairie	1		2	1	5				
Total, Manitoba	46		47	4	37	2	2	2	
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division—									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	1	2		4				3
Northeastern Division—									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	6	3	3		6				
Southwestern Division—									
Carlton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties		2	3						
Total	7	6	8		10				3
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antigonish and Guysboro County	1		1						
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	1		1		2				
Cape Breton (Sydney)			1						
Colchester County			1		1				
Cumberland County	1								
Digby County	1		1	1					
Halifax County			1						
Hants County	1		1		1				
Inverness County	1		2	2	2				
Kings County								1	

Lunenburg County			1						
Pictou County	1		1						
Queens County									
Richmond County	1		1		2				
Shelburne County									
Victoria County		1	1						2
Yarmouth County									
Total	9	1	14	4	9	1	1	2	3
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick	1	1	1	1	4				
Cape Croker	2	1	3	2	1		1	1	
Caradoc	9	3	6	10	4				1
Chapleau									
Christian Island	2	1	1	1	3		1	1	91
Fort Frances	1		4						
Fort William	5	3	4		2				
Georgina Island	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Golden Lake	1	1	1						
Gore Bay	4	1	4				1		1
Kenora			2						
Manitowaning	7	3	8	2	5				1
Moravian	3	1	1	2	1				
New Credit	2	1	1	3	2				4
Parry Sound	7	1	5	2	7	2	1	2	1
Rama	1	1	1	2	3				
Rice and Mud Lakes	2	2	2	3	3				
Sarnia	5	2	3	3	1		1	1	
Saugeen	5	1	3	4	12				
Sault Ste. Marie	5	1	3		3				
Savanne	1		1						
Scugog	1			1					
Six Nations	15	1	11	2	22				8
Sturgeon Falls	4		3						
Thessalon	4		5						
Tyendinaga	2	1	4	4	6		1	1	
Walpole Island	2	1	2	2	7	1	2	2	
Total	92	28	80	45	87	3	9	9	107
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1	3		1		

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Becancour									
Bersimis	1								
Caeouna									
Caughnawaga	1	1	5		2	1		2	
Jeune Lorette	1	1						2	
Maniwaki		1	2		2				
Maria	1	1					1		
Mingan	1								
Oka	1	1		1			1		
Pierreville	3	1	2	1	2				
Pointe Bleue	1		1		1				
Restigouche	1	1	1			1	2		
Seven Islands	1								
St. Regis	2	1	5		11		2	2	2
Timiskaming		1			2		2		1
Total	14	9	16	2	20	2	8	6	3
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine		1	1		4		1	1	45
Battleford	3		5	5	19	1	2	1	
Carlton	4		6		7	1	2	3	1
Crooked Lake							1	1	
Duck Lake	3		3				4	3	2
File Hills Agency	3			2			2	2	
File Hills Colony									
Isle à la Crosse									
Moose Mountain	1		1	2	1		1	1	60
Moose Woods	1								
Onion Lake						1	1		
Pelly	4		2		2		1		
Qu'Appelle							1	1	
Touchwood	1		3				3	3	
Total	20	1	21	9	33	3	19	16	108

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
Alberta	5	7	11	7	34	4	6	8	191
British Columbia	150	31	43	8	29	9	3	5	1
Manitoba	46	.....	47	4	37	2	2	2	.....
New Brunswick	7	6	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3
Nova Scotia	9	1	14	4	9	1	1	2	3
Ontario	92	28	80	45	87	3	9	9	107
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec	14	9	16	2	20	2	8	6	3
Saskatchewan	20	1	21	9	33	3	19	16	108
Total	344	84	241	80	262	24	49	48	416

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot	53	15	2	3	.....	90	2	80	.....	.....	3	280	180	.....	50	30	50	50
Blood	90	18	28	.....	2	105	5	100	5	2	8	2,050	250	.....	3	1	125	15
Edmonton	87	73	19	9	.....	55	19	54	5	2	4	224	91	.....	40	58	14	23
Hobbema	82	33	5	19	.....	77	11	62	.....	.....	.....	769	132	.....	24	104	17	11
Lesser Slave Lake	15	12	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	78	56	15	.....	1	44	14	41	2	.....	28	868	120	.....	4	3	26	9
Saddle Lake	65	41	2	.....	.....	56	7	51	.....	.....	.....	5	101	5	21	86	30	7
Sarcee	21	12	2	2	1	26	2	15	1	.....	1	280	70	.....	.....	22	16	.....
Stony	40	10	1	.....	.....	45	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	45	.....	80	25
Total	531	270	74	33	4	517	60	447	13	4	44	4,476	1,044	5	187	304	358	140
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	8	9	1	1	.....	10	.....	11	.....	.....	70	4,950	37	2	2	75	.....	.....
Bella Coola	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	47	.....	15	5	15	10	2	2
Cowichan	167	111	.....	7	3	42	16	28	6	16	9	4,400	186	2	14	7	32	166
Kamloops	570	576	15	107	44	230	22	264	11	4	9	1,002	227	24	189	117	173	52
Kootenay	151	40	.....	.....	.....	38	4	25	3	1	.....	320	69	.....	16	67	23	19
Kwawkewlth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	172	139	7	40	25	65	.....	35	5	.....	.....	757	175	.....	101	10	40	13
Nass	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
New Westminster	80	68	.....	4	.....	20	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1,816	87	5	.....	6	3	4
Okanagan	178	134	10	22	47	65	10	65	7	.....	.....	550	118	2	42	90	69	106
Queen Charlotte	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stikine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	23	10	.....	.....	.....	7	1	5	.....	.....	10	1,760	9	.....	34	35	12	.....
West Coast	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	6	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Williams Lake	132	66	.....	.....	44	84	8	80	4	2	4	.....	85	.....	12	174	59	15
Total, British Columbia	1,504	1,161	33	181	163	566	64	525	36	23	301	15,785	1,016	40	426	727	414	338

MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	114	66	29	6	1	49	37	41	6	2	1	1,230	90	4	67	91	41	82
Clandeboye	19	14				4		2		1	2		9	2	3	27		
Fisher River	30	15	1	1		40	1	37					57		12	69		8
Griswold	103	44	18			31	38	26	9	2	4	496	71		37	68	50	32
Manitowapah	42	35	4	1		73		53			17	920	123	27	104	111	17	99
Norway House	4	3									7	725				1		
Pas	14	12		1		10		8			5	1,114	7	3		12		
Portage la Prairie	37	19	9	1		28	10	19	7			275	30		28	32	16	42
Total, Manitoba	363	208	61	10	1	235	86	186	22	5	36	4,760	387	36	251	411	124	263
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	10	10	2	7	1	7	2	4			1	45	9		5	9	4	4
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	21	20		9	5	9		7	1			855	36	2	11	20	6	2
Southwestern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	3	2		1		1		1	1				6		4	5	1	
Total	34	32	2	17	6	17	2	12	2		1	900	51	2	20	34	11	6
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	1	1									2		1		1			
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	4	3											2	2	2	3		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	6	4		3		5		2			25	500	13	11	5	12	1	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)																		
Colchester County	1	1		1							1	13	1		1	1	1	
Cumberland County													1	1	1			
Digby County												40						
Halifax County	2	2									30		1	1	1			
Hants County	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2		6	6		3
Inverness County	9	7		4	1	4		3			10	145	3	8	5	9		
Kings County	2	1		1							2	4	2			1		1
Lunenburg County	8	8				2					5		17		8	4		7
Pictou County	4	2		2					1		3		5		5	2	1	2
Queens County	1	1	1									10	1	1				

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC—*Continued.*

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*																		
Richmond County	7	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	150	4	4	5	8	.....	.....
Shelburne County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria County	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	1	4	.....	.....
Yarmouth County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	43	1	19	1	16	.....	10	1	.....	94	912	56	31	41	50	3	16
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	16	13	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	.....	3	158	8	2	19	9	4	14
Cape Croker	40	38	3	5	2	15	6	20	14	1	2	320	28	2	15	30	19	22
Caradoc	135	142	35	125	25	62	33	50	33	2	22	542	94	8	62	68	47	112
Chapleau	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	12	10	2	4	1	4	4	5	3	1	7	90	10	1	6	15	4	5
Fort Frances	27	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	695	3	.....	8	12	.....	.....
Fort William	18	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	326	9	.....	9	10	.....	1
Georgina Island	15	14	4	2	1	7	4	3	4	1	9	50	8	.....	6	6	4	2
Golden Lake	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	100	3	.....	8	8	.....	6
Gore Bay	63	51	3	6	3	20	3	18	5	.....	23	307	39	1	41	34	15	40
Kenora	12	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,369	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Manitowaning	174	139	6	18	11	85	17	88	27	4	49	3,215	139	13	205	163	55	92
Moravian	35	27	9	55	7	13	8	10	5	.....	4	250	26	4	18	9	8	35
New Credit	50	28	16	32	12	18	16	16	10	.....	.....	375	28	11	20	24	13	30
Parry Sound	35	30	3	5	.....	9	1	10	10	1	.....	250	17	.....	13	13	5	8
Rama	4	3	3	3	.....	3	1	3	3	.....	.....	50	3	.....	4	3	2	3
Rice and Mud Lakes	28	22	9	12	7	12	9	11	11	1	.....	21	17	2	11	15	10	24
Sarnia	60	43	15	22	5	26	18	22	19	1	31	457	46	5	25	27	29	46
Saugeen	50	30	3	4	1	13	2	14	3	.....	20	1,000	32	.....	35	25	25	35
Sault Ste. Marie	38	24	1	4	.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	13	1,175	22	.....	71	41	5	18
Savanne	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,055	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	4	2	2	2	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	2	60	2	.....	3	2	3	2
Six Nations	390	330	120	215	122	220	145	201	186	6	60	4,500	312	65	204	226	164	270
Sturgeon Falls	19	8	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	4	.....	50	150	11	4	33	43	3	13
Thessalon	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	2	.....	19	8	.....	.....

Tyendinaga	157	120	55	87	30	74	43	67	44	1	33	822	100	4	85	102	48	115
Walpole Island	92	63	9	87	1	42	16	30	17	2	9	112	60	5	23	50	17	75
Total	1,493	1,189	305	696	234	644	333	591	407	21	349	20,390	1,019	127	944	951	480	968
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island	8	9	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	12	.....	1
Quebec.																		
Becancour	2	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Bersimis	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	3	.....	1
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	130	200	70	10	10	125	14	118	6	16	24	545	142	92	330	270	.....	300
Jeune Lorette	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	165	4	3	3	2	3	4
Maniwaki	24	21	.....	2	2	8	2	8	5	1	1	1	11	3	13	25	3	17
Maria	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	6	.....	.....	8
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	28	22	.....	.....	2	9	.....	7	.....	4	.....	1	10	14	26	18	.....	28
Pierreville	8	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	7	9	.....	8
Pointe Bleue	26	30	.....	1	2	8	2	10	9	9	4	250	21	25	34	30	16	14
Restigouche	28	32	2	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	2	170	12	4	15	39	.....	12
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	238	112	10	100	5	75	18	74	7	4	60	370	55	15	54	65	10	80
Timiskaming	11	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	4	300	8	1	.....	7	12	6
Total	507	445	85	125	26	236	40	242	30	36	96	1,802	280	169	490	469	44	479
Saskatchewan.																		
Assiniboine	30	21	10	1	.....	24	7	24	2	.....	.....	285	37	.....	18	35	18	25
Battleford	115	65	12	5	1	81	19	64	10	1	5	1,075	155	7	62	116	32	20
Carlton	122	97	8	19	2	85	16	74	5	.....	16	1,616	155	2	97	147	62	17
Crooked Lake	79	51	19	13	.....	54	18	49	7	.....	.....	545	111	7	70	96	21	59
Duck Lake	96	75	15	19	.....	62	23	60	10	.....	.....	1,262	115	11	70	93	21	41
File Hills Agency	14	6	3	.....	.....	19	4	17	2	2	.....	50	27	12	29	25	11	31
File Hills Colony	50	22	18	.....	.....	16	22	16	15	.....	.....	250	30	.....	15	34	5	18
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	45	12	7	1	1	26	8	20	3	1	2	350	42	30	48	32	19	.....
Moose Woods	8	3	1	1	.....	13	.....	9	.....	.....	6	50	19	.....	6	15	5	3
Onion Lake	29	23	1	.....	.....	64	1	61	.....	.....	7	825	123	7	46	103	45	22
Pelly	73	48	12	1	.....	37	21	30	4	2	5	46	63	.....	54	66	20	30
Qu'Appelle	111	78	27	.....	1	54	27	42	12	.....	14	755	133	.....	86	110	50	62
Touchwood	104	59	23	43	.....	50	21	49	7	2	3	1,030	111	7	61	99	30	41
Total	876	560	156	103	5	585	187	515	77	8	58	8,199	1,121	83	662	971	339	369

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta	531	270	74	33	4	517	60	447	13	4	44	4,476	1,044	5	187	304	358	140
British Columbia	1,504	1,161	33	181	163	566	64	525	36	23	301	15,785	1,016	40	426	727	414	388
Manitoba	363	208	61	10	1	235	86	186	22	5	36	4,760	387	36	251	411	124	263
New Brunswick	34	32	2	17	6	17	2	12	2	.....	1	900	51	2	20	34	11	6
Nova Scotia	53	43	1	19	1	16	.....	10	1	.....	94	912	56	31	41	50	3	16
Ontario	1,493	1,189	305	696	234	644	333	591	407	21	349	20,390	1,019	127	944	951	480	968
Prince Edward Island	8	9	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	12	.....	1
Quebec	507	445	85	125	26	236	40	242	30	36	96	1,802	280	169	490	469	44	479
Saskatchewan	876	560	156	103	5	585	187	515	77	8	58	8,199	1,121	83	662	971	339	369
Total	5,369	3,917	717	1,184	445	2,817	773	2,531	589	98	979	57,224	4,976	497	3,021	3,929	1,773	2,630

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.																	
Blackfoot	21	1,275	300			18	436	835					20			5	100
Blood	4	2,830	530	36		425	1,047	1,350	30		3	35	30	100			600
Edmonton	3	325		9	10	4	187	342					123				813
Hobbema		519	108		10	6	106	157					69				466
Lesser Slave Lake				7		17	46	54									
Peigan	1	1,308	76				324	730		2	1	6	1	10	3	26	95
Saddle Lake		447		1	81	5	247	238			2	20	11	15	5		415
Sarcee		534				30	93	104									
Stony	20	1,242				10	95	97									
Total	49	8,480	1,014	53	101	515	2,581	3,907	30	2	4	61	254	125	8	31	2,489
British Columbia.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	40	296	52	14		5	100	54									
Bella Coola	6	426	39	4		6	36	15			1	4	5		2		475
Cowichan	81	202	48	1		23	228	124	1,035	575		5	30		395	370	5,860
Kamloops	42	3,507	1,135	22		77	1,021	342			4	24	81	72	108	168	9,096
Kootenay	64	1,255	230	45		166	795	675			2	10	26				835
Kwawkewlth		1					2	2							4	4	900
Lytton	57	809	421	44		101	420	307	206		36	241	175		75	133	2,002
Nass		5		2		26	12										950
New Westminster	29	424	74	31	45	99	456	454	231	235	34	152	904		98	716	3,091
Okanagan	33	1,580	557	31		425	1,055	1,420	75	60	16	63	260				1,300
Queen Charlotte		14	3	3		5	30	11									250
Stikine		18															
Stuart Lake	20	311	54	17		64	80	50									42
West Coast		14		20			64	1								13	761
Williams Lake	35	2,016	725	28		132	1,072	494									735
Total, British Columbia	407	10,878	3,338	262	45	1,123	5,371	3,949	1,547	870	93	499	1,475	72	682	1,404	26,297

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.				Cattle.				Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
MANITOBA.																	
Birtle	7	298	26	7	19	50	89	76				5		4	4	4	939
Clandeboye		99	13	7	126	45	182	183	8				21	3			420
Fisher River	4	70		10	93	64	180	140			1	17					288
Griswold		246	2		16	1	4	1				2	3	32	16	7	621
Manitowapah		285	49	16	62	179	462	438	37				57				
Norway House				3	9		25	9									
Pas	4	49	19	6	18	4	95	87			2	3	9				
Portage la Prairie		124	13	2	12	3	15	10					10				
Total, Manitoba	15	1,171	122	51	355	346	1,052	944	45		3	27	100	39	20	11	2,268
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northern Division.																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties		11	1				4	3					1				300
Northeastern Division.																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		30	1	8	1	13	36	17			1	5		1			492
Southwestern Division.																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	1	6		1			2		1								184
Total	1	47	2	9	1	13	40	20	1		1	5	1	1			976

Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County		2				6	5	7									15
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties																	189
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		13	1	1			21	15									100
CapeBreton (Sydney)																	
Colchester County		1					1						1				20
Cumberland County		1					1										
Digby County																	20
Halifax County		2					9	10	20								150
Hants County		4	1			2	5	9				2	2				100
Inverness County		8					6	17								4	152
Kings County		1	1			2	2	2				1	2				100
Lunenburg County		4	1	1	6	10	19	18	55		1	6	2		8	2	271
Pictou County		3	1														65
Queens County					2	2	2	2	8	4			4				10
Richmond County		7				2	13	7					2				30
Shelburne County																	
Victoria County		4	1			8	15	20								6	88
Yarmouth County																	
Total		50	51	2	10	32	99	107	83	4	1	9	13		8	12	1,310
Ontario.																	
Alnwick		20	1			1	14	5				3	27	14	11	7	479
Cape Croker	1	90	4			14	29	34	12	7	3	30	82	33	6	48	262
Caradoc		283	24	3		67	143	119			6	62	518	64	21	234	8,020
Chapleau																	
Christian Island		30	1	1		12	20	15	4		5	15	50	2			200
Fort Frances	4	78	4	1	5	5	20	16									
Fort William		18		1			22	15				3					480
Georgina Island		23	2	1		3	18	17			1	9	36	58	29	89	300
Golden Lake		9					6										50
Gore Bay	2	110	18	2		13	43	50	14	2	8	47	202	10	4	5	490
Kenora	3	67	9	10	21	3	19	18					4				42
Manitowaning	10	362	84	26	14	68	268	179	97	19	35	208	608	54	24	5	1,998
Moravian	1	71	3				34	7					27	12	3	33	1,109
New Credit	1	92	7	1		31	72	66	12	10		24	64	51	19	34	940
Parry Sound	3	41	9	8	2	19	44	54			8	8	40	34		64	800
Rama		7					7	5				3	5		2	5	250
Rice and Mud Lakes		42	5	1		11	50	69				13	94	60	84		700
Sarnia	2	97	10	2		10	45	31			6	17	43	30	5	43	2,723
Saugeen	1	82	8	1		6	48	45				12	25	30	20	25	350
Sault Ste. Marie	8	97	8	7	6		54	97									993
Savanne		2	1	7	6		7	12									30
Scugog		7	2				2	1				1	2	15	3		138
Six Nations	16	694	240	42		156	850	904	180	90	26	450	1,400	804	240	1,400	18,061

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Ontario.																	
Sturgeon Falls	10	57	6	9	.....	10	49	58	.....	.....	6	18	.....	10	16	32	520
Thessalon	2	53	9	2	.....	20	28	25	.....	.....	2	20	32	.....	.....	.....	588
Tyendinaga	2	311	35	21	.....	20	550	280	47	55	5	50	250	500	220	400	3,840
Walpole Island	9	275	50	5	.....	20	170	106	.....	.....	9	50	65	86	30	175	2,756
Total	75	3,018	540	151	54	489	2,612	2,228	366	183	120	1,043	3,574	1,867	737	2,599	46,119
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island	3	11	2	1	.....	2	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	160
Quebec.																	
Becancour	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	21
Bersimis	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	40
Caconna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	.....	300	58	92	.....	50	375	250	.....	.....	.....	120	650	150	24	75	7,200
Jeune Lorette	2	9	.....	1	1	.....	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	400
Maniwaki	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	43	17	4	.....	2	4	5	10	.....	.....	176
Maria	.....	2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	18	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	95
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	1	71	21	6	.....	.....	77	27	5	.....	.....	7	20	12	.....	.....	175
Pierreville	.....	11	1	3	.....	.....	23	19	.....	.....	.....	2	34	.....	.....	2	101
Pointe Bleue	5	35	7	6	4	20	85	39	10	.....	5	37	49	.....	9	.....	400
Restigouche	1	20	1	3	.....	11	30	75	.....	.....	5	8	35	.....	.....	.....	84
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	2	203	30	15	4	30	300	185	.....	.....	18	80	150	313	80	60	550
Timiskaming	.....	18	.....	2	.....	2	19	13	11	.....	.....	7	19	.....	.....	.....	190
Total	11	707	86	133	12	125	997	655	40	18	30	268	989	485	113	137	9,432

SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	1	191	34	2	31	1	45	95					20			8	150
Battleford		556	40		71	73	309	509			2	7	18				670
Carlton		401			96	96	488	610			20	54	67				1,093
Crooked Lake		234	12		39	22	154	205					12				435
Duck Lake	4	325	38	17	110	186	370	400	14		9	28	29	20	10	15	719
File Hills Ageney		100	11	7	5	66	118	122									170
File Hills Colony		127	18	1	20	38	80	92			3	20	60	20	3		400
Isle à la Crosse																	
Moose Mountain		124		3	16	33	43	76				4	15	5			50
Moose Woods	1	56	5	1	2	77	101	54				1		4		10	100
Onion Lake		459		3	57	81	314	299				10	29				110
Pelly		220	4	10	47	10	134	128			1	4	32			2	216
Qu'Appelle	1	388	18	12	11	39	234	283					33				90
Touchwood	9	302	38	15	69	58	308	308									531
Total	16	3,483	218	71	574	780	2,698	3,181	14		35	128	315	49	13	35	4,734

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta	49	8,480	1,014	53	101	515	2,581	3,907	30	2	4	61	254	125	8	31	2,489
British Columbia	407	10,878	3,338	262	45	1123	5,371	3,949	1,547	870	93	499	1,475	72	682	1,404	26,297
Manitoba	15	1,171	122	51	355	346	1,052	944	45	.....	3	27	100	39	20	11	2,268
New Brunswick	1	47	2	9	1	13	40	20	1	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	976
Nova Scotia	.....	50	51	2	10	32	99	107	83	4	1	9	13	.....	8	12	1,310
Ontario	75	3,018	540	151	54	489	2,612	2,228	366	183	120	1,043	3,574	1,867	737	2,599	46,119
Prince Eward Island	3	11	2	1	.....	2	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	160
Quebec	11	707	86	133	12	125	997	655	40	18	30	268	989	485	113	137	9,432
Saskatchewan	16	3,483	218	71	574	780	2,698	3,181	14	.....	35	128	315	49	13	35	4,734
Total	577	27,845	5,373	733	1,152	3,425	15,458	14,998	2,126	1,077	287	2,040	6,721	2,638	1,585	4,249	93,785

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
ALBERTA.								
Blackfoot	.....	6	.....	50	40	.....	50	140
Blood	.....	.....	.....	40	10	.....	.....	250
Edmonton	.....	14	15	82	76	42	1,494	90
Hobbema	.....	1	.....	80	83	31	1,637	129
Lesser Slave Lake[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	105
Saddle Lake	.....	20	22	87	92	125	2,100	132
Sarcee	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	50	65
Stony	.....	.....	.....	150	12	.....	1,200	200
Total	.....	41	37	515	331	198	6,351	1,111
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena	13	19	207	605	322	173	8,900	140
Bella Coola[2]	95	69	156	448	201	88	4,150	100
Cowichan	130	2	382	329	273	72	24	177
Kamloops	.....	16	143	.....	.....	.....	30	463
Kootenay	.....	.....	57	171	25	.....	105	150
Kwawkewlth	73	72	295	256	176	216	2,930	109
Lytton	5	48	78	224	93	65	422	190
Nass	94	156	169	.....	.....	242	3,750	287
New Westminster[3]	170	123	386	330	383	155	963	321
Okanagan	2	15	19	204	62	7	290	167
Queen Charlotte[4]	1	115	20	75	90	20	50	70
Stikine	.....	15	5	245	100	46	1,163	132
Stuart Lake	7	5	219	347	199	484	4,310	129
West Coast[5]	55	.....	1,053	170	343	137	1,653	161
Williams Lake	.....	.....	40	263	38	.....	2,705	332
Total	645	655	3,229	3,667	2,305	1,705	31,445	2,928

[1]No figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency available.
[2]These Indians own 70 motor boats and launches. [3]These Indians own 56 motor boats and launches.
[4]These Indians own 16 motor boats and launches. [5]These Indians own 47 motor boats and launches.

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
MANITOBA.								
Birtle		1		69	59	10	1,170	111
Clandeboye	1	154	33	36	129	236	1,165	226
Fisher River	2	192	206	135	305	775	2,550	280
Griswold			4	56	66	3	1,680	76
Manitowapah	61	176	168	168	282	1,557	7,304	317
Norway House	1	338	860	490	725	255	5,100	1,390
Pas[1]		23	313	93	287	693	4,685	166
Portage la Prairie		10	9	50	47		1,100	90
Total	65	894	1,593	1,097	1,900	3,529	24,754	2,656
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northern Division.								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties			7	8	6		55	4
Northeastern Division.								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	31	20	19	54	119	250	376	8
Southwestern Division.								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	4		33	32	47	11	1,360	32
Total	35	20	59	94	172	261	1,781	44
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County			3	6	10		15	2
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	4	8		2	20	12	76	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	3	9			10	2	200	
Cape Breton (Sydney)					3		3	
Colchester County				2	15		30	

Cumberland County	1	2	2	4	6			
Digby County			10	12	4		175	9
Halifax County	4	7		11	26	5	45	3
Hants County	2	3	3	10	9		100	1
Inverness County	1	13		2	17	11	200	
Kings County	1	2	4	4	15	1	100	1
Lunenburg County		10	4	2	23	4	30	3
Pictou County	1	9	1	15	23	3	60	1
Queens County		4	7	6	4	8	12	7
Richmond County	4	11			22	14	90	
Shelburn County			1	8	6		80	
Victoria County	2	5	2	10	8	1	50	
Yarmouth County								
Total	23	83	37	94	221	61	1,266	28
ONTARIO.								
Alnwick		1	30	6	28		2,789	20
Cape Croker[2]	13	22	1	26	32	132	25	6
Caradoc		3		35	42		647	5
Chapleau			243	275	263	299	5,110	186
Christian Island[3]	4	15	6	15	10	15	200	15
Fort Frances[4]		22	240	90	147	527	3,940	97
Fort William	51	54	311	141	236	717	660	216
Georgina Island	1	13	3	6	12	5	185	9
Golden Lake		5	10	20	15	5	200	15
Gore Bay	21	24		45	48	132	389	3
Kenora		12	244	97	190	332	6,576	178
Manitowaning	93	50	28	95	92	183	1,274	48
Moravian		3		20	15	14	70	
New Credit			2	10	17		150	
Parry Sound	2	30	34	76	56	15	850	42
Rama		2	30	32	28		1,000	25
Rice and Mud Lakse	2	5	74	25	76	2	3,465	29
Sarnia	2	17	2	18	36	4	275	3
Saugeen		4		30	75	20	156	15
Sault Ste. Marie	18	64	56	72	64	183	476	60
Savanne		2	301	133	218	388	6,274	233
Scugog		1	11	5	5		605	5
Six Nations		20	4	60	170		300	4
Sturgeon Falls	10	48	162	135	130	125	1,550	150
Thessalon	31	26	63	13	102	6	733	50
Tyendinaga	2	21	2	24	30	15	800	3
Walpole Island	5	60	25	25	78	16	2,463	20
Total	255	524	1,882	1,529	2,215	3,135	41,156	1,438

[1]These Indians also own two gasoline launches.
[2]Also 4 motor boats. [3]Also 4 motor boats. [4]Also 2 motor boats.

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island[1]	5	14	.....	.....	22	22	54	.....
QUEBEC.								
Becancour	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Bersimis	3	3	116	31	122	16	1,450	118
Cacouna	1	.....	12	2	19	.....	158	.....
Caughnawaga	1	40	3	50	30	.....	100	6
Jeune Lorette	.....	.....	8	10	30	.....	500	7
Maniwaki	.....	.....	80	89	65	41	1,628	75
Maria	.....	1	8	3	15	.....	120	2
Mingan	11	4	45	23	53	.....	2,500	50
Oka	.....	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pierreville	.....	9	4	6	25	.....	476	8
Pointe Bleue	.....	2	160	150	285	150	7,400	200
Restigouche	1	2	20	26	2	.....	100	.....
Seven Islands	1	.....	500	300	500	500	10,000	200
St. Regis	.....	75	1	18	40	30	600	1
Timiskaming	.....	2	26	24	10	17	300	20
Total	18	164	986	732	1,200	754	25,344	689
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine	.....	.....	.....	8	49	.....	900	47
Battleford	.....	5	6	88	112	120	2,143	189
Carlton	.....	6	67	159	166	201	4,061	185
Crooked Lake	.....	.....	.....	49	67	16	107	138
Duck Lake	.....	14	2	88	156	16	3,431	142
File Hills Agency	.....	.....	.....	19	36	.....	92	43
File Hills Colony	.....	.....	.....	12	24	.....	44	.....
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	.....	.....	1	32	50	9	350	48
Moose Woods	.....	3	.....	8	10	.....	50	15
Onion Lake	.....	13	30	118	124	118	3,800	150
Pelly	.....	1	.....	73	58	1	1,696	83
Qu'Appelle	.....	.....	.....	49	72	22	795	154
Touchwood	.....	.....	.....	76	103	.....	4,178	128
Total	.....	42	106	779	1,027	503	21,647	1,322

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.[1]	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Province.								
Alberta	.....	41	37	515	331	198	6,351	1,111
British Columbia	645	655	3,229	3,667	2,305	1,705	31,445	2,928
Manitoba	65	894	1,593	1,097	1,900	3,529	24,754	2,656
New Brunswick	35	20	59	94	172	261	1,781	44
Nova Scotia	23	83	37	94	221	61	1,266	28
Ontario	255	524	1,882	1,529	2,215	3,135	41,156	1,438
Prince Edward Island	5	14	.....	.....	22	22	54	.....
Quebec	18	164	986	732	200	754	25,344	689
Saskatchewan	.....	42	106	779	1,027	503	21,647	1,322
Total[2]	1,046	2,437	7,929	8,507	8,393	10,168	153,798	10,216

[1]These Indians also own 5 motor boats.
[2]Also 206 motor boats and launches.

TABLE No. 9—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.											
Blackfoot	165	140			640	200	180	78	10	120	40
Blood	275	220			1,000	800	500	415		900	75
Edmonton	97	42	52	3	678	287	144	91	66	72	20
Hobbema	89	54			776		149	113	83	66	42
Lesser Slave Lake											
Peigan	120	90			424		100	70		89	
Saddle Lake	154	117	10	3	710	320	185	67	84	7	27
Sarcee	29	24			89	39	32	33	2	18	6
Stony	85	62			654	125	125		125	50	
Total	1,014	749	62	6	4,971	1,771	1,415	867	370	1,322	210
British Columbia.											
Babine and Upper Skeena	239	105			1,901	830	560		483	31	133
Bella Coola	122	68			1,519	325	470	10	452	8	83
Cowichan	1,661	201			1,695	811	413	151			580
Kamloops	171	51	7		2,288	756	573	619	8		42
Kootenay	190	102	1		494	455	152	130	146	113	73
Kwawkewelth	249	100			1,161	774	380		374		90
Lytton	1,588	150			2,050		599	549	26		56
Nass	799	799			1,934	725	411		542	7	45
New Westminster	1,469	433			2,403	1,302	427	393	520	316	473
Okanagan	44	6			864	192	187	192		169	
Queen Charlotte	400	250			588	325	175		325		15
Stikine	168	35			639		134		176	6	20

Stuart Lake	122	10	121	3	1,225	543	275	28	446	49	105
West Coast	591	444			1,835	1,389	564		615		58
Williams Lake	695	166	5		370	166	332	150	188	127	84
Total	8,511	2,920	134	3	20,966	8,593	5652	2,222	4,301	826	1,857
MANITOBA.											
Birtle	151	118	6		479	242	97	60	74	36	27
Clandeboye					862		232	11	220	1	
Fisher River	1,335	515			2,161	550	419	15	410	65	60
Griswold	104	76	3	1	394		88	67	35	22	10
Manitowapah	1,165	557			1,614	786	363	17			
Norway House	186	186	2	2	3,207		743		802		
Pas	79	60			1,095	183	231		355	43	3
Portage la Prairie	235	115			419	230	125	35	140	16	230
Total, Manitoba	3,255	1,627	11	3	10,231	1,991	2,289	205	2,036	183	330
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northern Division.											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	200	110	100	70	223	10	54	38			
Northeastern Division.											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	862	149	21	4	862	270	250	164	181	18	132
Southwestern Division.											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	262	156	3	2	315	135	76	11	19		
Total	1,324	445	124	76	1,400	415	380	213	200	18	132
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	58	30			58	58	18	2	4		25
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	129	36			192	200	54	10	49		1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	90	65	1		124	65	25	25	40	23	40
Cape Breton (Sydney)	65	25			125	100	24				75
Colchester County	102	25			102	6	19		5		15
Cumberland County	80	20			85	14	14		12		
Digby County	82	73			96		30		16		

*No figures available for the Northern Division of the Treaty No. 8 District, nor for the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Continued.*

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Nova Scotia—*Con.*											
Halifax County	235	76			235						
Hants County	81	25			81	81	20	8	15	3	19
Inverness County	70	23	1		193	17	39	17	19	11	5
Kings County	87	25			87	50	30	1	35	1	50
Lunenburg County	105	65			105		19	12	11	5	17
Pictou County	94	39	2	1	154		47	17	30		40
Queens County	43	18			43	20	12	18	16		34
Richmond County	70	25			146	60	35	30	12		15
Shelburne County	41	34			41	34	15		15		15
Victoria County	50	10	2		80	50	28	15	18	6	54
Yarmouth County											
Total	1,482	614	6	1	1,947	755	429	155	297	49	405
Ontario.											
Alnwick	265	210			265		30	7		7	
Cape Croker	220	200	25	6	230	203	129	285	93	235	
Caradoc	914	646			1,185	688	381	118		60	265
Chapleau	282	42	5		575		111		637		17
Christian Island	200	100	5		249	50	80	6	20	15	45
Fort Frances	219	135			901	541	250	2	456	9	144
Fort William	546	191			1,454		281		320		150
Georgina Island	100	75			107		35	11			40

Golden Lake	126	120	.....	.....	127	80	50	2	40	.....	40
Gore Bay	444	345	3	.....	555	173	136	130	13	50	160
Kenora	79	23	1	.....	984	261	261	.....	209	.....	77
Manitowaning	1,086	1,076	50	.....	2,083	1,024	530	313	46	6	164
Moravian	337	275	.....	.....	337	.....	86	64	2	64	5
New Credit	285	210	.....	.....	295	85	93	44	2	.....	40
Parry Sound	389	170	96	3	573	9	210	91	91	35	9
Rama	200	150	3	.....	232	160	40	3	20	.....	55
Rice and Mud Lakes	314	297	.....	.....	414	275	86	15	29	.....	14
Sarnia	349	219	1	.....	428	228	162	75	4	4	21
Saugeen	350	200	.....	.....	442	210	145	5	6	.....	40
Sault Ste. Marie	984	585	984	78	984	138	339	8	373	.....	92
Savanne	68	24	.....	.....	1,083	237	270	1	220	.....	73
Seugog	30	27	.....	.....	30	29	10	2	8	3	26
Six Nations	4,000	2,200	.....	.....	4,716	740	1,180	440	.....	440	402
Sturgeon Falls	182	50	45	2	578	263	123	25	109	5	11
Thessalon	450	68	121	.....	592	134	134	.....	134	.....	134
Tyendinaga	1,421	500	1	.....	1,421	.....	300	87	5	35	115
Walpole Island	747	220	5	1	763	326	163	150	55	150	125
Total	14,581	8,358	1,345	90	21,603	5,854	5,655	1,884	2,892	1,118	2,264
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island	175	125	1	1	288	.....	59	10	58	5	30
QUEBEC.											
Becancour	1	1	22	11	23	.....	9	1	.....	1	7
Bersimis	1	.....	242	135	559	.....	191	6	176	.....	9
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	1,200	600	500	50	2,154	10	620	75	.....	.....	535
Jeune Lorette	48	7	376	158	240	5	141	.....	4	.....	137
Maniwaki	265	67	264	20	443	.....	126	15	35	.....	76
Maria	80	40	10	1	116	15	25	3	10	.....	4
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	215	130	183	120	399	.....	145	36	2	.....	16
Pierreville	189	144	277	194	289	147	97	5	2	.....	75
Pointe Bleue	75	30	409	180	599	.....	175	78	190	.....	25
Restigouche	250	80	40	10	541	200	56	40	5	20	95
Seven Islands	.....	.....	64	25	694	280	280	.....	280	.....	.....
St. Regis	1,000	200	2	.....	1,630	700	450	61	39	.....	10
Timiskaming	245	125	10	.....	245	.....	20	22	12	14	15
Total	3,569	1,424	2,399	904	7,932	1,357	2,329	342	755	35	1,004

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Continued.*

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine	67	60			124	86	51	23	30	19	20
Battleford	141	86	8	2	815	283	260	77	107	120	63
Carlton	488	301	51	7	1,175	677	254	193	152	202	184
Crooked Lake	217	195	122		528	257	113	46		53	1
Duck Lake	266	233	10		966	593	285	99	161	152	6
File Hills Agency	53	54	10	1	79	90	33	2	21	34	56
File Hills Colony	129	75	41		149	66	38	36		19	26
Isle à la Crosse											
Moose Mountain	31	29	1		59	30	46	20	20	14	5
Moose Woods	18	18	1	1			15	6	1	16	
Onion Lake	131	128	6	6	638	315	208	57	125	123	46
Pelly	101	91	2		567	174	96	60	78	59	
Qu'Appelle	195	177	3		536	85	118	71	26	76	
Touchwood	336	255	8		477	176	170	97	171	84	176
Total	2,173	1,702	263	17	6,113	2,832	1,627	787	892	971	583

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta	1,014	749	62	6	4,971	1,771	1,415	867	370	1,322	210
British Columbia	8,511	2,920	134	3	20,966	8,593	5,652	2,222	4,301	826	1,857
Manitoba	3,255	1,627	11	3	10,231	1,991	2,289	205	2,036	183	330
New Brunswick	1,324	445	124	76	1,400	415	380	213	200	18	132
Nova Scotia	1,482	614	6	1	1,947	755	429	155	297	49	405
Ontario	14,581	8,358	1,345	90	21,603	5,854	5,655	1,884	2,892	1,118	2,264
Prince Edward Island	175	125	1	1	288		59	10	58	5	30
Quebec	3,569	1,424	2,399	904	7,932	1,357	2,329	342	755	35	1,004
Saskatchewan	2,173	1,702	263	17	6,113	2,832	1,627	787	892	971	583
Total	36,084	17,964	4,345	1,101	75,451	23,568	19,835	6,685	11,801	4,527	6,815

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta.																		
Blackfoot	.....	980	1,479	2,880	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Blood	.....	25	50	5,000	....	....	5	25	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	10	....	....
Edmonton	17	709	200	1,508	....	....	5	8	....	1	6	....	....	5	2	1	2	....
Hobbema	.....	194	144	1,023	....	....	....	9	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saddle Lake	.....	59	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sarcee	.....	150	.....	150	....	....	28	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stony	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	17	2,117	2,873	10,561	....	....	39	47	3	4	36	1	2	5	3	11	2	....
British Columbia.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	106	106	106	106	....	....	10	13	10	8	3	....	6	4	3	3	....	....
Bella Coola	4	4	4	225	....	....	11	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cowichan	24	23	24	.....	....	....	10	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kamloops	2	21	20	.....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	4
Kootenay	40	40	40	40	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kwawkewlth	40	2	2	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lytton	99	62	72	271	....	....	27	....	....	20	5	....	....	4	....	21	....	....
Nass	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Westminster	74	74	74	74	....	....	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Okanagan	70	185	185	620	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Queen Charlotte	12	5	2	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Stikine	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuart Lake	8	20	18	267	....	....	....	12	9	3	1	....	....	....	6	2	....	....

West Coast	6			4			2											
Williams Lake	2	7		450			3	12			9					11		
Total	487	549	547	2,064			167	42	25	35	18		7	8	13	56		4
Manitoba.																		
Birtle		65	34	16			1	6	1		4	6	1	1	3		1	
Clandeboye				35			1	7					6					
Fisher River	40	96	52	245				21					11	3	9	6		
Griswold		185	296	40			1	3			3			1				
Manitowapah		28	15	251			1	13										
Norway House	9	6	13	3				11	19				3					
Pas				1			3	4			3				1			
Portage la Prairie		34	45					10			3				1			
Total	49	414	455	591			7	85	20		13	6	21	5	14	6	1	
New Brunswick.																		
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2	4	4				1	1										
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties	16	14	13	8	1		7		1		1	1	1	5			2	
Southwestern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	5	4	2	2			2	1								1		
Total	23	22	19	10	1		10	2	1		1	1	1	5		1	2	
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis County																		
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	1						4		5									
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4	3	3	4			25			10	1	1		3	1			
Cape Breton (Sydney)	3			3			25											
Colchester County	1		1											1				
Cumberland County	1		1	1			9		3									
Digby County	3	2	2															
Halifax County																		
Hants County	1	1	1	1			1			1								

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.												
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Nova Scotia—*Continued.*																		
Inverness County	2	1	2	1			3		4	2								
Kings County	52	7	1	50														
Lunenburg County	4	5	2				1											
Pictou County			1				1							3				
Queens County			1															
Richmond County			4	6			3		1	1							1	
Shelbourne County										1								
Victoria County	10	12	6	60			18		1	8			1	2				
Yarmouth County																		
Total	82	31	25	126			97		14	23	1	1	1	9	1		1	
Ontario.																		
Alnwick				5			1											
Cape Croker	5	4	4	4	1		2											
Caradoc	79	15	67	41				2	2				1			2		2
Chapleau																		
Christian Island	2		3	10			1	1			1		2			1		
Fort Frances																		
Fort William							7											
Georgina Island				15				1						1				
Golden Lake			4								1							
Gore Bay	88	29	28	55			2	3	1	1	2			1		1		
Kenora	22		12	10				1					2		3			
Manitowaning	213	213	213	213			3	11		3	12							

Moravian	5	5	5	30			1			5	3		1	2	2	2		
New Credit		5	5	24			4											
Parry Sound	31	18	14	12			1	2	3	1	1			2	3	2	3	3
Rama							1											
Rice and Mud Lakes	5						3							2				
Sarnia	21	9	20	68			5			2	4							1
Saugeen	12	10	12	15			2				1							
Sault Ste. Marie	5						2	2										
Savanne				2				6			3		1		3			
Scugog																		
Six Nations	100	45	45		4		35			11	11	5	11	3	11	11	11	
Sturgeon Falls	2	2	2				5	6			3		3		2			
Thessalon	24	24	24	24														
Tyendinaga				10			1			2	1	2	1		1		3	
Walpole Island	65	40	40	30														
Total	679	419	498	568	5		70	35	6	25	43	7	22	11	31	20	17	6
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island	2	1	1				1		1									
Quebec.																		
Becancour							1											
Bersimis																		
Cacouna																		
Caughnawaga		3	7				5			2	2		2	4				
Jeune Lorette							1											
Maniwaki	40	26	23	26					1	1	1		3		1			
Maria				2														
Mingan																		
Oka	15	20	5	25			2				1							
Pierreville			521	15		1	4											
Pointe Bleue	4		4				2			1				12	1			
Restigouche							6	1	2	62	28	2	64	46	2		12	
Seven Islands																		
St. Regis							1			1								
Timiskaming	25	25	15	5				1	1									
Total	84	74	575	73		1	22	2	4	67	32	2	69	62	4		12	
Saskatchewan.																		
Assiniboine		49	58	160				3			9	1		1	3			
Battleford		239	65	389			1	15	7		1		1	2	1	1		
Carlton	286	197	353	1,785				29	12		8		3		6			

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Root Houses.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*																		
Crooked Lake	.....	158	131	1,200	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....
Duck Lake	.....	112	119	12	....	....	3	9	3	....	6	....	2	7	8	4	10	....
File Hills Agency	.....	.....	15	.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
File Hills Colony	.....	182	218	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Mountain	.....	70	46	100	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	4	1	3	....	....	....
Moose Woods	80	75	15	80	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Onion Lake	.....	256	51	41	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pelly	.....	656	110	720	....	....	1	15	8	....	9	....	3	3	1	....	....	....
Qu'Appelle	.....	180	127	140	....	....	18	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Touchwood	1,821	58	.....	8,104	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	2,187	2,232	1,308	12,731	....	....	26	147	38	....	38	2	19	15	27	5	10	1

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta	17	2,117	2,873	10,561	....	....	39	47	3	4	36	1	2	5	3	11	2	....
British Columbia	487	549	547	2,064	....	....	167	42	25	35	18	....	7	8	13	56	....	4
Manitoba	49	414	455	591	....	....	7	85	20	....	13	6	21	5	14	6	1	...
New Brunswick	23	22	19	8	1	....	10	2	1	....	1	1	1	5	....	1	2	...
Nova Scotia	82	31	25	126	....	....	97	....	14	23	1	1	1	9	1	...	1	.
Ontario	679	419	498	568	5	....	76	35	6	25	43	7	22	11	31	20	17	6
Prince Edward Island	2	1	1	.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.
Quebec	84	74	575	73	....	1	22	2	4	67	32	2	69	62	4	....	12	..
Saskatchewan	2,187	2,232	1,308	12,731	....	....	26	147	38	....	38	2	19	15	27	5	10	1
Total	3,610	5,859	6,301	26,722	6	1	445	360	112	154	182	20	142	120	93	99	45	11

TABLE No. 11—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ALBERTA.					
Blackfoot	2,807,980 00	11,000 00	100,500 00	12,200 00	35,000 00
Blood	5,310,815 00	9,000 00	35,000 00	46,150 00	55,000 00
Edmonton	1,176,928 00	5,900 00	26,500 00	16,615 00	26,150 00
Hobbema	390,502 00	5,920 00	11,405 00	2,160 00	21,423 00
Lesser Slave Lake*					
Peigan	964,040 00	9,000 00	22,060 00	35,738 00	25,808 00
Saddle Lake	586,105 00	2,550 00	24,050 00	2,200 00	19,550 00
Sarcee	1,114,096 00	9,800 00	20,000 00	36,800 00	13,000 00
Stony	264,774 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total	12,615,240 00	61,170 00	254,515 00	152,363 00	208,931 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena	218,010 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola	361,950 00	3,600 00	110,250 00	10,200 00	6,550 00
Cowichan	1,762,700 00	109,700 00	168,300 00	12,250 00	27,265 00
Kamloops	3,796,990 00	44,350 00	138,450 00	38,350 00	79,120 00
Kootenay	136,825 00	11,911 00	16,110 00	103,700 00	18,886 00
Kwawkewlth	278,121 00	970 00	52,215 00	2,875 00	8,350 00
Lytton	964,799 00	10,600 00	57,615 00	22,250 00	27,306 00
Nass	3,030,750 00	20,500 00	281,340 00	97,614 00	1,500 00
New Westminster	1,925,535 00	12,351 00	128,000 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan	2,425 000 00	49,000 00	73,000 00	13,800 00	33,000 00
Queen Charlotte	70,000 00	700 00	38,000 00	1,275 00	15,000 00
Stikine	2,075 00		5,100 00		175 00
Stuart Lake	162,565 00	6,980 00	71,425 00	20,350 00	6,980 00
West Coast	114,000 00	4,375 00	107,500 00		1,410 00
Williams Lake	544,190 00	16,935 00	49,100 00	8,900 00	33,235 00
Total, British Columbia	15,796,510 00	309,722 00	1,419,505 00	400,699 00	294,677 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle	409,463 00	1,475 00	18,654 00	1,850 00	18,519 00
Clandeboye	211,509 00	905 00	29,125 00		2,738 00
Fisher River	918,720 00	3,400 00	59,475 00	3,850 00	9,880 00
Griswold	198,220 00	970 00	14,820 00	7,200 00	22,700 00
Manitowapah	203,938 00	1,232 00	25,750 00	7,100 00	11,675 00
Norway House	103,412 00	325 00	51,150 00		810 00
Pas	85,447 00	1,065 00	33,100 00	2,575 00	3,077 00
Portage la Prairie	200,882 00	3,100 00	6,800 00	1,850 00	7,800 00
Total, Manitoba	2,331,591 00	12,472 00	238,874 00	24,425 00	77,199 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Northern Division.					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	19,060 00	150 00	8,200 00	10,700 00	1,200 00
Northeastern Division.					
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	46,654 00	3,190 00	45,750 00	36,700 00	5,918 00
Southwestern Division.					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	5,875 00	82 00	11,380 00	600 00	359 00
Total	71,589 00	3,422 00	65,330 00	48,000 00	7,477 00

*Figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency not available.

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
114,550 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	3,106,230 00	6,900 00	5,500 00	12,400 00
401,523 00	3,500 00	8,500 00	5,869,488 00	3,500 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
55,330 00	2,703 00	4,280 00	1,314,406 00	5,900 00	2,005 00	7,905 00
39,670 00	3,518 00	4,803 00	479,431 00	2,328 00	925 00	3,253 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136,773 00	1,045 00	1,435 00	1,195,899 00	.....	2,560 00	2,560 00
51,800 00	3,685 00	6,430 00	696,370 00	236 00	225 00	461 00
34,530 00	450 00	2,000 00	1,230,676 00	1,500 00	10,000 00	11,500 00
45,680 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	359,951 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
879,856 00	22,931 00	57,448 00	14,252,454 00	20,364 00	28,215 00	48,579 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	7,100 00	6,100 00	13,200 00
13,600 00	49,300 00	31,100 00	589,550 00	2,200 00	4,100 00	6,300 00
43,100 00	26,845 00	41,400 00	2,201,460 00	4,800 00	1,800 00	6,600 00
253,180 00	11,125 00	16,050 00	4,377,615 00	1,050 00	.....	1,050 00
97,661 00	5,075 00	5,890 00	396,058 00	1,200 00	900 00	2,100 00
620 00	43,700 00	63,700 00	450,551 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	2,500 00
73,164 00	5,030 00	20,310 00	1,181,074 00	8,230 00	5,785,00	14,015 00
5,250 00	78,100 00	33,100 00	3,548,154 00	128 00	25,130 00	25,258 00
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	2,299,491 00	15,000 00	13,100 00	28,100 00
195,000 00	5,630 00	11,750 00	2,806,150 00	2,350 00	8,500 00	10,850 00
5,000 00	7,000 00	12,000 00	148,975 00	500 00	3,500 00	4,000 00
2,000 00	11,103 00	10,200 00	30,653 00	.....	.....	.....
24,530 00	22,530 00	15,870 00	331,230 00	605 00	2,150 00	2,755 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,458 00	331 00	550 00	881 00
108,150 00	8,950 00	6,950 00	776,410 00	140 00	4,000 00	4,140 00
911,736 00	423,405 00	394,670 00	19,950,924 00	44,834 00	76,915 00	121,749 00
37,699 00	3,880 00	3,490 00	495,030 00	432 00	1,270 00	1,702 00
16,519 00	5,444 00	9,230 00	275,470 00	180 00	1,950 00	2,130 00
22,420 00	16,380 00	21,110 00	1,058,235 00	1,300 00	4,795 00	6,095 00
24,000 00	2,046 00	3,530 00	273,486 00	965 00	470 00	1,435 00
75,685 00	14,200 00	11,700 00	351,280 00	350 00	1,750 00	2,100 00
1,905 00	93,780 00	18,500 00	269,882 00	112 00	2,375 00	2,487 00
10,451 00	11,310 00	5,580 00	152,605 00	25 00	2,350 00	2,375 00
9,300 00	1,350 00	3,600 00	234,682 00	340,00	550 00	890 00
197,979 00	148,390 00	79,740 00	3,110,670 00	3,704 00	15,510 00	19,214 00
1,700 00	600 00	3,000 00	44,610 00	40 00	250 00	290 00
5,031 00	9,700 00	15,800 00	168,743 00	315,00	1,400 00	1,715 00
1,020 00	1,690 00	3,055 00	24,061 00	200 00	275,00	475 00
7,751 00	11,990 00	21,855 00	237,411 00	555 00	1,925 00	2,480 00

TABLE No. 11—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County	1,000 00	40 00	1,200 00		75 00
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	10,000 00	150 00	2,385 00	1,500 00	65 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	12,000 00	600 00	8,750 00	6,725 00	2,500 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	12,200 00		7,500 00		
Colchester County	1,800 00	40 00	1,700 00	250 00	150 00
Cumberland County	250 00		300 00		100 00
Digby County	1,675 00	30 00	1,650 00	1,500 00	25 00
Halifax County	850 00	265 00	1,015 00		376 00
Hants County	10,510 00	500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,900 00
Inverness County	9,600 00	915 00	8,500 00	3,900 00	930 00
Kings County	4,000 00	100 00	2,000 00		150 00
Lunenburg	4,000 00	320 00	8,855 00	600 00	803 00
Pictou County	2,300 00	250 00	5,400 00	5,000 00	200 00
Queens County	1,000 00		2,310 00		150 00
Richmond County	7,000 00	300 00	3,700 00	9,000 00	725 00
Shelburne County		500 00	1,400 00		40 00
Victoria County	4,800 00	250 00	1,800 00		200 00
Yarmouth County					
Total	82,985 00	4,260 00	63,465 00	29,975 00	8,389 00
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick	60,000 00	4,900 00	19,000 00	3,600 00	2,355 00
Cape Croker	120,500 00	2,300 00	48,900 00	30,000 00	6,000 00
Caradoc	133,301 00	17,161 00	93,170 00	27,150 00	20,637 00
Chapleau	18,600 00		10,300 00		
Christian Island	29,400 00	800 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	2,200 00
Fort Frances	236,584 00	1,850 00	19,100 00	2,175 00	1,708 00
Fort William	200,000 00	861 00	45,610 00	3,500 00	1,700 00
Georgina Island	32,150 00	850 00	6,425 00	1,850 00	1,670 00
Golden Lake	4,329 00	500 00	2,725 00	3,100 00	500 00
Gore Bay	63,460 00	13,898 00	24,277 00	18,400 00	8,842 00
Kenora	123,153 00	267 00	7,920 00	300 00	1,960 00
Manitowaning	182,597 00	13,571 00	52,800 00	22,950 00	34,215 00
Moravian	95,300 00	5,800 00	30,000 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
New Credit	210,000 00	8,500 00	41,000 00	8,700 00	9,100 00
Parry Sound	40,850 00	8,150 00	32,440 00	18,925 00	5,790 00
Rama	40,000 00	3,000 00	15,250 00	13,200 00	1,250 00
Rice and Mud Lakes	107,000 00	2,590 00	32,700 00	8,800 00	5,310 90
Sarnia	505,000 00	5,085 00	55,125 00	13,225 00	10,890 00
Saugeen	65,000 00	1,600 00	10,000 00	18,500 00	3,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	49,600 00	2,525 00	27,000 00	25,600 00	6,000 00
Savanne	101,267 00	133 00	5,320 00	105 00	1,612 00
Scugog	68,000 00	1,798 00	2,000 00	500 00	567 00
Six Nations	1,092,400 00	436,960 00	615,230 00	55,000 00	216,200 00
Sturgeon Falls	241,680 00	2,000 00	27,300 00	11,000 00	3,300 00
Thessalon	133,958 00	8,880 00	12,550 00	9,600 00	760 00
Tyendinaga	645,300 00	134,825 00	87,555 00	39,300 00	42,754 00
Walpole Island	49,026 00	4,600 00	28,922 00	3,900 00	7,875 00
Total	4,648,455 00	683,404 00	1,359,619 00	347,380 00	405,195 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	760 00

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvem'nts	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
250 00	25 00	130 00	2,720 00	.....	.....	.....
331 00	231 00	375 00	15,037 00	.....	385 00	385 00
2,150 00	1,575 00	1,210 00	35,510 00	200 00	600 00	800 00
.....	625 00	625 00	20,950 00	.....	100 00	100 00
200 00	100 00	300 00	4,540 00	25 00	.....	25 00
100 00	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....
6 00	250 00	600 00	5,736 00	50 00	.....	50 00
875 00	855 00	1,070 00	5,306 00	.....	.....	.....
900 00	700 00	2,000 00	23,010 00	60 00	200 00	260 00
1,020 00	385 00	980 00	26,230 00	20 00	350 00	370 00
400 00	150 00	250 00	7,050 00	100 00	.....	100 00
1,736 00	345 00	1,550 00	18,209 00	165 00	500 00	665 00
300 00	600 00	600 00	14,650 00	450 00	250 00	700 00
240 00	.....	250 00	3,950 00	100 00	.....	100 00
900 00	1,500 00	750 00	23,875 00	50 00	1,500 00	1,550 00
100 00	650 00	500 00	3,190 00	.....	50 00	50 00
500 00	180 00	100 00	7,830 00	100 00	80 00	180 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,008 00	8,171 00	11,290 00	218,543 00	1,320 00	4,015 00	5,335 00
3,043 00	1,399 00	7,390 00	101,687 00	.....	800 00	800 00
18,000 00	.....	19,000 00	244,700 00	60 00	1,200 00	1,260 00
42,641 00	776 00	28,295 00	363,131 00	668 00	655 00	1,323 00
.....	3,410 00	.....	32,310 00	.....	.....	.....
4,200 00	1,200 00	2,650 00	50,450 00	100 00	800 00	900 00
6,500 00	8,075 00	8,350 00	284,342 00	.....	.....	.....
3,800 00	14,062 00	9,710 00	279,243 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
4,400 00	480 00	2,000 00	49,825 00	.....	200 00	200 00
1,000 00	255 00	2,000 00	14,409 00	.....	.....	.....
16,194 00	3,276 00	13,762 00	162,109 00	485 00	755 00	1,240 00
5,156 00	11,851 00	15,262 00	165,869 00	82 00	200 00	282 00
52,844 00	10,768 00	29,500 00	399,245 00	2,130 00	3,250 00	5,380 00
10,061 00	300 00	5,000 00	159,961 00	100 00	400 00	500 00
17,600 00	500 00	10,000 00	305,400 00	600 00	1,650 00	2,250 00
9,420 00	4,900 00	12,500 00	132,975 00	200 00	1,300 00	1,500 00
1,860 00	1,400 00	7,250 00	83,210 00	.....	200 00	200 00
9,200 00	2,700 00	10,280 00	178,580 00	150 00	800 00	950 00
13,038 00	675 00	16,465 00	619,563 00	200 00	2,025 00	2,225 00
9,000 00	1,500 00	5,500 00	114,600 00	150 00	500 00	650 00
10,250 00	9,750 00	13,400 00	144,125 00	.....	.....	.....
1,319 00	14,105 00	13,166 00	137,027 00	53 00	276 00	329 00
1,053 00	352 00	1,050 00	75,320 00	.....	.....	.....
199,700 00	3,000 00	55,800 00	2,674,290 00	1,000 00	24,000 00	25,000 00
12,900 00	11,700 00	25,000 00	334,880 00	90 00	4,100 00	4,190 00
8,736 00	8,533 00	7,963 00	190,980 00	770 00	452 00	1,222 00
84,347 00	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00	50 00	3,950 00	4,000 00
17,410 00	.....	6,727 00	118,460 00	110 00	.....	110 00
563,732 00	117,612 00	383,820 00	8,509,217 00	6,998 00	51,513 00	58,511 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,924 00	182 00	100 00	282 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
QUEBEC.					
Becancour	4,000 00	160 00	1,620 00		289 00
Bersimis	36,000 00	445 00	17,300 00	3,000 00	205 00
Cacouna			2,605 00		
Caughnawaga	740,000 00	8,000 00	375,000 00	60,000 00	30,000 00
Jeune Lorette	22,000 00	350 00	35,800 00	25,000 00	1,700 00
Maniwaki	12,200 00	1,910 00	9,755 00	2,043 00	3,282 00
Maria	22,600 000	525 00	1,050 00	3,000 00	1,040 00
Mingan			4,000 00	500 00	
Oka		3,806 00	39,300 00	3,000 00	6,300 00
Pierreville	24,200 00	815,00	51,900 00	2,000 00	500 00
Pointe Bleue	28,400 00	4,205 00	19,000 00	6,000 00	4,800 00
Restigouche	170,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00		14,000 00
Seven Islands	500 00		4,000 00	1,500 00	
St. Regis		1,350 00	67,000 00	15,000 00	10,500 00
Timiskaming	22,500 00	725 00	8,400 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Total	1,082,400 00	34,285 00	681,730 00	122,543 00	74,141 00
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine	398,125 00	1,197 00	16,489 00	7,075 00	10,733 00
Battleford	1,501,568 00	9,975 00	28,800 00	300 00	33,125 00
Carlton	750,095 00	10,507 00	32,030 00	32,200 00	35,868 00
Crooked Lake	800,671 00	16,650 00	20,155 00	2,050 00	25,359 00
Duck Lake	1,533,759 00	8,141 00	35,650 00	9,500 00	27,810 00
File Hills Agency	407,347 00	6,475 00	9,250 00	300 00	14,800 00
File Hills Colony	274,950 00	300 00	20,000 00	3,200 00	11,000 00
Isle à la Crosse					
Moose Mountain	206,000 00	600 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	7,500 00
Moose Woods	55,200 00	30 00	150 00	500 00	1,400 00
Onion Lake	1,778,810 00	17,640 00	36,000 00		16,750 00
Pelly	342,400 00	1,770 00	20,350 00	3,550 00	20,200 00
Qu'Appelle	966,296 00	4,077 00	16,580 00	3,100 00	30,547 00
Touchwood	1,101,106 00	10,916 00	25,149 00	2,250 00	33,905 00
Total	10,116,327 00	88,278 00	267,603 00	66,025 00	268,997 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
588 00	11 00	59 00	6,727 00		59 00	59 00
1,100 00	5,000 00	6,500 00	69,550 00			
			2,605 00			
50,000 00	2,000 00	60,000 00	1,334,000 00	1,580 00	2,620 00	4,200 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	96,850 00			
6,123 00	3,235 00	3,265 00	41,863 00	505 00	510 00	1,015 00
950 00	300 00	2,000 00	31,465 00	25 00	100 00	125 00
	4,000 00	5,000 00	13,500 00			
16,500 00		4,000 00	72,900 00	300 00	900 00	1,200 00
2,973 00	812 00	14,740 00	97,940 00	810 00	2,730 00	3,540 00
6,630 00	21,170 00	8,700 00	98,905 00	50 00	932 00	982 00
9,000 00	15,000 00	14,200 00	279,200 00		600 00	600 00
	59,000 00	15,000 00	80,000 00			
34,000 00	900 00	14,000 00	142,750 00		200 00	200 00
2,800 00	1,025 00	3,500 00	41,975 00	1,100 00	100 00	1,200 00
140,664 00	113,503 00	160,964 00	2,410,230 00	4,370 00	8,751 00	13,121 00
31,024 00	2,854 00	3,570 00	471,067 00	2,340 00	1,900 00	4,240 00
104,900 00	7,325 00	13,550 00	1,699,543 00	1,525 00	3,750 00	5,275 00
112,356 00	9,258 00	12,395 00	994,709 00	4,557 00	4,310 00	8,867 00
40,283 00	2,555 00	7,200 00	914,923 00	1,010 00	1,740 00	2,750 00
84,114 00	5,795 00	16,760 00	1,721,529 00	460 00	3,250 00	3,710 00
27,615 00	1,025 00	5,080 00	471,892 00		200 00	200 00
32,893 00	350 00	4,000 00	346,693 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	4,000 00
21,425 00	2,100 00	2,500 00	249,125 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
4,300 00	500 00	700 00	62,780 00		500 00	500 00
86,480 00	7,705 00	6,875 00	1,950,260 00	1,226 00	4,350 00	5,576 00
42,300 00	2,820 00	10,150 00	443,540 00	2,305 00	5,925 00	8,230 00
70,782 00	2,933 00	8,500 00	1,102,815 00	963 00	5,025 00	5,988 00
83,357 00	6,975 00	13,300 00	1,276,958 00	5,815 00	905 00	6,720 00
741,829 00	52,195 00	104,589 00	11,705,834 00	21,701 00	35,855 00	57,556 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

RECAPI

Province.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Alberta	12,615,240 00	61,170 00	254,515 00	152,363 00	208,931 00
British Columbia	15,796,510 00	309,722 00	1,419,505 00	400,699 00	294,677 00
Manitoba	2,331,591 00	12,472 00	238,874 00	24,425 00	77,199 00
New Brunswick	71,589 00	3,422 00	65,330 00	48,000 00	7,477 00
Nova Scotia	82,985 00	4,260 00	63,465 00	29,975 00	8,389 00
Ontario	4,648,455 00	683,404 00	1,359,619 00	347,380 00	405,195 00
Prince Edward Island	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	760,00
Quebec	1,082,400 00	34,285 00	681,730 00	122,543 00	74,141 00
Saskatchewan	10,116,327 00	88,278 00	267,603 00	66,025 00	268,997 00
Total	46,765,011 00	1,198,643 00	4,357,741 00	1,199,410 00	1,345,766 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvem'nts	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
879,856 00	22,931 00	57,448 00	14,252,454 00	20,364 00	28,215 00	48,579 00
911,736 00	423,405 00	391,670 00	19,950,924 00	44,834 00	76,915 00	121,749 00
197,979 00	148,390 00	79,740 00	3,110,670 00	3,704 00	15,510 00	19,214 00
7,751 00	11,990 00	21,855 00	237,414 00	555 00	1,925 00	2,480 00
10,008 00	8,171 00	11,290 00	218,543 00	1,320 00	4,015 00	5,335 00
563,732 00	117,612 00	383,820 00	8,509,217 00	6,998 00	51,513 00	58,511 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,924 00	182 00	100 00	282 00
140,664 00	113,503 00	160,964 00	2,410,230 00	4,370 00	8,751 00	13,121 00
741,829 00	52,195 00	104,580 00	11,705,834 00	21,701 00	35,855 00	57,556 00
3,455,025 00	900,247 00	1,217,367 00	60,439,210 00	104,028 00	222,799 00	326,827 00

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing.[1]	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.[1]	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot	34,475 00	8,840 00	15,000 00		100 00	600 00	25,000 00	5,049 40	89,064 40
Blood	35,000 00	45,780 00	24,520 00	9,250 00		200 00	8,000 00	6,346 52	127,096 52
Edmonton	33,307 00	13,984 00	8,000 00		1,200 00	3,715 00	5,200 00	15,084 29	80,490 29
Hobbema	33,100 00	1,660 00	6,485 00	5,946 00	1,425 00	5,787 00	2,629 00	4,622 32	61,654 32
Lesser Slave Lake[1]								26,085 59	26,085 59
Peigan	7,312 00	7,387 00	4,671 00	2,000 00				3,500 00	3,013 38	27,883 38
Saddle Lake	10,960 00	2,450 00	2,450 00		815 00	7,100 00	3,660 00	4,290 00	31,665 00
Sarcee	5,090 00	4,000 00	2,548 00			250 00	7,504 00	1,356 15	20,548 15
Stony	2,250 00	1,570 00	3,229 00	33 00		3,462 00	12,521 00	4,869 71	27,925 71
Total[2]	161,494 00	83,671 00	66,793 00	17,229 00	3,540 00	21,114 00	67,954 00	70,708 36	492,413 36
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena	63,700 00	1,400 00	52,800 00		9,800 00	14,400 00	34,000 00	95 71	176,195 71
Bella Coola	3,400 00	2,775 00	7,500 00		66,500 00	7,000 00	13,800 00	59 48	100,834 48
Cowichan	23,175 00	965 00	29,300 00		27,825 00	475 00	1,650 00	567 76	83,957 76
Kamloops	265,470 00			2,006 00				573 35	268,049 35
Kootenay	34,100 00	10,900 00	16,600 00		1,350 00	2,950 00	2,900 00	23 39	68,823 39
Kwawkewlth			9,295 00	120 00	92,500 00	1,200 00	7,400 00	58 28	110,573 28
Lytton	13,710 00	21,040 00	64,725 00	125 00	6,790 00	3,500 00	8,605 00	552 07	119,047 07
Nass	23,000 00	950 00	26,850 00		30,000 00	20,400 00	19,600 00	1,903 49	122,703 49
New Westminster	36,175 00	5,550 00	64,250 00		57,730 00	30,180 00	55,680 00	5,556 68	255,121 68
Okanagan	76,000 00	12,500 00	3,500 00		1,050 00	4,400 00		142 87	97,592 87
Queen Charlotte	1,400 00	450 00	12,000 00		21,000 00	500 00	3,500 00	25 71	38,875 71
Stikine					250 00	12,175 00	15,700 00		28,125 00
Stuart Lake	20,154 00	4,335 00	8,470 00		12,095 00	11,270 00	2,370 00	23 22	58,717 22
West Coast	245 00	215 00	5,100 00		34,700 00	870 00	691 00	18 31	41,839 31
Williams Lake	37,800 00	4,850 00	3,900 00		945 00	7,690 00	9,150 00	1 18	69,736 18
Total	598,329 00	65,930 00	309,690 00	2,251 00	362,335 00	117,010 00	175,046 00	9,601 50	1,640,192 50

MANITOBA.									
Birtle	21,103 00	1,545 00	3,620 00	.....	496 00	4,210 00	1,825 00	3,308 30	36,107 30
Clandeboye	5,814 00	1,155 00	4,050 00	117 00	2,100 00	6,350 00	.....	9,787 67	29,373 67
Fisher River	9,125 00	4,700 00	20,700 00	.....	23,850 00	19,800 00	21,900 00	10,890 00	110,965 00
Griswold	33,465 00	.....	2,900 00	.....	300 00	1,350 00	1,300 00	1 88	39,316 88
Manitowapah	41,015 00	3,725 00	11,800 00	.....	19,400 00	10,200 00	2,140 00	8,664 50	96,974 50
Norway House	2,910 00	.....	57,000 00	.....	9,400 00	92,000 00	31,500 00	16,450 00	209,260 00
Pas	6,098 00	1,360 00	13,600 00	200 00	2,900 00	11,800 00	.....	6,903 94	42,861 94
Portage la Prairie	11,037 00	200 00	4,200 00	.....	.....	4,200 00	1,600 00	4,876 71	26,113 71
Total	130,597 00	12,685 00	117,870 00	317 00	58,446 00	149,910 00	60,265 00	60,883 00	599,973 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1,940 00	200 00	9,500 00	26 00	300 00	300 00	3,935 00	820 36	16,121 36
Northeastern Division.									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	6,175 00	680 00	32,700 00	.....	10,100 00	600 00	6,900 00	293 94	57,448 94
Southwestern Division.									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties	549 00	.....	13,850 00	.....	175 00	1,425 00	1,125 00	23 11	17,147 11
Total	8,664 00	880 00	56,050 00	26 00	10,575 00	2,325 00	11,960 00	1,137 41	90,717 41
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	112 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	100 00	150 00	.....	962 00
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	260 00	.....	3,600 00	.....	660 00	500 00	300 00	9 60	5,329 60
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	3,749 00	300 00	.....	.....	325 00	4 00	1,440 00	.....	5,818 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Colchester County	138 00	20 00	3,100 00	.....	200 00	500 00	1,200 00	.....	4,958 00
Cumberland County	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	50 00	250 00	900 00	26 57	2,426 57
Digby County	300 00	.....	2,100 00	.....	40 00	300 00	850 00	.....	3,590 00
Halifax County	1,125 00	995 00	6,190 00	.....	100 00	3,880 00	10,500 00	23 62	22,813 62
Hants County	900 00	400 00	500 00	.....	50 00	1,000 00	2,010 00	.....	4,860 00
Inverness County	3,150 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	230 00	110 00	1,300 00	.....	8,310 00
Kings County	325 00	40 00	2,000 00	.....	100 00	200 00	1,000 00	.....	3,665 00
Lunenburg County	2,270 00	1,125 00	3,725 00	12 00	525 00	100 00	525 00	95	8,082 95
Pictou County	750 00	122 00	2,500 00	.....	2,000 00	250 00	7,500 00	14 66	13,136 66

[1] The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

[2] Including $5,275, annuities paid Indians living in Alberta, but in Treaty No. 8, Northern Division, and also $5,945, annuities paid Indians of that District, who, however, are not actually living in the Province of Alberta.

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing.[1]	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.[1]	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Queens County	1,000 00	150 00	1,300 00	100 00	225 00	210 00	300 00	65 45	3,350 45
Richmond County	1,350 00	208 00	2,100 00	.....	700 00	35 00	250 00	.....	4,643 00
Shelburne County	75 00	20 00	1,400 00	.....	200 00	400 00	275 00	.....	2,370 00
Victoria County	1,800 00	210 00	1,500 00	80 00	175 00	300 00	1,100 00	.....	5,165 00
Yarmouth County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,304 00	3,590 00	41,315 00	192 00	5,400 00	7,939 00	35,600 00	140 85	111,480 85
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick	3,066 00	205 00	4,186 00	1,945 00	.....	805 00	645 00	6,424 59	17,276 59
Cape Croker	5,000 00	1,540 00	1,100 00	.....	1,200 00	20 00	140 00	16,093 94	25,093 94
Caradoc	38,029 00	1,331 00	63,200 00	5,830 00	5 00	690 00	4,011 00	3,670 83	116,766 83
Chapleau	.....	.....	4,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,498 00	17,398 00
Christian Island	1,540 00	300 00	1,400 00	.....	300 00	400 00	1,200 00	2,629 04	7,769 04
Fort Frances	2,880 00	175 00	23,400 00	10,785 00	36,000 00	17,500 00	6,788 00	1,492 07	99,020 07
Fort William	815 00	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00	40,000 00	21,170 00	9,526 46	73,411 46
Georgina Island	2,900 00	265,00	2,600 00	265,00	.....	.....	1,050 00	1,205 99	8,285 99
Golden Lake	250 00	.....	500 00	60 00	100 00	1,000 00	300 00	4 30	2,214 30
Gore Bay	14,285 00	1,300 00	22,780 00	.....	550 00	259 00	260 00	5,620 42	45,054 42
Kenora	5,626 00	330 00	28,353 00	30 00	20,721 00	28,852 00	10,099 00	393 59	94,404 59
Manitowaning	40,035 00	2,950 00	19,600 00	.....	2,925 00	3,425 00	30,878 00	11,132 42	110,945 42
Moravian	10,434 00	1,400 00	8,000 00	100 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	4,641 61	25,175 61
New Credit	14,628 00	2,000 00	14,500 00	3,821 00	100 00	350 00	4,000 00	5,529 43	44,928 43
Parry Sound	6,200 00	1,250 00	10,500 00	.....	400 00	550 00	6,500 00	4,676 46	30,076 46
Rama	2,200 00	.....	9,000 00	300 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	2,500 00	2,566 13	19,356 13
Rice and Mud Lakes	9,350 00	2,200 00	14,150 00	550 00	1,700 00	4,700 00	3,700 00	2,924 42	39,274 42
Sarnia	11,609 00	95,00	10,497 00	5,468 00	1,295 00	240 00	1,355 00	8,795 45	39,354 45

Saugeen	5,000 00	450 00	14,500 00	48 00	850 00	2,500 00	2,200 00	13,141 53	38,689 53
Sault Ste. Marie	5,150 00	1,650 00	15,000 00	140 00	7,100 00	1,150 00	8,350 00	9,167 21	47,707 21
Savanne	1,747 00	125,00	30,330 00	.....	29,171 00	53,280 00	7,907 00	.....	122,560 00
Scugog	729 00	478 00	729 00	80 00	46 00	360 00	1,257 00	540 62	4,219 62
Six Nations	255,000 00	.....	116,700 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	45,803 07	422,503 07
Sturgeon Falls	3,650 00	550 00	23,000 00	.....	.....	3,700 00	18,500 00	32,780 77	82,180 77
Thessalon	5,060 00	.....	20,775 00	.....	3,320 00	2,217 00	2,597 00	3,482 56	43,451 56
Tyendinaga	52,827 00	3,000 00	48,700 00	6,186 00	1,300 00	325 00	750 00	5,989 35	119,071 35
Walpole Island	8,548 00	2,890 00	25,390 00	275 00	2,000 00	700 00	1,550 00	2,555 27	43,908 27
Total	506,648 00	24,484 00	539,790 00	40,877 00	112,383 00	164,723 00	137,907 00	213,285 53	1,740,097 53
Prince Edward Island.									
Prince Edward Island	950 00	225 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	50 00	3,000 00	.....	8,225 00
Quebec.									
Becancour	620 00	20 00	600 00	620 00	.....	.....	600 00	227 38	2,687 38
Bersimis	500 00	150 00	2,200 00	.....	400 00	21,000 00	1,500 00	153 89	25,903 89
Cacouna	.....	.....	2,835 00	217 00	480 00	670 00	1,945 00	270 74	6,417 74
Caughnawaga	40,000 00	3,000 00	75,000 00	5,611 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	843 31	134,454 31
Jeune Lorette	.....	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	18,000 00	479 97	37,479 97
Maniwaki	4,930 00	90 00	15,811 00	110 00	108 00	8,822 00	5,195 00	1,351 57	36,417 57
Maria	920 00	120 00	3,000 00	.....	200 00	400 00	1,624 00	.....	6,264 00
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,060 00
Oka	4,800 00	2,900 00	9,500 00	.....	100 00	135 00	1,500 00	251 19	19,186 19
Pierreville	1,808 00	138 00	3,705 00	90 00	.....	450 00	7,010 00	231 09	13,462 09
Pointe Bleue	7,800 00	1,000 00	6,000 00	.....	600 00	44,000 00	1,500 00	263 39	61,163 39
Restigouche	9,100 00	700 00	26,000 00	300 00	275 00	475 00	9,200 00	25 44	46,075 44
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,050 00
St. Regis	58,000 00	15,000 00	61,000 00	.....	1,500 00	1,200 00	11,000 00	2,582 91	150,282 91
Timiskaming	2,500 00	350 00	6,000 00	.....	200,00	2,000 00	200 00	980 50	12,230 50
Total	130,978 00	23,468 00	229,651 00	6,948 00	3,973 00	86,152 00	69,304 00	7,661 38	558,135 38
Saskatchewan.									
Assiniboine	15,121 00	4,809 00	1,570 00	.....	.....	915 00	7,456 00	1,715 01	31,586 01
Battleford	25,229 00	12,909 00	8,208 00	10,020 00	2,621 00	5,193 00	1,937 00	5,730 71	71,847 71
Carlton	38,093 00	10,840 00	11,708 00	.....	3,600 00	12,967 00	18,804 00	7,049 10	103,061 10
Crooked Lake	13,256 00	3,368 00	3,550 00	.....	955 00	1,650 00	9,000 00	8,036 41	39,815 41
Duck Lake	8,191 00	8,599 00	7,758 00	800 00	993 00	20,909 00	5,360 00	7,341 21	59,951 21
File Hills Agency	8,350 00	5,920 00	1,400 00	.....	.....	1,250 00	4,190 00	1,610 00	21,110 00

[1] The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing.[1]	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.[1]	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
File Hills Colony	34,509 00	3,760 00	2,200 00			200 00	1,900 00		44,179 00
Isle à la Crosse								10,250 00	10,250 00
Moose Mountain	19,006 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	2,500 00	1,600 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	2,642 00	35,248 00
Moose Woods	400 00	4,300 00	400 00			50 00	25 00		5,175 00
Onion Lake	18,046 00	15,305 00	9,680 00		9,350 00	17,634 00	6,410 00	5,343 04	81,768 04
Pelly	10,947 00	3,924 00	3,040 00		160 00	2,660 00		6,360 60	27,091 60
Qu'Appelle	51,842 00	9,825 00	5,700 00		2,350 00	3,150 00	7,600 00	6,913 37	87,380 37
Touchwood	15,665 00	8,014 00	1,461 00		4,500 00	37,700 00	5,300 00	4,256 04	76,896 04
Total	258,655 00	94,573 00	58,175 00	13,320 00	26,129 00	105,278 00	71,982 00	67,247 49	695,359 49

[1] The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing.[1]	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.[1]	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	161,494 00	83,671 00	66,703 00	17,229 00	3,540 00	21,114 00	67,954 00	70,708 36	492,413 36
British Columbia	598,329 00	65,930 00	309,690 00	2,251 00	362,335 00	117,010 00	175,046 00	9,601 50	1,640,192 50
Manitoba	130,597 00	12,685 00	117,870 00	317 00	58,446 00	149,910 00	60,265 00	60,883 00	590,973 00
New Brunswick	8,664 00	880 00	56,050 00	26 00	10,575 00	2,325 00	11,060 00	1,137 41	90,717 41
Nova Scotia	17,304 00	3,590 00	41,315 00	192 00	5,400 00	7,939 00	35,600 00	140 85	111,480 85
Ontario	506,648 00	24,484 00	539,790 00	40,877 00	112,383 00	164,723 00	137,907 00	213,285 53	1,740,097 53
Prince Edward Island	950 00	225 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	50 00	3,000 00	.....	8,225 00
Quebec	130,978 00	23,168 00	229,651 00	6,948 00	3,973 00	86,152 00	69,304 00	7,661 38	558,135 38
Saskatchewan	258,655 00	94,573 00	58,175 00	13,320 00	26,129 00	105,278 00	71,982 00	67,247 49	695,359 49
Total	1,813,619 00	309,506 00	1,419,244 00	81,160 00	586,781 00	654,501 00	632,118 00	430,665 52	5,927,594 52

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book curriculum, thus :—

Standard I ..... First Reader, Part I.
" II ..... " Part II.
" III ..... Second Reader.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Agathe McGinty	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co	James Macneil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Eileen Boyle	"
Halfway River[1]	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co	Miss Dora M. Quinn	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	John A. Macrae	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss E. B. Julien	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Ernest L. Macneil	"
Malagawatch[2]	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Mrs. Annie Macneil	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Miss Mary A. Shortt	"
Tufts Cove	Tufts Cove	Halifax "	Geo. F. Richardson	"
Afton	Afton	Antigonish "	William J. Rogers	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	Jacob Sark	Roman Catholic
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Harriet E. Keating	"
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss A. McLaughlin	"
Beaumont, S.S. No. 15[1]	Fort Folly	"	Miss Bertha S. Legar	"
Black Lands[1]	Restigouche Co	"	Miss Elizabeth Cook	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaacs	"
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc	"
Red Bank[3]	Red Bank	"	Miss Ena A. Cormier	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Florence O'Brien	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. B. J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Annie Michaud	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick				

[1] White school attended by Indian children. [2] Open January 1 to May 31, 1914.
[3] New school, first opened September 1, 1914.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader.
" V.....Fourth "
" VI.....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NOVA SCOTIA.
12	4	16	9	8	3	1	.. .	3	1	Bear River.
22	10	32	13	19	5	5	3	. ....	.....	Eskasoni.
13	9	22	12	5	10	2	2	2	1	Sydney.
4	5	9	3	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	Halfway River. [1]
19	13	32	19	6	9	4	8	...	5	Indian Cove.
15	8	23	11	13	.....	7	.. ..	2	1	Middle River.
10	7	17	8	12	2	1	. .	2	....	Millbrook.
7	7	14	8	6	1	.....	3	1	3	New Germany.
19	17	36	14	15	9	6	4	2	.....	Salmon River.
4	3	7	4	4	1	1	.....	1	....	Malagawatch. [2]
14	19	33	11	17	9	3	2	2	.....	Whycocomagh.
5	12	17	7	7	3	4	3	. ....	. .	Shubenacadie.
8	13	21	11	11	5	1	1	..	. ....	Tufts Cove.
22	18	40	20	27	7	5	1	.....	.....	Afton.
174	145	319	150	158	65	40	27	18	11	Total, Nova Scotia.
										PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
13	18	31	17	15	4	6	5	1	. ..	Lennox Island.
										NEW BRUNSWICK.
16	15	31	18	13	9	4	4	.. .	1	Burnt Church.
16	18	34	15	15	. 10	9	.....	... .	.....	Big Cove.
3	1	4	3	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	Beaumont, S.S. No. 15. [1]
1	2	3	1	1	2	...	... ..	.... .	.....	Black Lands. [1]
12	18	30	15	16	10	4	.. .	.....	...	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	16	8	...	.....	..	....	Eel River.
5	9	14	9	14	. ..	. .	.....	.....	. .	Red Bank. [3]
8	15	23	15	1	8	6	4	4	.....	Kingsclear.
9	7	16	11	. 8	3	2	3	....	.....	Oromocto.
13	16	29	20	10	9	8	1	1	.....	St. Mary's.
8	5	13	11	5	1	3	4	.. .	....	Woodstock.
8	7	15	12	3	1	3	7	1	.....	Edmundston.
19	17	36	24	10	14	5	6	1	.....	Tobique.
128	144	272	171	112	77	45	30	7	1	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga.	Caughnawaga.	Sister M. Edward (Prin.); Sr. M Eileen (Teacher); Sr. M. Jane (1st Asst.); Miss Dunnigan (2nd Asst.).	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	Sister M Edward (Prin.); Miss Mary Burke (teacher); Miss Sadie Burke (1st Asst.); Sr. M. Francis (2nd Asst.)	"
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais.	"
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher.	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss M. M. Matthews	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francis Xavier (Prin.); Sr. St. Marie du Carmel (Asst.).	Roman Catholic
Escoumains [1]	At Escoumains	"	Miss Isabelle Sheely.	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. Antoinette (Prin.); Sr. St Louis (Asst).	"
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.); Sr. Mary of St. Joseph. (Asst.).	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Ste. Blandine	Roman Catholic
St. Regis Island	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Paul Mitchell.	Undenominational
" Village	"	"	Miss N. Keon.	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Chetlain	"	"	Mrs. Peter A. McDonald.	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Mrs. Katie Armstrong	"
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	Miss L. E. Dickinson	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Roman Cathol c
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Josephine Audet	"
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean de Chantel (Prin.); Sr. St. Agathe (Asst.).	"
Long Point [2]	At Long Point	Timiskaming	Miss Emily Wabie	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sr. Monica	"
Hunters Point [1]	At Hunters Point.	"	Miss Margaret McDonald	"
Waswanipi [2]	At Waswanipi	"	Harry Cartlidge	Church of England
Wolf Lake [2]	At Wolf Lake	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	Roman Catholic
Mistassini [2]	At Lake Mistassini	James Bay District	Charles Iserhoff.	Church of England
Ruperts House.	At Ruperts House.	" "	Rev. P. C. Howard	"
Total, Quebec				

[1] White school attended by Indian children.
[2] Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										QUEBEC.
135	.....	135	101	72	22	14	20	10	.. .	Caughnawaga (Boys).
.. ...	144	144	100	60	38	21	10	15	.....	" (Girls).
14	17	31	25	11	13	6	1	. ....	.....	" (Bush).
16	16	32	23	17	6	9	..	.....	. .	" (St. Isidore).
15	13	28	15	26	1	1	. ...	.....	.....	" (Mission).
40	40	80	40	38	32	10	....	.....	..	Bersimis.
5	7	12	10	6	5	1	.. ..	.....	.....	[1]Escoumains.
54	40	94	66	42	15	13	10	8	6	Pointe Bleue.
40	40	80	45	26	24	15	10	5	..	Restigouche.
6	7	13	7	1	3	5	.....	4	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
34	35	69	55	18	13	20	5	7	6	" (R.C.)
16	7	23	16	7	8	3	2	3	.....	St. Regis Island
32	25	57	40	27	7	18	5	.....	....	" Village.
30	20	50	25	31	11	4	1	.....	...	Chenail.
20	18	38	22	24	6	8	....	....	.....	Chetlain.
29	21	50	26	32	11	1	6	. .. .	... .	Cornwall Island.
21	18	39	18	11	8	7	8	.....	5	Oka Country.
7	16	23	9	14	5	2	2	.....	.. ..	Congo Bridge.
8	20	28	11	13	4	9	1	1	.....	Maniwaki.
14	13	27	19	9	2	7	4	4	1	Maria.
26	40	66	57	34	9	15	7	1	... .	Lorette.
6	10	16	11	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Long Point.
13	19	32	17	6	8	8	5	5	.....	Timiskaming.
10	14	24	16	9	4	3	4	4	.....	[1]Hunters Point.
19	16	35	17	34	...	1	.. .	....	.....	[2]Waswanapi.
10	14	24	21	5	4	5	3	7	.....	[2]Wolf Lake.
26	28	54	8	37	17	.....	..	...	.....	[2]Mistassini.
11	9	20	13	7	6	3	4	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
647	667	1,314	833	636	282	196	108	74	18	..... Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination
ONTARIO.—*Continued.*				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Frank J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Minerva McDougall	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	H. C. Jamieson	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Levi Williams	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary C. Vining	Undenominational
[1]Biscotasing S.S. No. 1	at Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Mary C. Ryan	"
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Catherine M Goulet	Roman Catholic
[2]Cockburn Island	Cockburn Island	Gore Bay	Miss Margaret Belleau	"
Sheshegwaning (R.C.)	Sheshegwaning	"	Miss Elizabeth Lensch	"
" (Prot.)	"	"	William C. Dunn	Church of England
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clotilda Leferriere	Roman Catholic
[3]Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Rev. Robt. S. Ferguson	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss M. C. Schultz	Church of England
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss Lila A. Dodd	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Mrs. Joseph Jalbert, jr	"
Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Island	"	Miss Adele Duhamel, (Prin.)	
			Miss Agnes Kelly, (Asst.)	Roman Catholic
[4]Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikonsing	"	Miss Mary J. Mercier	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George G. Gillard	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Lorne A. Walker	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Sara Stephenson	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss Frances E. Munt	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Creasor	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay	Fort William	"	Miss Rose Chaput	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Annie O'Brien	"
[5]Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Julia Larche	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain, (Prin.)	Methodist
			Miss Ruth Waite, (Asst.)	
[1]Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Mina E. Throop	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	"	H. C. Buffam	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Agnes A. Weaver	"

[1]White school, attended by Indian children. [2]New school, first opened December, 1914. [3]Closed during September quarter, 1914. No teacher. [4]Closed since June 30, 1914. [5]Closed during June quarter, 1914. No teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.—*Continued.*
26	19	45	23	14	14	9	8	.....	. ..	Alnwick.
20	18	38	27	7	4	14	8	5	.... .	Cape Croker
21	14	35	22	26	...	6	3	.....	.....	Port Elgin.
5	5	10	6	4	1	2	.....	3	.....	Sidney Bay.
15	18	33	17	12	6	6	9	.....	.	Back Settlement.
11	19	30	16	14	4	6	4	2	.....	Bear Creek.
20	29	49	22	42	2	4	1	.....	. ....	Oneida No. 2.
21	18	39	23	29	4	2	4	... .	.....	" No. 3.
13	13	26	11	13	7	4	2	.....	.....	River Settlement.
2	2	4	3	4	.....	.....	.... .	. ...	.....	[1]Biscotasing S.S. No. 1.
17	8	25	16	8	8	7	...	2	.....	Georgina Island.
15	17	32	16	15	.....	12	5	....	... .	Golden Lake.
7	5	12	10	11	....	1	.....	.....	. ..	[2]Cockburn Island.
9	10	19	15	9	3	.....	4	3	.....	Sheshegwaning (R.C.).
11	8	19	16	13	.....	5	1	.....	.....	" (Prot.).
23	21	44	17	33	6	4	1	... ..	....	West Bay.
8	12	20	7	9	7	4	.....	.. ..	.. ..	[3]Sheguiandah.
18	12	30	17	10	10	4	5	1	.....	South Bay.
7	9	16	10	8	4	4	....	... .	.....	Sucker Creek.
16	8	24	13	20	....	1	3	....	... .	Buzwah.
14	10	24	14	20	2	2	.....	.. ..	.....	Whitefish Lake.
.....	...	.....	....	.....	.... .	...	.....	.....	.....	
20	59	79	41	54	3	10	9	3	.....	Wikwemikong.
7	13	20	3	15	5	.....	....	.....	....	[4]Wikwemikongsing.
38	27	65	31	19	16	19	5	6	.. ..	Moraviantown.
13	12	25	13	14	2	6	2	1	.. .	New Credit.
11	12	23	10	12	1	5	5	...	.....	Gibson.
7	4	11	9	4	.....	3	4	.. ..	.....	Henvey Inlet.
14	17	31	14	23	2	6	.....	.....	.....	Ryerson.
12	16	28	13	10	6	8	1	3	.....	Shawanaga.
16	17	33	16	15	9	7	.....	1	1	Christian Island.
13	12	25	8	20	1	1	1	2	. ..	Lake Helen.
18	7	25	13	15	4	4	2	.....	... .	Mission Bay.
22	17	39	22	25	11	.....	3	.....	.....	Mountain Village
8	15	23	7	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	[5]Pic River.
	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	... ..	
34	34	68	39	42	5	13	7	1	.....	Rama
8	13	21	11	6	3	7	1	4	.....	[1]Hiawatha.
19	19	38	21	23	4	4	3	4	... ..	Mud Lake.
22	10	32	18	16	9	3	4	.. ...	.. ...	Kettle Point.
4	11	15	7	10	2	2	1	.....	.....	Stony Point.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Concluded.				
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss Alice M. Matthews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	J. T. Wallace.	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"
[1]Batchawana	Batchawana Bay.	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Mary F. Mercier	Roman Catholic
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	"	Miss Catherine Tackney	"
" " (C.E.)	" "	"	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	"	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	"	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
[2]Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Edith E. Bruce	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Mary H. Jamieson	"
" No. 2	"	"	Elmer Jamieson, (Prin.); Miss Ethel Alexander, (Asst.).	"
" No. 3	"	"	C. E. Scrazg	"
" No. 4	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" No. 5	"	"	James Moses	"
" No. 6	"	"	John R. Lickers	"
" No. 7	"	"	Garland Churchill	"
" No. 8	"	"	Harold F. Parker	"
" No. 9	"	"	Jesse Moses	"
" No. 10	"	"	Miss Julia Jamieson	"
" No. 11	"	"	Victor A. Ellis	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Mary Inez Mercier	Roman Catholic
[2]Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Sister St. Peter	"
[3]Timagami	On Bear Island	"	Miss Mary A. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic
[4]Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"
[4]Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. I. H. MacKay	"
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	T. H. Young	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss Loshena C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic
[3]Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. Mary A. McDonald	"
Albany River (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	"	Rev. John T. Griffin	Church of England
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. E. Richards	"
French Post	At Moose River	"	Fred Marks	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Miss Lucy I. Barker	"
Osnaburg	At Osnaburg	"	S. N. Dixon	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Flossie M. Hall	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss Florence Fletcher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss Stuart	Church of England
" " No. 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Total, Ontario				

[1]Closed during September quarter, 1914, no teacher.
[2]White school attended by Indian children.
[3]Open during the summer only.
[4]Closed since June 30, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO—Concluded.
18	14	32	15	17	4	7	4	.....	....	St. Clair.
19	13	32	24	16	7	6	1	2	...	French Bay.
15	9	24	17	6	3	7	8	.....	.....	Saugeen.
24	19	43	34	13	6	9	7	8	.....	Scotch Settlement.
15	11	26	13	16	8	2	.....	.....	.....	[1]Batchawana.
30	22	52	28	21	19	10	2	.... .	... .	Garden River (R.C.).
28	13	41	23	26	13	1	1	.....	.....	" (C.E.).
5	10	15	11	2	3	1	9	....	....	Goulais Bay.
7	8	15	6	3	4	5	.....	3	...	Michipicoten.
4	2	6	3	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....	[2]Scugog S.S. No. 3.
37	41	78	27	32	9	13	20	3	1	Six Nations, No. 1.
45	40	85	41	57	.....	...	17	11	... .	" No. 2.
26	32	58	25	20	9	17	11	....	1	" No. 3.
16	15	31	17	13	5	4	9	.....	....	" No. 4.
13	18	31	17	10	4	8	8	1	.....	" No. 5.
17	9	26	11	4	4	8	7	2	1	" No. 6.
33	39	72	27	56	15	11	9	1	.....	" No. 7.
23	15	38	19	18	1	16	2	1	.....	" No. 8.
24	23	47	17	27	4	7	7	2	.....	" No. 9.
29	23	52	21	29	11	7	5	...	.....	" No. 10.
21	17	38	19	15	6	8	7	2	. ...	" No. 11.
20	18	38	21	27	8	3	.....	....	....	Garden Village.
29	24	53	34	16	21	3	10	2	1	[2]Mattawa.
24	10	34	22	25	5	4	.....	.....	....	[3]Timagami.
10	9	19	10	10	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Mississagi River.
6	6	12	8	3	4	1	4	.....	... ..	[4]Sagamook.
9	5	14	13	9	3	.....	2	.....	....	[4]Serpent River.
8	8	16	10	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	Spanish River.
6	5	11	6	6	3	2	.....	.....	....	Thessalon.
27	24	51	23	36	12	3	... ..	.....	.....	[3]Abitibi.
46	35	81	29	70	4	6	1	.....	.....	Albany River(C.E.).
46	42	88	11	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Hope.
4	7	11	6	4	7	.....	.. .	.....	.....	French Port.
18	13	31	15	27	.....	4	.....	. ...	.....	Moose Fort.
21	31	52	15	48	4	.. ...	....	.....	.....	Osnaburg.
29	21	50	20	29	5	4	6	4	2	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
21	15	36	12	12	6	7	4	7	.....	" (Western).
21	5	26	10	6	2	11	7	....	.....	" (Central).
29	9	38	14	24	4	5	5	. ....	...	" (Mission).
21	29	50	24	31	5	9	4	1	.....	Walpole Island No. 1.
19	17	36	24	22	4	7	3	. ..	.	" No. 2.
1,448	1,316	2,764	1,364	1,543	408	419	296	91	7	... . Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	George Slater, Jr.	Church of England
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	John Sinclair	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Rev. G. C. Smith	"
[1]Patapun	St. Peters	"	R. D. Askin	Undenominational
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss E. N. Royan	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Nathan Settee	Church of England
Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	H. J. A. Ayres	"
" (South)	"	"	Henry A. Frances	"
[2]Poplar River	Poplar River	"	Eveline Stedman	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss Rowena Havard	Church of England
[3]Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebband Flow Lake	Manitoapah	Miss B. A. Adam	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	Ralph A. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan.	"	James Clare	"
[4]Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
[5]Shoal River	Shoal River	"	T. D. Conlin	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Joseph Inglott	Roman Catholic
[6]Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Rev. H. T. Wright	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	Sister Marguerite Marie.	Roman Catholic
[7]Island Lake	Island Lake	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham.	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
[8]Norway House	Norway House	"	Rev. E Lecoq, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Nelson House	At Nelson House	"	W. E. W. Hutty, B.A.	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Anna M. de Wolfe.	"
York Factory	At York Factory	"	Miss Ida E. Collins.	Church of England
[9]Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rich. G. V. Cooper.	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. Chambers	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Fred Young	"
Shoal Lake	Pas	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage la Prairie.	Miss Emma Godin	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Olive E. Leslie.	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

[1]White school attended by Indian children. [2]Closed since June 30, 1914. [3]Re-opened March 15, 1915, having been closed since June 30, 1913. [4]Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. [5] Closed during September and December quarters, 1914. [6]Open during summer only. [7]Only one quarterly return received. [8]Closed December 31, 1914. Pupils and equipment transferred to Cross Lake boarding school. [9]Closed December 31, 1914, and teacher transferred to Cumberland Day School.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										MANITOBA.
8	10	18	7	10	2	1	4	1	.....	Black River.
9	11	20	8	10	5	4	1	.....	.....	Brokenhead.
13	10	23	10	14	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Fort Alexander (Upper).
6	8	14	7	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Hoelowwater River.
21	8	29	13	13	4	4	2	6	.....	[1]Patapun.
16	24	40	14	15	9	9	3	1	3	St. Peters (North).
26	17	43	9	26	14	3	.....	.....	.....	Berens River.
49	37	86	41	64	15	7	.....	.....	.....	Fisher River.
14	20	34	16	23	8	3	.....	.	.....	Grand Rapids.
23	18	41	18	21	5	5	10	...	....	Peguis (North).
26	18	44	16	25	6	6	5	2	....	" (South).
16	11	27	6	21	5	1	.....	.....	.....	[2]Poplar River.
15	14	29	19	14	9	6	.....	.....	....	Oak River Sioux.
10	4	14	12	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	[3]Ebb and Flow Lake.
5	10	15	6	11	4	.....	.....	.....	...	Fairford (Upper).
14	16	30	9	22	4	3	1	.....	.....	" (Lower).
9	8	17	4	14	3	.....	.....	.....	....	Lake Manitoba.
14	19	33	14	28	3	2	.....	....	.....	Lake St. Martin.
12	22	34	11	19	11	4	...	.....	.....	Little Saskatchewan.
12	8	20	18	5	11	3	1	.....	.....	[4]Pine Creek.
15	12	27	18	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]Shoal River.
11	5	16	8	8	8	....	...	.....	.....	Waterhen River.
21	19	40	12	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]Bloodvein River.
27	21	48	23	33	7	4	.....	.....	4	Cross Lake (Protestant).
10	6	16	5	9	7	....	.....	.....	.....	" (Roman Catholic).
7	9	16	8	9	6	1	.....	.....	....	[7]Island Lake.
10	5	15	8	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Jack River.
3	9	12	7	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	[8]Norway House (R.C.)
14	21	35	10	35	....	.....	.....	.....	....	Nelson House.
15	15	30	17	21	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Rossville.
26	34	60	20	60	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	York Factory.
15	9	24	8	15	8	.....	1	....	.....	[9]Big Eddy.
15	14	29	11	18	11	....	.....	.....	.....	Chemawawin.
5	19	24	7	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland.
13	14	27	9	17	10	.	.....	.....	....	Moose Lake.
21	18	39	14	30	6	1	2	.....	.....	Pas.
16	11	27	19	18	6	3	.....	.....	...	Red Earth
9	9	18	12	11	5	1	1	.....	.....	Shoal Lake.
9	14	23	10	19	4	.....	.....	.....	..	Lower Roseau River.
12	5	17	6	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	Roseau Rapids.
10	8	18	6	11	3	3	1	.....	.....	Swan Lake.
602	570	1,172	496	787	245	89	34	10	7	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Rev. W. H. English, teacher; Mrs. W. H. English, matron	Church of England
Murray Lake	Moosomin	"	R. A. L'Heureaux, teacher; Mrs. B. A. Maple, matron.	Ron Catholic
Poundmakers	Poundmakers	"	Mrs. A. Tierney	
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	J. Marshall, teacher; Mrs. J. Marshall, matron	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchinson, teacher; Mrs. H. Hutchinson, matron.	" "
Big River	Kenamotayoos	"	Louis Ahenakew	" "
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Chatelain	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Rev. J. E Smith	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	"	George Swift, teacher; Mrs. La Clare, matron	" "
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith	Duck Lake	J. L. Lowe, teacher; Mrs. J. L. Lowe, matron	" "
John Smith	John Smith's	"	P. H. Gentleman, teacher; Mrs. P. H. Gentleman, matron	" "
James Smith	James Smith's	"	Henry W. Shaw, teacher; Mrs. H. W. Shaw, matron.	" "
[1]Nut Lake	Nut Lake	"	Walter G. Challis	Methodist
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	Mrs. E. M. A. Fermie, teacher; Mrs. Body, matron.	Presbyterian
[2]White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	R. H. Anderson	Methodist
[3]Keeseekoouse	Keeseekoouse	Pelly	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Keys	Keys	"	Alex. J. Lawes	Church of England
Valley River	Valley River	"	Miss Gladys Haines	Undenominational
Day Stars	Day Stars	Touchwood Hills	W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe	Church of England
[4]Frog Lake	Frog Lake	Onion Lake	Charles Quinney	" "
Total, Saskatchewan				

[1] Open during the summer only. [2] Re-opened from July 7, 1914. [3] Opened August 1, 1914, to replace the boarding school which has been closed. [4] New school, first opened September 1, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN.
11	14	25	13	6	12	6	1	.....	....	Assiniboine.
13	12	25	9	17	8	.....	.....	.....	....	Little Pines.
11	15	26	10	22	4	. .	.....	....	.....	Murray Lake.
9	8	17	9	13	4	. ...	.....	... ..	.....	Poundmakers.
18	18	36	26	27	4	2	3	.....	. ...	Red Pheasants.
17	17	34	21	22	6	4	.....	2	.....	Ahtahkakoops.
12	11	23	11	16	3	3	1	.. ...	.....	Big River.
11	4	15	9	15	...	.....	.....	...,..	.. .	Meadow Lake.
20	17	37	16	25	5	3	4	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	16	15	7	3	.. ...	.....	..	Montreal Lake.
22	12	34	19	20	7	4	3	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
16	11	27	19	19	8	...	.....	. ..	.....	Fort à la Corne (South).
15	13	28	22	13	4	1	9	.....	1	John Smith.
13	16	29	14	15	13	1	....	. ..	.....	James Smith.
5	4	9	2	9	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	[1]Nut Lake.
14	14	28	17	16	7	5	.....	.....	....	White Bears.
9	6	15	10	13	2	....	.....	.....	... .	[2]White Cap Sioux.
8	5	13	10	11	2	.. ...	.. ...	.....	....	[3]Keeseekoouse.
7	10	17	8	10	5	2	.....	.....	. ....	Keys.
7	3	10	7	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Valley River.
6	5	11	8	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Day Stars.
5	3	8	4	8	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	[4]Frog Lake.
260	232	492	280	321	106	41	21	2	1	Total, Saskatchewan.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. H. H. Howard	Methodist
[1]Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Mrs. J. A. Seller	"
[2]Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. J. Kent	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftesbury, Up. Peace River.	" "	Miss L. Millen	" "
Samsons	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss A. Alywin	Methodist
Total, Alberta				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Miss Jennie Halpenny	Salvation Army
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	"	Joseph Morrissey	Roman Catholic
Gitwangah	Kitwangar	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sikedach	"	Miss Pearl Jackson	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitimaksh	"	Miss Elizabeth J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Mrs. Susan J. Preston	Methodist
[3]Kitselas (New Town)	Kitselas	"	Franklin VanGorder	"
Kispiax	Kispiax	"	Miss Gertrude Martin	"
[4]Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
[3]Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Miss S. Zella Richardson	Methodist
Rocher de Boulé	At Rocher de Boulé.	"	Sidney Browning	Roman Catholic
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Trantor	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Mary A. Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	George Reid (teacher); Mrs. Harriet Read (matron)	"
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	Rev. J. H. Matthews	"
Kitamat	Kitamat	"	Miss Isabella Clarke	"
[3]Kitkatla	Kitkatla	"	Henry Haldane	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (R.C.)	Quamichan	"	Miss C. Oidano	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Miss Rose A. Quigley	"
[3]Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Laura H. Hagan	"
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss E. W. Ferryman	Church of England
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. Edward Rendle	Methodist
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss B. Hobden	Church of England
Shulus	Nicola Mameet	"	Miss Ruby M. McWilliams	"

[1] Re-opened October 1, 1914, having been closed since March 31, 1911. [2] Closed December 31, 1914, and conducted as a boarding school from that date. [3] Closed during June and September quarters, 1914.
[4] Only one return received, June quarter, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ALBERTA.
15	15	30	15	23	7	....	.....	.....	.....	Goodfish Lake.
11	4	15	10	15	... ..	.....	...	....	.....	[1]Saddle Lake.
4	4	8	5	5	2	1	.....	....	.....	[2]Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
1	3	4	3	3	1	.....	.. . .	... .	.....	Upper Peace River. (Christ Church Mission).
11	12	23	11	11	7	5	.....	.....	.....	Samsons.
42	38	80	44	57	17	6	.....	.. ...	.....	Total, Alberta.
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.
13	9	22	7	15	5	1	1	.....	....	Andimaul.
18	32	50	22	33	17	...	.....	.....	.....	Fort Babine.
29	21	50	14	37	7	2	4	.... .	.....	Gitwingah.
16	23	39	16	15	17	4	3	.	....	Glen Vowell.
16	22	38	19	9	10	11	4	4	. .	Hazelton.
5	7	12	10	5	4	2	1	.....	.....	Kitsegukla.
6	8	14	8	9	2	3	.. .	.....	.. ..	[1]Kitselas (New Town).
18	23	41	10	24	11	6	.....	.... .	....	Kispiax.
7	2	9	6	5	2	2	.....	....	.....	[4]Kisgegas
5	8	13	11	7	1	3	1	1	....	[3]Meanskinisht.
15	15	30	20	18	9	3	. . .	.....	. .	Rocher de Boulé.
27	25	52	12	45	5	1	1	.....	....	Bella Bella.
29	22	51	10	26	18	7	...	.....	.. . .	Bella Coola.
10	13	23	11	15	5	2	1	... .	.....	China Hat.
9	9	18	12	9	6	3	....	.....	.....	Hartley Bay.
34	14	48	16	35	3	5	4	1	.....	Kitamat.
22	13	35	24	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.. .	[3]Kitkahtla.
13	15	28	9	20	3	3	1	1	.....	Port Essington.
19	.....	19	6	18	1	.....	.....	...	.....	Koksilah.
9	9	18	9	14	2	2	....	.....	. ..	Nanaimo.
13	12	25	10	20	4	1	.. .	.....	.....	Quamichan (R.C.)
7	4	11	5	5	4	1	.. .	1	.....	Songhees.
3	8	11	4	10	1	.....	.....	... ..	.....	[3]Tsartlip.
17	13	30	12	18	9	3	....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
9	8	17	7	6	7	4	.. .	....	.....	Cape Mudge.
5	9	14	7	9	4	1	.. ..	....	. ..	Lytton.
16	6	22	10	11	3	8	. ..	.....	.....	Shulus.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded*				
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Miss Alice M. Collison	Church of England
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	Miss E. S. Klippert	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	George H. Hamilton	Methodist
Homaico	Aupe	New Westminster	J. J. Maroney (teacher); Mrs. J. J. Maroney (matron)	Roman Catholic
Tsawassen	Tsawassen	"	William Chaput	"
Skwah	Skwah	"	W. H. Grimshaw	Undenominational
[1]Katzie	Katzie	"	J. J. Murphy	Roman Catholic
Sliammon	Sliammon	"	Basil Nicholson	"
Similkameen	Similkameen	Okanagan	Miss Annie M. Easton	Undenominational
[2]Larkin (public	At Armstrong	"	Henry Berg	"
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Frank Trainor (teacher); Mrs. F. Trainor (matron)	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	J. H. Young	Methodist
[3]Tahltan	Tahltan	Stickine	Rev. F. P. Thorman, B.A	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	"	William Pake	Undenominational
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B	Roman Catholic
[4]Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	John Gibson	Methodist
Ucluelet	Stedse	"	H. W. Vander Veen	Presbyterian
Wyah	Nitinat	"	George Plumb	Methodist
[5]Stuart Lake	At Stuart Lake	Stuart Lake	A. R. Okon Ockoniy (teacher), Mrs. Ockoniy (matron)	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
St. Davids Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Rev. Geo. W. Bowring	Church of England
YUKON.				
[6]Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	Yukon	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	Church of England
Little Salmon	At Little Salmon	"	E. M. Swanson	"
Moosehide	At Moosehide	"	Rev. Benjamin Totty	"
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	" Arthur C. Field	"
[6]Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	"	" Chas. C. Brett	"
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	"	W. G. Blackwell	"
Total, Yukon				

[1] New school, first opened September 1, 1914. [2] White school, attended by Indian children. [3] Closed December quarter, 1914, and March quarter, 1915. [4] Only one quarterly return received. [5] New school opened April 13, 1914. [6] The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teslin Lake for the summer. School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*
28	16	44	16	21	7	13	2	1	.....	Kincolith.
22	24	46	26	22	13	4	2	5	.....	Metlakatla.
58	57	115	33	78	21	12	4	.....	.....	Port Simpson.
20	16	36	15	20	6	1	4	1	4	Homalco.
11	5	16	9	12	4	....	.....	.....	.....	Tsawassen.
25	33	58	19	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Skwah.
7	13	20	16	5	12	.....	2	.....	1	[1]Katzie.
11	20	31	11	23	3	.....	5	.....	.....	Sliammon.
7	5	12	5	3	4	5	.....	....	.....	Similkameen.
4	1	5	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Larkin (public.)
40	41	81	25	41	24	9	6	1	.....	Massett.
23	26	49	18	28	8	3	8	2	.....	Skidegate.
15	8	23	6	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	[3]Tahltan.
5	7	12	6	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Telegraph Creek.
14	19	33	16	28	5	.....	.....	....	.....	Clayoquot (R.C.)
10	5	15	6	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]Nitinat.
8	16	24	10	11	8	5	....	....	.....	Ucluelet.
10	7	17	7	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wyah.
25	26	51	30	46	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]Stuart Lake.
733	695	1,428	585	907	311	133	54	18	5	Total, British Columbia.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
11	14	25	7	11	11	1	2	.....	.....	St. Davids Mission.
										YUKON.
24	2	26	6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]Champagne.
21	9	30	5	22	3	5	.....	.....	.....	Little Salmon.
7	6	13	7	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
4	5	9	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
24	14	38	9	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]Teslin Lake.
20	7	27	13	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
111	57	168	50	134	24	8	2	.....	.....	Total Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay.	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carriere, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	"	Rev. W. Haythornthwaite	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau	Chapleau	Rev. George Prewer,	"
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O M.I	"
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake, Reserve No. 40.	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds.	Presbyterian
Kenora	Near Kenora	"	Rev. C. Brouilett, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle	Birtle	Rev. David Iverach, B.A	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander Reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. Ph. Geelen, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
[1]Pas	On Fisher Island, 6 miles from town of Le Pas	Pas	Rev. L. Laronde	Church of England
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek Reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay	"	Rev. O. Chagnon, O. M.I	"
[2]Cross Lake	At Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M. I	"
Norway House (Meth.)	At Rossville Village, Norway House Reserve	" "	Rev. J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Portage la Prairie	½ mile east of Portage la Prarie	Portage la Prairie	Rev. W. A. Hendry.	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's Reserve, S.E. ¼, sec 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle, O. M.I	Thunderchilds
Cowessess	On Cowessess' Reserve	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. B. Beys, O. M.I	Cowessess
Round Lake	On north side of Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M	"	Rev. H. McKay	Round Lake

[1] A new boarding school. First opened October 1, 1914.
[2] A new boarding school. Replaces the Norway House (R.C.) boarding school which was closed and the pupils and equipment transferred to Cross Lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
11	11	22	22	4	6	12	.....	.....	....	Albany Mission.
14	7	21	19	4	4	3	7	3	.. ...	Moose Fort.
24	18	42	36	29	3	10	....	.....	. ....	Chapleau.
5	10	15	11	5	6	2	2	.....	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
24	41	65	58	29	12	6	11	7	.	Fort Frances.
26	28	54	39	38	7	....	4	5	.. .	Cecilia Jeffrey.
28	31	59	41	16	10	12	15	6	....	Kenora.
132	146	278	226	125	48	45	39	21	.....	Total, Ontario.
										MANITOBA.
29	29	58	46	31	6	8	9	4	. .	Birtle.
30	41	71	62	13	15	15	14	14	.....	Fort Alexander.
47	35	82	33	51	17	10	....	1	.....	[1]Pas.
29	53	82	75	28	18	13	14	9	....	Pine Creek.
25	26	51	47	14	13	16	7	1	....	Sandy Bay.
11	11	22	20	4	11	3	2	2	.	[2]Cross Lake.
51	41	92	33	57	9	13	9	4	.	Norway House (Meth.)
21	21	42	42	12	9	5	7	9	.....	Portage la Prairie.
243	257	500	358	213	98	83	62	44	.....	Total, Manitoba.
										SASKATCHEWAN.
19	16	35	30	13	3	12	..	4	3	Thunderchild's.
24	22	46	45	12	16	8	10	.....	.....	Cowessess.
27	24	41	51	32	13	6	.....	.....	.....	Round Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.*				
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake Reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills Reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.	File Hills	W. W. Gibson	Presbyterian
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch Reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's Reserve	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Crowstand	Near Cote's Reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Gordons	On west side of Gordon's Reserve	Touchwood Hills	H. W. Atwater	Church of England
Muscowekwan's	Adjoining Muscowekwan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, ge. 15, W. 2nd M.	Touchwood Hills	Rev. A. A. Dugas, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10	Rev. F. Ancel, O. M.I	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	"	Archdn. J. A. Mackay	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from ageney headquarters	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	Church of England
Blood (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, upper ageney	"	Rev. E. Ruaux, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. L. Levern, O. M.I	"
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Leduc	Roman Catholic
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I	"
Peigan (C.E.)	On Pincher Creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve	Peigan	W. R. Haynes	Church of England
Peigan (R.C.)	About centre of Peigan reserve	"	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. A. Husson, O. M.I	"
Sarcee	Southeast corner, Sarcee reserve	Sarcee	Archdn. J. W. Tims	Church of England

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 1, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*
56	52	108	103	26	25	19	13	7	18	Duck Lake.
22	29	51	49	12	6	20	5	3	5	File Hills.
21	36	57	43	31	12	6	6	2	....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
14	13	27	16	12	5	4	4	2	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
23	33	56	42	21	5	14	13	3	.....	Crowstand.
20	16	36	33	11	2	12	11	.....	.....	Gordons.
22	30	52	50	11	11	11	5	6	8	Muscowkwuans.
17	26	43	39	18	9	6	10	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	34	54	51	26	1	13	10	4	.....	Lac la Ronge.
285	331	616	542	225	108	131	87	31	34	Total, Saskatchewan.
										ALBERTA.
37	19	56	50	31	10	9	4	2	.....	Blood (C. E.)
32	26	58	44	23	12	12	11	....	.....	Blood (R. C.)
32	15	47	43	13	15	14	5	.....	.....	Crowfoot.
17	22	39	34	5	17	8	8	.....	1	Old Sun's.
54	37	91	79	38	16	14	6	10	7	St. Albert.
25	28	53	47	21	11	9	8	4	.....	Ermineskin's.
17	12	29	27	15	.....	6	8	.....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	13	28	23	19	5	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
24	25	49	46	20	...	6	13	8	2	Blue Quill's.
23	14	37	27	27	6	3	1	.....	.....	Sarcee.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—*Concluded.*				
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At FortChipewyan	Fort Smith	Sister M. Laverty	Roman Catholic
[1]Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave Lake	Treaty No. 8	W. J. Kent	Church of England
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernards)	On Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake	"	Rev. C. Joussard, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Brunos)	At Lesser Slave Lake	"	Rev. C. Batie, O. M.I	"
Sturgeon Lake	On east shore Sturgeon Lake	"	Rev. Joseph Habey, O.M.I	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion on Peace river	"	Rev. D. Bocuene, O.M.I	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	J. P. Morgan	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	Sister Catherine Aurelia	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake	"	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta	Total, Alberta			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution Great-Slave Lake	Fort Smith	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River	At Hay River, Great-Slave Lake	"	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence on the McKenzie river	Fort Simpson	Sister McQuirk	Roman Catholic
Total N. W. T				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamat	At Kitamat on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola	Miss Ida M. Clarke.	Methodist
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, on Industrial School reserve	Kwawkewlth	A. W. Corker.	Church of England
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior	"
[2]Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on the Tsimpshean reserve	Nass	Rev. J. C. Spencer	Methodist

[1] Re-established as a Boarding school from January 1, 1915.
[2] Closed from October 31, 1914.

STATEMENT.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ALBERTA—*Concluded.*
8	17	25	22	12	6	2	2	2	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
4	4	8	6	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	[1]Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
12	6	18	13	6	5	5	2	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernards).
23	18	41	30	20	17	3	1	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Brunos).
15	16	31	27	6	4	11	10	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
4	12	16	14	5	5	3	2	1	.....	Vermilion St. Henri).
6	7	13	8	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
19	15	34	26	11	5	8	10	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
8	6	14	8	6	6	1	1	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
375	312	687	574	290	145	122	92	27	11	Total, Alberta.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
22	34	56	51	25	15	4	4	4	4	Fort Resolution.
18	15	33	28	12	10	8	3	.....	.....	Hay River.
22	29	51	46	25	.....	11	5	10	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
62	78	140	125	62	25	23	12	14	4	Total, N. W. T.
										BRITISH COLUMBIA,
7	27	34	30	13	.....	7	4	2	8	Kitamat.
.....	27	27	20	11	8	8	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	27	27	16	9	3	.....	11	1	3	Yale, (All Hallows).
24	.....	24	21	9	5	5	5	.....	.....	[2]Port Simpson, Boys' Home.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denominations.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*				
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve	"	Lottie M. Deacon	Methodist
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard Inlet, opposite City of Vancouver	"	Sister Mary Amy	"
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	"	Rev. T. Rohr O.M.I.	"
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoin. Maktosis reserve, west coast of Vancouver Id.	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	2½ Miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island	"	H. B. Currie	"
Total, British Columbia				
YUKON.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	W. T Townsend	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*
.....	27	27	22	9	.....	3	4	5	6	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
19	26	45	42	13	11	10	6	5	.....	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	19	5	15	11	....	..	Squamish.
38	41	79	68	13	17	23	18	4	4	St. Mary's.
18	19	37	34	13	5	4	5	10	.....	Ahousaht.
29	28	57	50	23	7	8	7	12	. ..	Alberni.
160	247	407	353	132	61	83	71	39	21	Total, British Columbia.
										YUKON.
17	16	33	30	14	11	4	.....	4	.....	Carcross.

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. C. M. Turnell	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVetty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England
Spanish River	At Spanish	Rev. L. M. Dugas, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
*Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	Methodist
St. Joseph	At Davisburg	Rev. G. Nordman	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency	Sister Justinian	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops Agency	Rev. Alph. Carrion	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton. Lytton Agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. W. Lemmens	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast, Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake Agency	Rev. Edward Millard, O.M.I.	"
Total, British Columbia			

*Closed from May 31, 1914. A number of the pupils transferred to Elkhorn Industrial School, and the others sent home.

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Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	
																		ONTARIO.
63	74	137	124	13	22	14	21	28	39	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mohawk Institute.
75	73	148	126	22	21	24	40	23	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Inst.
47	35	82	67	31	14	24	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	Shingwauk Home.
96	101	197	166	47	70	39	19	25	....	3	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	Spanish River.
281	283	564	483	113	127	111	87	79	47	5	3	..	....	2	....	....	....	Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
54	49	103	92	25	22	16	17	21	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Brandon.
59	54	113	90	23	38	22	19	–	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Elkhorn.
113	103	216	182	48	60	38	39	21	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
11	19	30	17	9	9	–	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*Battleford.
114	123	237	214	80	30	54	31	33	9	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Qu'Appelle.
125	142	267	231	89	39	54	37	39	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Saskatchewan.
																		ALBERTA.
54	40	94	77	42	22	10	13	–	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Red Deer.
45	22	67	55	13	13	15	10	9	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	St. Joseph.
99	62	161	132	55	35	25	23	9	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
40	40	80	80	20	20	24	15	1	...	40	...	..	..	..	..	....	....	Kootenay.
35	37	72	63	19	9	18	15	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kamloops.
57	–	57	49	18	7	15	6	7	4	15	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lytton.
79	41	120	98	27	24	15	27	12	15	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	Coqualeetza.
31	33	64	59	21	9	12	14	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kuper Island.
–	27	27	20	11	8	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alert Bay.
36	25	61	56	24	–	15	14	6	2	5	2	....	....	....	..	....	1	Clayoquot.
28	25	53	53	12	4	7	14	9	7	2	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	Williams Lake.
306	228	534	478	152	81	114	105	51	31	74	18	..	....	....	....	....	....	Total, British Columbia

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Differ-

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	145	319
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	18	31
New Brunswick	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	144	272
Quebec	28	6	16	4	2	.....	.....	647	667	1,314
Ontario	80	36	24	12	8	.....	.....	1,448	1,316	2,764
Manitoba	41	2	7	23	8	1	.....	602	570	1,172
Saskatchewan	22	1	4	12	2	3	.....	260	232	492
Alberta	5	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	42	38	80
Northwest Territories	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	14	25
British Columbia	46	4	11	11	17	1	2	733	695	1,428
Yukon	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	111	57	168
Total, Day Schools	257	49	90	71	40	5	2	4,169	3,896	8,065
BOARDING										
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	7	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	132	146	278
Manitoba	8	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	243	257	500
Saskatchewan	12	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	285	331	616
Alberta	19	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	375	312	687
Northwest Territories	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	62	78	140
British Columbia	10	.....	3	2	3	2	.....	160	247	407
Yukon	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	16	33
Total, Boarding Schools	60	.....	31	17	4	8	.....	1,274	1,387	2,661
INDUSTRIAL										
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	281	283	564
Manitoba	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	113	103	216
Saskatchewan	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	125	142	267
Alberta	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	99	62	161
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	8	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	306	228	534
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Industrial Schools	18	2	8	4	4	.....	.....	924	818	1,742

ent Classes of Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Province.
SCHOOLS.								
150	47·02	158	65	40	27	18	11	Nova Scotia.
17	54·86	15	4	6	5	1	....	Prince Edward Island.
171	62·86	112	77	45	30	7	1	New Brunswick.
833	63·39	636	282	196	108	74	18	Quebec.
1,364	49·34	1,543	408	419	296	91	7	Ontario.
496	42·32	787	245	89	34	10	7	Manitoba.
280	56·91	321	106	41	21	2	1	Saskatchewan.
44	55·00	57	17	6	.....	....	.....	Alberta.
7	28·00	11	11	1	2	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
585	49·96	907	311	133	54	18	5	British Columbia.
50	29·76	134	24	8	2	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,997	49·56	4,681	1,550	984	579	221	50	Total, Day Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	Quebec.
226	83·09	125	. 48	45	39	21	.. ..	Ontario.
358	71·60	213	98	83	62	44	.....	Manitoba.
542	87·98	225	108	131	87	31	34	Saskatchewan.
574	85·00	290	145	122	92	27	11	Alberta.
125	89·29	62	25	23	12	14	4	Northwest Territories.
353	86·73	132	61	83	71	39	21	British Columbia.
30	90·91	14	11	4	.....	4	.....	Yukon.
2,208	82·98	1,061	496	491	363	180	70	Total, Boarding Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
... .	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
....	.....	.. ....	.. . ..	..... .	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.... ..	.....	.. ....	.....	New Brunswick.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
183	85·64	113	127	111	87	79	47	Ontario.
182	84·26	48	60	38	36	21	13	Manitoba.
231	82·77	89	39	54	37	39	9	Saskatchewan.
132	81·99	55	35	25	23	9	14	Alberta.
. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	Northwest Territories.
478	89·51	152	81	114	105	51	31	British Columbia.
.. . .	. .. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,506	86·45	457	342	342	288	199	114	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	14	....	...	14	....	14	....	....	....	...	174	145	319	150
Prince Edward Island	1	....	.. .	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	13	18	31	17
New Brunswick	13	...	....	13	....	13	...	....	....	....	128	144	272	171
Quebec	28	....	....	28	6	16	4	2	....	....	647	667	1314	833
Ontario	80	7	4	91	37	29	15	9	1	....	1861	1745	3606	2073
Manitoba	41	8	2	51	3	11	24	10	3	....	958	930	1888	1036
Saskatchewan	22	12	12	36	1	11	16	2	6	....	670	705	1375	1053
Alberta	5	19	2	26	....	13	9	4	...	....	516	412	928	750
Northwest Territories	1	3	....	4	....	2	2	....	....	...	73	92	165	132
British Columbia	46	10	8	64	4	19	15	21	3	2	1199	1170	2369	1416
Yukon	6	1	....	7	.	...	6	1	....	....	128	73	201	80
Total	257	60	18	335	51	129	91	49	13	2	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

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SCHOOL STATEMENT:

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						[2]Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
47·02	158	65	40	27	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Nova Scotia.
54·86	15	4	6	5	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Prince Edward Island.
62·86	112	77	45	30	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	New Brunswick.
63·39	636	282	196	108	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Quebec.
54·48	1781	583	575	422	191	54	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	Ontario.
54·87	1048	403	210	132	75	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Manitoba.
76 58	635	253	226	145	72	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Saskatchewan.
80·82	402	197	153	115	36	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	Alberta.
80·00	73	36	24	14	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Northwest Territories.
59·77	1191	453	330	230	108	57	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	British Columbia.
39·80	148	35	12	2	4	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Yukon.
69·87	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230	600	234	79	21	..	..	2	..	..	..	102	.....Total.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE
OF
ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¾ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford, Ont.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H. consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, &c., North Wing and South Wing a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose ; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors ; 4 chemical fire extinguishers ; 2 dozen blazo killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey, Ont.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick ; an old building 100 feet to each contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, &c., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building,	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buildings, and schoolrooms, lighted by electricity
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school room ; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage ; carpenter's cottage ; factory and stables.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside ; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat —a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Spanish River Industrial.	1 mille from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior. *P.O. Spanish, Ont.*	Between 300 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, cement foundation, one 90 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 50 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water.	. ...	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Moose Fort. ...	On Moose Island, 9 miles, from where the Moose river joins salt water. *P.O. Moose Fort James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	10 acres of land is leased from Hudsons Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet cottage hospital, carpenters shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves: lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake. *P. O. Chapleau, Ont.*	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling-house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William. *P.O. Fort William, Ont.*	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 21 feet, store room 22 x 11 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. *P.O. Fort Albany. James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Belongs to the Hudsons Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3-story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of build ng are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. *P. O. Elkhorn, Man.*	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter-section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A. McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued*.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Branden. *P. O. Brandon, Man.*	320 acres, being east half of sect on 28, township 10, range 19; abont 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian.	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition acr ss rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other outbuildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. *P. O. Birtle, Man.*	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds, from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and ext nsion ladder.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. *P. O. Fort Alexander, Man,*	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road nine chains. 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 100 x 40 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine-house, and pig-pen, a new and fully equipped laundry built in 1913.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water, from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.

Fort Frances Boarding.	On ageney reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. *P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.*	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories; 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, ice-house, work-shop, stable, laundry.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pas Boarding.....	On Fisher Island, in the Saskatchewan River, 6 miles from town of LePas. *P. O., Le Pas, Man.*	An island, 320 acres extent.	Main building, 3 story frame structure on concrete foundation, 90 x 85 feet; barn, piggery, hen and root-house, ice-house and pupils out-buildings. Buildings completed during 1915.	A 3,000 gallons compression tank and a large soft-water cistern.	Balconies on front of building, where are located fire-escapes consisting of brass sliding poles, with doors leading out from each dormitory and hallway.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Cross Lake Boarding.	At Cross Lake, on left bank of Nelson River. *P.O. Cross Lake via Norway House, Man.*	401 acres reserved for school purposes.	Main building, 56x40 feet, with a wing 20x30 feet; dormitory for boys, 34x16 feet; a class-room building 20x30 feet and out-buildings. All property of Roman Catholic Mission. New school building in course of erection.	From the lake.....	....	Heated by steam; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis, near Pine Creek reserve. *P.O. Camperville, Man.*	Section 1, township 35, range 19, west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west 1st meridian.	A stone building, 115x45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100x50 feet, sawmill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, ice-house, boat-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba. *P.O. Sandy Bay, Man.*	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purposes of the school.	Building is 3 story frame, 70x40 feet, on stone foundation, with annex 20x50 feet, containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice-house, barn 30x100 feet, piggery and hennery, carpentry and machine shop.	Two artesian wells. Water pumped by gasoline engine and windmill into 3 tanks having a capacity of 3,270 gallons.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen lake. *P.O. Norway House via Selkirk, Man.*	A nominal claim on land partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	A new 3 story building on a cement basement. Main building 90x46½ feet with annex 33x32½ feet. Balconies extend along front of main building. Out-buildings are: log stable and a roothouse.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake by means of a water system and conducted to baths, wash rooms and closets on each floor of building.	....	Steam heated and lighted by electricity from own lighting plant.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	Two miles southwest of the city of Portage la Prairie. *P.O. Portage la Prairie, Man.*	56 acres.....	Main building, brick on stone foundation, 136x64 feet. Barn 70x36 feet, silo attached. Also pig-house, 33x26 feet; poultry-house, 16x32 feet; cold storage, 30x24 feet; garage and work-shop, 20x12 ft. All completed during 1915.	Connected with city water system.	Fire extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with city brigade. Hydrants in grounds.	
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. *P. O. Kenora, Ont.*	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario Government.	Main building 67x38 feet, with wing 22x30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class-room, 43x28 feet; principal's residence 46x24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone hen-house and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding..	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora, on a hill commanding view of the lake. *P.O. Kenora, Ont.*	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, subdivision 1-8, township Jaffray.	School building 112x40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; laundry, 46x16 feet; carpenter shop, 30x25 feet; storehouse, 26x14 feet; 2 boat-houses, icehouse, machine shed, stable and pig stye.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 h.p. gasoline engine pumps the water into two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Reginabranch of the G. T. P. Ry. *P. O. Lebret, Sask.*	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about ⅓ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet. girls' building 80 x 50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells : water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops Sicke gas system used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.

Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. *P. O. Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.*	Land consists of 586 acres southeast ¼ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; southwest ¼ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast ¼ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest ¼ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round lake, close to Crooked Lake reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Whitewood, Sask.*	Comprises south ½ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining-room, waiting rooms, etc., the school-house, barn, horse and cow stables, granary, and implement house—all frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	Near Coté's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway. *P.O. Kamsack, Sask.*	350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast ¼ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.	Main building 96 x 38 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal's residence, granary, stables, and new barn, 90 x 30 feet.	Water is drawn to building from Assiniboine river and stored in tanks in basement.	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire-escape ladders from each dormitory,	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings Lamps used to light buildings.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake. *P.O. Duck Lake, Sask.*	550 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. ½ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also ½ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate Fathers	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet milkhouse, henhouse, icehouse.	Three artesian wells, conducted throughout the school building by an air pressure tank.	A tank and force pump, 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers, pails, axes.	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. *P.O. Balcarres, Sask.*	East ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class-room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two roothouses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class-room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. *P. O. Punnichy, Sask.*	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by Government.	Main building stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rainwater.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pail, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowekwan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowekwan's reserve. *P. O. Lestock, Sask.*	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate Order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet, a frame stable 11¢ x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcock fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	A furnace, steam heats building, and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. *P. O. Lac la Plonge via Mistawasis, Sask.*	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3-story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors openings outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.

Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. *P. O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.*	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milkhouse, henhouse and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes: one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire extinguishers	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building, 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3-story, frame, 30 x feet- also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2-story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. An ample supply.	Fire extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land ½ mile north of Delmas Station. *P. O. Delmas, Sask.*	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is of frame, on stone foundation. 36 x 28. 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36x28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and henhouse.	A good well close to buildings, water supplied throughout each floor of building. A good sewage system.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. *P. O. Red Deer, Alta.*	Three quarter-sections, being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3-story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cowstable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern fire-escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasoline gas lamps used to light the girls' building.

SCHEDULE of establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, ¾ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is DeWinton, 11 miles away. *P.O. Davisbury, Alta.*	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east ½ section 22, township 21, range 28; ½ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east ½ section 26, township 20 range 27, and ¾ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new henhouse, wagon sheds, coal sheds and icehouse.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire-extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of MacLeod. *P.O. MacLeod, Alta.*	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest ¼ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24, school 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. *P. O. Standoff, Alta.*	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken-house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

Crowfoot Boarding.	Is ¾ miles west of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. *P. O. Cluny, Alta.*	A quarter-section of Blackfoot reserve set apart for use of school, ¼ sec. 32, tp. 21, R. 21.	Main Building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. Barn, 60 x 38 feet, poultry house 20 x feet, wagon house, 40 x 12 feet, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Steam heated. Lighted by coal oil lamp.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. *P. O. St. Albert, Alta.*	350 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4-story, brick veneered, 100 x 50; tables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and store houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Siche gas.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. *P. O. Hobbema, Alta.*	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet; a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases; a new class-room building one story, 25 x 22 feet.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal oil lamp.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. *P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.*	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet divided into necessary departments. Outbuildings are, bakery, laundry, store house and stables.	Abundant supply from a well, pumped by gasoline engine.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. *P. O. Fort Chipewyan, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) Boarding.	At St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	90 acres, the property of the church missionary society.	Girls home with kitchen adjoining and a wing added for boys' residence. Various outbuildings.	From the Hart river.	Ladders, buckets and stairways.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps
Lesser Slave Lake Boarbing. (St. Bernard's.)	At Gronard on Buffalo Bay on Western side of Lesser Slave Lake. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72x28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet for class-rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	4 fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	Two hot air furnaces heat main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake. *P. O. Lesser Slave Lake, via Grouard, Alta.*	10 acres have been cleared.	2-story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30; and an annex 50 x 25 feet.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	34 fire extinguishers, axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairways.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. *P. O. Colais, via Heatherwood, Alta.*	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2-story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2-story. A second building, 50 x 25 feet, 2-story, contains recreation hall and classrooms.	From the lake.	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain *P. O. Fort Vermilion, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	80 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers.	School building destroyed by fire March 16, 1914. Pupils and staff temporarily residing in log building, 30 x 48 feet, 2½ story. Also a laundry and a store-house.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C. E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, *P. O Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co., and Revillon Bros., posts.	Main building is 32x26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stove and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake. *P. O. Wabasca, via Athabasca Landing, Alta.*	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a wing 18 x 24 feet; also a wing 40 x 27 feet under construction.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.

Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river. *P. O. Fort Providence, N. W. T., via Athabasca Landing, Alta.*	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C. E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. *P. O. Brocket, Alta.*	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet, with two wings 30 x 40 feet. Also mission church, hospital, laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand-pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. *P. O. Brocket, Alta.*	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as play-rooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Old Sun's..... ...	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1¼ miles from Gleichen. *P.O. Gleichen, Alta.*	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23, west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school-house, laundry, driving shed, horse-stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sarcee Boarding ..	Located on south-east corner Sarcee reserve. *P.O. Calgary, Alta.*	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 60 x 40 feet frame, concrete foundation, a chicken house, stables and coach shed, 40 x 20 feet and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. *P.O. Fort Resolution, N. W. T.*	5 acres, the property of the R. C. mission.	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice-houses, stable, w[illegible]	A good well in basement.	1 fire-extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. *P.O. Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.*	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various outbuildings, also a new log warehouse and a church	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. *P.O. Kuper Island, B.C.*	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	New school building in course of erection.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses; for other purposes water from the bay; water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes; a regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box stoves, using wood; lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualectza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack. *P.O. Sardis, B.C.*	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, dormitory for boys, 60 x 18 feet, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon-shed and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. *P.O. Kamloops, B.C.*	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story: girls' house, boys' home, each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton, 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. *P.O. Lytton, B.C.*	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. *P.O. St Eugene, B.C.*	An area of 33 acres belongs to the Government, on which buildings are; there are 276 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity.	Main building recently completed; built of concrete; chapel and room for staff in wing.	A new water system from St. Mary's river: pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; hydrants outside and standpipes and hose inside and fire escapes.	Heated by hot water. School has its own electric lighting plant.

Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. *P.O. Alert Bay, B.C.*	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bed-room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P.O. Kakawis via Victoria, B.C.*	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 114 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen-house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 125 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San José creek. *P.O. Williams Lake, B.C.*	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San José creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. *P.O. Sechelt, B.C.*	Belongs to the band and consists of 1 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant, and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal oil and gasoline lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. *P.O. North Vancouver, B.C.*	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser River, 40 miles east of Vancouver. *P.O. Mission City, B.C.*	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, saw mill and church. Septic tanks for both schools.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station on Fraser river. *P.O. Yale, B.C.*	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. *P.O Alert Bay, B.C.*	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine-and-pump-house, cow-shed and a chicken-house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied throughout the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire-extingnishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.*	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3 story with basement; a tank-house, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed and a new play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire-extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahousaht Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O. Ahousaht, B.C.*	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet. 2 story frame with wide verandahs; also an outside play-room for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch-house and smoke-house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, &c. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in coal weather; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Suma river and adjoining the Shesaht reserve. *P. O. Alberni, B.C.*	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building with concrete basement 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new classroom, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop laundry and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse, buckets, etc.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

Kitamat Boarding.	At Kitamat, on Douglas channel. *P. O. Kitamat, B.C.*	About an acre. Part of Kitamat reserve.	The house, a 3-story building, frame, 70 x 40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry-shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to building.	Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire-extinguishers, fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Carcross Boarding	2 miles from Carcross *P.O. Carcross, Y.T.*	160 acres.	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; workshop, 20x36 feet; chicken-house 12 x 16 feet.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire-escapes, 6 fire-extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1915, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	15·00	15 00	245·00	
Eastnor	"			358·00	
Lindsay	"	100 00	50 00	589·00	
St. Edmund	"			226·60	
Bury.....Town plot	"	1·67	24 00	303 19	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant	"			40 00	
Southampton "	"			21·00	
Wiarton "	"			10·20	
Islands off West Coast Saugeen Peninsula	"	11·50	30 00	158·50	
White Cloud	Grey			16·50	
Thessalon	Algoma	147·50	143 07	332 50	
Thessalon.....Town plot	"			11 80	
Archibald	"			2,943·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrich	"			190·00	
Havilland	"			559·50	
Kars	"			6,777·00	
Apaquash.....Town plot	"			120·50	
Laird	"	144·00	90 40	4,248·00	
Macdonald	"			2,466·50	
Meredith	"			3,551·85	
Duncan	"			12,606·50	
Kehoe	"			14,337·00	
Fenwick	"			5,593·50	
Cobden	"			370·21	
Pennefather	"			483·00	
Ley	"			929 00	
Fisher.....Town plot	"			196.30	
Fisher	"			80.00	
Tilley	"			876.00	
Tupper	"			3,426.00	
Garden River Reserve	"	32·30	5,282 00		
Vankoughnet	"	105·00	42 00	4,468·50	
Assignack	Manitoulin			100·00	
Billings	"	15·00	3 00	192 00	
Bidwell	"	102·00	29 00	103·00	
Campbell	"	100·00	22 00	804·00	
Carnarvon	"	543·00	196 25	7,371·00	
Howland	"			645·00	
Sheguiandah	"	378·00	75 85	868·00	
Sheguiandah.....Town plot	"	115·59	680 28	74·13	
Manitowaning "	"			15·80	
Tehkummah	"	200·00	50 00	7,165·00	
Sandfield	"	410·00	139 24	3,153.00	
Shaftesbury.....Town plot	"	1·00	125 00	8·50	
Tolsmaiville "	"			1,002·00	
Allan	"	378·00	110 60	1,251·00	
Burpee	"	561·00	96 16	4,167·00	
Barrie Island	"			1,384·00	
Gordon	"	832·00	129 39	904·00	
Gore Bay.....Town plot	"			2·06	
Mills	"	502·00	165 75	2,790·00	
Cockburn Island	"			18,670.00	
Dawson	"			16,624 00	
Robinson	"	3,500·00	905 00	16,381·00	

Indian Land Statement showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1915—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
South Baymouth.....Town plot	"	. . ....	.....	133·00	
Meldrum..... .... "	"	... .	. .....	78·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand.....	10 00	175 00	100·00	
Cayuga.....Town plot	"	... .	.. ..	33·36	
Dunn	"	....	. ...	1,548 50	
Caledonia.....Town plot	"	....	....	50·00	
Shannonville..... "	Hastings	.....	....	1·45	
Deseronto..... .. "	"	.....	....	4·80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario..	0·15	31 00	19·48	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	" ..	261·00	3,936 00	.....	1,250 islands and islets unsold.
French River Reserve No. 13 ...	Parry Sound... ..	115·40	2,308 00	.....	
Long Lake Reserve.....	Thunder Bay.....	59·21	296 05	... .	
Neebing	"	25·82	10,910 00	... .	
Rice Lake Reserve.....	Peterborough.....	·50	25 00	.....	
Herchimer Point.....	"	14·50	1 00	.....	
Tyendinaga Reserve.	Hastings..... ..	5·63	1,062 50	... .	
		8,686·77	27,148 54	147,452·67	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan.....	Lake St. John ..	....	.....	3,917·14	
Dundee	Huntingdon	.... . .	... .	4,057·74	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Wright..... ..	·82	155 00	44·59	
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	345·40	152 57	2,166·84	
Quarante Arpents.....	Quebec..... ...	....	....	19·00	
Caughnawaga Reserve	Laprairie.....	65·33	3,316 50	.....	
		411·55	3,624 07	10,205·31	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria.....	1,185·00	1,505 50	2,276 00	
Richibucto or Big Cove.....	Kent	5·00	10 00	....	
		1,190·00	1,515 50	2,276·00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve.....	Marquette.....	336·20	1,176 70	80·00	Part town plot unsold.
The Pas (town plot)	....	36·69	77,335 00	....	
Shoal Lake Reserve No. 40.....	....	3,355·00	2,565 00	.....	
		3,727·89	81,075 70	80 00	

Indian Land Statement showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1915—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Assiniboine Reserve	Assiniboia			320·00	
Muscowpetung Reserve	"			352·00	
Little Bone Reserve	Yorkton			2,002·73	
Coté Reserve No. 64	"			11,692·03	
Keeseekoonse Reserve	"			457·00	
Key Reserve	"			845·50	
Kylemore (town plot)	Humboldt			21·60	
Lestock (town plot)	"			15·58	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve	West Sask			757·73	
				16,463·57	

ALBERTA.

Reserves 151 E and 151 F	Northern Alberta.	7·00	1 00		
Wabamun (town plot)	"			66·53	
Sharphead Reserve	"			685·20	
Masson Reserve	"			1,920·00	
Bobtail Reserve	"			6,767·64	
Louis Bull Reserve	"			1,107·00	
Duffield (town plot)	"			234·95	
Blackfoot Reserve	Southern Alberta.	293·36	7,893 16	64,481·70	
Peigan Reserve	"			6,080·00	
Sarcee Reserve				6,650·00	
		300·36	7,884 16	87,993·02	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hope Reserve No. 5	Yale	1 00	210 00		
Wilyimagon Reserve No. 25	Skeena	950·00	21,500 00		
		951·00	21,710 00		

GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 15,267.57 acres, which realized $142,968.97. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 264,470 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to $2,408,253.48, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1914-15.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario and Quebec.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance and medicines	15,400 00	18,818 91		3,418 91
Ontario, relief, medical attendance and medicines	11,975 00	13,393 35		1,418 35
General legal expenses	5,500 00	2,483 62	3,016 38	
Repairs to roads and drainings	2,600 00	2,511 71	88 29	
General expenses	76,395 00	74,505 67	1,889 33	
	111,870 00	111,713 26	4,994 00	4,837 26
Nova Scotia.				
Salaries	2,600 00	2,450 00	150 00	
Relief and seed grain	9,000 00	8,759 14	240 86	
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	6,843 58		1,843 58
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	2,150 00	3,428 03		1,278 03
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	559 44	40 56	
To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	760 96	239 84	
Building Council House, Chapel Island	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	22,850 00	22,801 15	3,170 46	3,121 61
New Brunswick.				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,677 67	306 33	
Relief and seed grain	9,000 00	9,090 00		90 00
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	4,007 21		7 21
Miscellaneous	850 00	944 50		94 50
Repairs to roads	450 00	334 94	115 06	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	374 26	625 74	
	17,284 00	16,428 58	1,047 13	191 71
Prince Edward Island.				
Salaries	600 00	600 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	1,342 51		217 51
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	835 80	14 20	
Miscellaneous	1,850 00	979 61	870 39	
	4,425 00	3,757 92	884 59	217 51
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc.				
Implements, tools, etc	11,893 00	10,324 19	1,568 81	
Garden and field seeds	23,471 00	17,592 06	5 878 94	
Live stock	9,480 00	9,870 41		390 41
Supplies for destitute Indians	162,148 00	152,588 87	9,559 13	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc	110,042 00	103,337 47	6,704 53	
Trienniel clothing	4,500 00	3,770 99	729 01	
Surveys	15,000 00	12,110 88	2,889 12	
Sioux	6,466 00	6,547 31		81 31
Mills	1,049 00	171 35	877 65	
General expenses	302,105 00	329,832 44		27,727 44
	646,154 00	646,145 97	28,207 19	28,199 16
Yukon	22,000 00	21,493 54	506 46	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1914–15.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	38,620 00	42,332 58		3,712 58
Relief	22,000 00	26,678 63		4,678 63
Seed, implements and farming	4,950 00	4,612 07	337 93	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	45,200 00	53,279 32		8,079 32
Travelling expenses	16,000 00	26,001 15		10,001 15
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	26,586 66	20,624 57	5,962 09	
Surveys	10,000 00	1,418 20	8,581 80	
B. C. Land Commission	76,400 00	64,606 26	11,793 74	
Cleaning Indian orchards	3,500 00	3,687 68		187 68
	243,256 66	243,240 46	26,675 56	26,659 36
Indian education	984,115 00	984,030 58	84 42	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	4,800 00	3,935 00	865 00	
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	3,700 00	1,435 35	2,264 65	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	31,573 65	18,426 35	
Relief to destitute in remote districts	45,000 00	48,420 93		3,420 93
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	10,000 00	14,770 52		4,770 52
Printing and stationery, etc	8,000 00	7,774 04	225 96	
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	5,000 00	6,179 39		1,179 39
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases	20,000 00	25,565 86		5,565 86
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths	1,500 00	53 00	1,447 00	
	154,000 00	145,707 74	23,228 96	14,936 70

ANNUITIES, 1914–1915, AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
204,560 00	204,297 80	262 20	

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1915.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1914		7,653,029 20
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		513,892 76
Interest for year ended March 31, 1914		274,694 20
Legislative grants to supplement the fund		18,500 00
Outstanding cheques, 1912-13		80 73
Credit transfers during the year		3,992 48
Debit transfers during the year	11,968 95	
Expenditure during the year	714,074 45	
Balance, March 31, 1915	7,738,145 97	
	8,464,189 37	8,464,189 37

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.	. .	Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott		Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880
SECRETARY'S BRANCH.					
John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department.	3,550	Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,600	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon	"	Inspector	2,300	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk	2,050	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins	"	Private Sec'y to Supt. General	1,700	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l	1,700	April 1, 1913	Nov. 13, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell	2 B.	Clerk	950	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donohue	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	"	"	1,050	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth	3 B.	"	650	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill	"	"	600	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Lilya E. Langdon	"	"	550	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Caroline G. McDonald	"	"	550	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913
Benjamin Hayter		Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro		Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley		"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.					
Frederick H. Paget	1 A.	Accountant	2,900	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	1 B.	Asst. Accountant	2,300	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Emile Jean	1 B.	Clerk	2,200	April 1, 1914	Nov. 10, 1886
John W. Shore	2 A.	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,700	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Herbert N. Awrey	"	"	1,650	April 1, 1914	Jan. 21, 1902
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	"	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
John H. Fee	"	"	850	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
Robert Pringle	3 A.	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	950	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey	3 B.	"	700	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Alice F. Masta	"	"	550	Dec. 11, 1913	Dec. 11, 1913
Jessie C. Macfarlane	"	"	650	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Ada M. Tench	"	"	550	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Joseph M. McAllister		Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing		"	750	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April, 1915.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
		LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.			
William A. Orr	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents	$ 2,900	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,900	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,900	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	"	"	1,050	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept 1. 1908
		SURVEY BRANCH.			
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,800	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
W. Russel White	"	Surveyor	2,200	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson	"	"	2,200	April 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
		RECORD BRANCH.			
Geo. M. Matheson	1 B.	Registrar	2,300	April 1, 1913	June 21, 1888
Chas. A. Cooke	2 B.	Clerk	1,300	April 1, 1915	July 1, 1901
Sarah M. O'Gready	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis	2 B.	"	1,000	Jan. 20, 1915	June 29, 1912
T. R. L McInnes	"	"	850	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Gordon Davies	"	"	850	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Arthur S. Bourinot	"	"	800	May 19, 1914	May 19, 1914
Gibson Armstrong	3 B.	"	500	July 4, 1914	July 4, 1914
Everett J. Morgan	"	"	500	July 8, 1914	July 8, 1914
William Seale		Messenger	800	March 18, 1893	March 18, 1893
		SCHOOL BRANCH.			
Martin Benson	1 B.	Clerk of Schools	2,200	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 A.	Clerk	1,800	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Philip N. L. Phelan	2 B.	"	1,950	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Back	3 A.	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby	"	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.			
Robert M. Ogilvie	1 B.	Architect	2,200	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
R. Guerney Orr	3 A.	Junior Architect	1,200	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1. 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO.		
		$ cts.		
Parker, Chas. C	Inspector	1,900 00	Ottawa	Ontario and Quebec.
	Cape Croker Agency.			
Duncan, A. J	Indian Agent	600 00	Cape Croker	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00—Paid from band funds.	Wiarton	
Sutherby, J. E	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	"	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
	Caradoc Agency.			
Janes, Henry	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D	Medical Officer	260 00	Mt. Brydges	
" " "	" "	390 00	"	
	Chapleau Agency.			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
	Christian Island Agency.			
Picotte, Chas. J	Indian Agent	600 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Christian Island.
McDonald, P. A., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.			
Bourchier, John R	Indian Agent	400 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D	Medical Officer	150 00—Paid from band funds.	"	

	Chippewas of Rama Agency.			
Myers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent	550 00	Atherley	Chippewas of Rama.
Gilpin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid from band funds	Brechin	
	Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.			
Maxwell, Timothy.	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 for office assistance	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Patterson, C.A., M.D.	" "	250 00 " "	Forest	
Cairns, Mac	Clerk	50 00	Sarnia	
	Chippewas of Saugeen Agency.			
Stout, Thos. A.	Indian Agent	700 00	Chippewa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid from band funds	Southampton	
	Golden Lake Agency.			
Rankins, Patrick	Indian Agent	200 00	Ruby	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Eganville	
	Gore Bay Agency.			
Baxter, Frank W.	Indian Agent	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Baker, Jas. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Davis, R. W., M.D.	" "	600 00 " "	Mindemoya	
	Manitowaning Agency.			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Sheguindah, South Bay, Tahgaiwinini, Maganatawan and Manitoulin Island unceded.
Lewis, R. J.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds	Sudbury	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	" "	500 00	Little Current	
Shaw, R. W., M.D.	" "	1,000 00—{ 816 pd. from band funds / 184 voted	Manitowaning	
McGowan, A.	Constable	300 00—Paid from a/c 310	"	
	Mattawa.			
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Mattawa	Mattawa and vicinity.

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO—*Continued.*		
	Mississaguas of Alnwick Agency.	$ cts.		
Coyle, Wm. R.	Indian Agent.	425 00	Hastings, R.R. No. 1.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Brown, H. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00—Paid from band funds	Roseneath	
	Mississaguas of the Credit Agency.			
Van Loon, W. C.	Indian Agent	700 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds	"	
	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency			
McCamus, Robert	Indian Agent	425 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year	Lakefield	
Amys, C. H., M.D.	" "	Accounts rendered	Peterborough	
	Mississaguas of Scugog Agency.			
Crozier, J. W.	Indian Agent	100 00	Scugog, R.R. No. 1.	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	2 50 per ann. for each member of band attended. Paid from band funds	" "	
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.			
Campbell, G. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Shannonville	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D.	" "	350 00—Paid from band funds	Deseronto	
Creggan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C.E.)	700 00— " "	"	

	Moravians of the Thames Agency.			
Beattie, Edwin T.	Indian Agent	600 00	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.			
McNabb, Alex. D.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.			
Brown, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Port Arthur	Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.
Gillie, J. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Fort William	
Crowe, H. S., M.D.	"	480 00 paid from acc. 310	Nipigon	
Cameron, Paul	Constable	300 00	Nipigon station	
Smith, W. W.	"	Accounts rendered	Schreiber	
Desmoulin, Thos	"	120 00 paid from acc. 310.	Heron Band	
Shabb, Alex	"	240 00 paid from band funds.	Fort William	
Penassie, S.	"	240 00 " "	"	
	Parry Sound Superintendency.			
Logan, Alex.	Indian Superintendent	1,000 00 and commission of 5 p.c. on land sales and timber dues.	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Watha.
Biehn, S. B., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.	"	"	Gravenhurst	
Limbert, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound	
Ollie, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Byng Inlet	
Mason, W. R., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound	
	Six Nations Agency.			
Smith, Gordon J.	Indian Superintendent	2,000 00	Brantford.	Six Nations of Grand River
Hill, H. M	Clerk	750 00	"	
Hill, E. Pearl	Stenographer	450 00	"	
Davis, Walter, M.D	Medical Officer	2,850 00 paid from band funds and $300 for drugs.	Ohsweken	
	Sturgeon Falls Agency.			
Cockburn, G. P	Indian Agent	1,800 00 $1,000 voted, $800 paid from band funds.	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, Matatchewan.
Coulombe, P. O., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		
	Thessalon Agency.	$ cts.		
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00 and office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.
Sproule, W. B., M.D	Medical Officer	225 00 paid from Band funds	"	
Robb, J. M., M.D	"	400 00 " "	Blind River	
Flaherty, T. J., M.D	"	250 00	Massey	
	Treaty No. 9.			
McLean, W. J	Paying Officer	1,800 00	Winnipeg, Man	Indians of Treaty 9.
	Walpole Island Agency.			
McCallum, T. A	Indian Agent	700 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
Cathcart, J. P. S., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00 paid from band funds	"	
		QUEBEC.		
	Becancour Agency.			
Hebert, Denis	Indian Agent	200 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
	Bersimis Agency.			
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D	Indian Agent	700 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
" "	Medical Officer	1,000 00 and $250 for drugs	"	
Lepage, A	Constable	600 00 paid from acc. 310	"	
	Cacouna Agency.			
LeBel, Narcisse	Indian Agent	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Kane, J., M.D	" "	" "	"	

	Caughnawaga Agency.			
Brosseau, J. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	St. Constant	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Gras, Rev. C. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00 paid from band funds	Caughnawaga	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable	480 00 " " acc. 310	"	
Patton, A. O., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Escoumains.			
Bussieres, J. C. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Bergeronnes	Indians of Escoumains.
	Lorette Agency.			
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent	600 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M. D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Baie St. Paul	
Boucher, Alex., M.D.	" "	600 00	Lorette	
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	600 60 paid from band funds	"	
Verret, J. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Indian Lorette	
	Maniwaki Agency.			
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 office rent	Maniwaki	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M. D.	Medical Officer	350 00 paid from band funds	"	
Leroux, J. B.	Constable	50 00 " " acc. 310	"	
	Maria Agency.			
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	200 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Boileau, Jos., M. D.	Medical Officer	300 00	New Richmond West	
	Gaspé Agency.			
Kavanagh, A. J.	Acting Indian Agent	10 % com. on suppl. purch. for Indians	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
McCartney, F. W., M. D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament	"	
	Mingan Agency.			
Doyle, Frank	Indian Agent	300 00	Esquimaux Point	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00	" "	
	North Timiskaming Agency.			
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent	600 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beauséjour, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	" "	
	Oka Agency.			
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent	450 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Page, Jos., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Benoit	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
	Pierreville Agency.	$ cts.		
Niquet, Henri	Indian Agent	400 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Wawanolet, Elie	Constable	25 00 " " "	"	
	Pointe Bleue Agency.			
Tessier, Armand	Indian Agent	700 00—Com. 5% on land sales	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink group, Ste. Anne Group.
Claveau, E. A., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	
Constantin, Jules, M. D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	
	Restigauche Agency.			
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	600 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Martin, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Campbellton, N B.	
Savoie, William	Constable	660 00—Paid from account 310	"	
	Seven Islands Agency.			
MacDougall, Chas. A., M. D.	Indian Agent	300 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
" " "	Medical Officer	450 00		
Blouin, P. C	Constable	360 00—Paid from account 310	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans.	
Gamache, Jos	"	60 00 " " "	Seven Islands	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00 " " "	"	
	St. Augustin Agency.			
*Hare, H. Mather, M.D	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Romaine and St. Augustin.
" "	Medical Officer	200 00		
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00 Paid from account 310	Natashkwan	
	St. Regis Agency.			
Taillon, Francis E	Indian Agent	450 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel—Paid from band funds	"	

* Resigned May 21, 1915.

Ryan, Rev. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Marys	
	Northeastern Division.			
Hutchins n, Geo. A.	Acting Indian Supt.	800 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	300 00	Newcastle	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	150 00	Bathurst	
McKenzie, J.D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville	
Arnold, R. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	
Barlow, Louis	Constable	25 00—Paid from account 310.	Buctouche	
Augustine, S.	"	25 00—Voted	Rexton	
Narvie, Wm.	"	20 00—Paid from band funds.	Dalhousie	
Paul, Daniel	"	50 00—24 00 Voted, 26 00 paid from account 310.	Eel Ground	
*Metalick, Joseph	"	50 00—Voted	Burnt Church	
Tenes, Jos.	"	25 00—Paid from band funds.	Red Bank	
	Northern Division.			
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Edmundston and Tobique.
Guy, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Edmundston	
Peat, G. B.	"	400 00	Andover	
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00	Tobique	
Ellis, Jos.	Constable	180 00 paid from account 310.	Andover	
	Southwestern Division.			
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent.	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent.	Fredericton	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kinsgclear and Woodstock.
Mullin, B. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.	175 00	St. Mary's Ferry	
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Westfield	
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Case, Mayes, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	St. John	
Caswell, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Upper Gagetown	
McDonald, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead	
Gilchrist, John B., M.D.	"	200 00	Norton	
Robertson, S. W., M.D.	"	150 00	Keswick Ridge	
Plummer, Wm., M.D.	"	150 00	Sheffield	
Brook, S.	Constable	180 00 paid from account 310	St. Mary's	
Sabatis, John	"	96 00 " "	Oromocto	

* Resigned May 26, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915 *Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		NOVA SCOTIA.		
		$ cts.		
Boyd, A. J	Insp. of Indian Agencies	1,800 00	River Bourgeois (Cannes)	Guysboro, Pictou, Antigonish, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria and Cape Breton Counties.
Foster, W. G	" " "	1,800 00	Halifax	Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Queens, Lunenburg, Kings, Hants, Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland Counties.
	Annapolis County.			
Hoyt, Geo	Indian Agent	100 00	Lequille	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.
Morton, L. M., M.D	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	
Withers, Russell, M.D	"	50 00	Annapolis	
	Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.			
Cameron, John	Indian Agent	200 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish	
Buckley, C. E., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Guysboro	
McGarry, P. A., M.D	"	"	Canso	
Prosper, Jas	Constable	2 00 a day	Heatherton	
	Cape Breton County.			
McDonald, Rev. A. R	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island	Eskasoni.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
" " "	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
Julian, Joseph	Constable	80 00 paid from account 310	"	
	Colchester County.			
Smith, Robert H	Indian Agent	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D	Medical Officer	150 00	"	
	Cumberland County.			
Johnson, J. A	Indian Agent	100 00	Parrsboro	Franklin Manor.

	Digby County.			
Harris, Rupert A	Indian Agent	150 00	Bear River	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical officer	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	
Rice, F.E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove	
	Halifax County.			
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	200 00	Dutch Village	Grand Lake. Sambro, Ingram's River, Beaver Lake, Ship Harbour Lake, Ministers' Lake.
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour	
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale	
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Bedford	
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.	"	350 00	Dartmouth	
	Hants County.			
Wallace. Alonzo	Indian Agent	100 00	Shubenacadie	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A. M.D.	Medical officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	
	Inverness County.			
McPherson, Rev. D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D.	Medical officer	100 00	Malagawatch	
McDonald, H. N., M.D.	"	275 00	Whycocomagh	
	Kings County.			
Beckwith, C. E.	Indian Agent	200 00	Steam Mills	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D.	Medical officer	200 00	Kentville	
McNally, Geo., M.D.	"	200 00	Berwick	
	Pictou County.			
McLeod, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent.	100 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
Keith, Sylvanus, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	"	
	Lunenburg County.			
Freeman, N. P.	Indian Agent	200 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall, Gold River, New Ross, Port Medway River.
Cole, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	50 00	New Germany	
Hebb, A. M., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	
Marshall, C. S., M.D.	"	60 00	Bridgewater	
Cochrane, W. N., M.D.	For Emergency Work	Accounts rendered	Mahone	
Barnhill, H. B., M.D.	" "	"	Petite Rivière	
DeBrisay, Thos., M.D.	" "	"	Lunenburg	
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	" "	"	Riverport	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*		
		$ cts.		
	Queens County.			
Harlow, Chas.	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Ford, T. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Caledonia	
Smith, Freeman, M.D.	"	"	Mill Village	
	Richmond County.			
McDonald, Rev. R. L.	Indian Agent	200 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr.	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
	Shelburne County.			
Hipson, John.	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River and Barrington.
Densmore, J. D., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Port Clyde	
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
	Victoria County.			
Campbell, John E.	Indian Agent	150 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Grant, Hector A., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Whycocomah	
	Yarmouth County.			
Whalen, Wm. H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bethune, Roderick, M.D	"	"	"	
Lebbutte, F. A., M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supt.	400 00	Grand River Lot 14	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst. "	200 00	Higgins Road	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley	
Conroy, P., M.D.	"	Account rendered	Charlottetown	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	"	"	Morel	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Kensington	
Ledwell, R. J. M.D.	"	Account rendered	Charlottetown	

MANITOBA.

Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta	3,500 00	Winnipeg	
Grain, Dorothy	Clerk	600 00	"	
	Winnipeg Office.			
Campbell, Glen	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies	3,000 00	"	
Swinford, Sydney	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,400 00	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R.C. Schools.	2,600 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Betournay, G. A.	"	1,400 00	"	
Campbell, Mary G.	"	720 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	180 00	"	
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector	2,200 00	Stonewall	
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	Birdtail Sioux, No. 57; Keeseekoweenin's, No. 61; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62; Gambler's, No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Wheeler, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	"	
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Rossburn	
Collins, A.B.	"	"	Strachclair	
Cormack, M.	Nurse	900 00	Birtle	
Bell, Thos.	Constable	2 50 a day paid from a/c. 310	"	
*Foote, F. C.	Caretaker Agency team.	180 00	"	
Montagne, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minnedosa	

* Resigned April 30, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Band or Reserves in Agency.
		MANITOBA—*Continued.*		
		$ cts.		
	Brandon School.			
Templeton, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Brandon	
	Elkhorn School.			
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn	
	Griswold Agency.			
McDonald, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Griswold	Oak River No. 58, Oak Lake No. 59.
McDonald, M.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Blanchard, D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
St. John, Fred., M.D.	"	"	Virden	
Blacksmith, Tom	Constable	60 00 paid from a/c. 310..	Griswold	
Wakapa, Chaska	"	60 00 " " "		
Antoine, J. H.	"	60 00 " " "	Griswold	
Zepherin, Sioux.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
	The Pas Agency.			
Taylor, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas	Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moo-e Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lake.
Taylor, Ruth	Clerk	600 00	"	
Orok, R. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
†Hourie, A.	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Jenner, Mabel.	Nurse	600 00	"	

† Resigned April 21, 1915.

	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.			
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage la Prairie, Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairford. Little Saskatchewan, Crane River. Waterhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Colbert, F	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Hassard, H. J., M.D	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Houston, D. B., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Dominion City	
Medd, A. E., M.D	"	500 00	Winnipegosis	
Wallace, D., M.D	"	60 00	Swan Lakes	
Mott, W. A., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Rathwell	
Rice, Oscar, M.D	"	" "	Minitonas	
Prevost, J. M. E., M.D	"	" "	Ashern	
Campbell, M	Farmer	720 00	Indian Springs	
Scott, J. C	"	400 00	Dominion City	
Ross, Peter	Constable	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
Hampson, J	Farmer	600 00	" "	
Jackson, T	Caretaker	60 00	" "	
	Lake of the Woods Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Maniton Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00	" "	
Bethune, F. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Emo	
Charlton, R. M., M.D	"	"	Rainy River	
Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	650 00	Fort Frances, Ont	
Jourdain, P	Constable	120 00 paid from account 310	" "	
	Kenora and Savanne Agency.			
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kenora, Ont	Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac, Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Ferguson, A. D., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Hansen, Hans	Constable	780 00 paid from account 310	"	
	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Bunn, John R	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*				
	Clandeboye Agency.	$ cts.		
Colclough, F. W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.
Latulippe, H. O	Clerk	1,100 00	"	
Steep, J. R., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	
Kennedy, V. W	Constable	900 00 paid from Acct 310	Selkirk	
	Fisher River Agency.			
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Halfway P.O	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake.
White, W. N	Farmer	840 00	"	
Palsson, J. F., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Arborg	
	Norway House Agency.			
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.
Norquay, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Transcona	
Settee, Alfred	Interpreter	660 00	Norway House	
SASKATCHEWAN.				
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert	

	Battleford Agency.			
Rowland, J. A	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.
Capstick, H	Clerk	900 00	"	
Macadam, S. T., M. D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Boudreault, P. J	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pink, H	"	600 00	"	
Suffern, A	"	600 00	"	
Taylor, W	"	600 00	"	
Pruden, H	"	600 00	"	
Ballendine, J. W	"	480 00	"	
White, R. G	Engineer	600 00	"	
Taggart, John	Teamster & Interpreter	480 00	"	
Chastellaine, A	Overseer	240 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Milligan, Silas	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petaquakey's, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm. Charles, Wahpaton.
Rogers, C. W	Clerk	900 00	"	
Doxsee, Grace	Stenographer	540 00	"	
Duncan, J. D., M. D	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations	"	
McKeen Isaac	Farmer	600 00	Alingly	
DuBos, Fred	"	480 00	Mistawasis	
Settee, J. R	Overseer	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince Albert	
Isbister, Geo	Farmer	600 00	Starblanket	
Dreaver, John	Interpreter	480 00	Mistawasis	
Terrell, E	Laborer	480 00	Shellbrook	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Schmidt, Chas. P	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrow's, Okemassis, Beardy's John Smiths', James Smith's, Nut Lake, Kinistino.
Campbell, A. J	Clerk	900 00	"	
Urton, M. E	Stenographer	600 00	"	
MacRitchie, A. E., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Giles, G. M., M.D	"	300 00	Birch Hills	
Ainley, L. F., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Baker, M. D., M.D	"	300 00	Melfort	
Stewart, W. A., M.D	"	480 00	Kinistino	
Hamilton, P. J	Farmer	800 00	Perigord	
Kennedy, W	"	600 00	Duck Lake	
Marion, L	"	300 00	"	
Rothwell, W. F	"	660 00	Fort à la Corne	
Moggey, Wm	"	480 00	Chagoness	
*McCloy, John	Constable	780 00 Paid from a count 310.	Kinistino	
Robertson, W. E	Farmer	600 00	Chagoness	
Gentleman, P. H	Overseer	200 00	Puckahn	
Lepine, M	Farmer	720 00	Duck Lake	
‖Laviolette, M	Interpreter	420 00	"	

*Resigned May 31, 1915. ‖ Resigned April 30, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*		
	Moose Woods Sioux Agency.	$ cts.		
Eagle, C. R	Overseer	120 00	Nutana	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, Wm	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewins', Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Turner, Laug	Clerk	940 00	"	
Matheson, Mrs. J. R, M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	Onion Lake	
Hill, J. S., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A	Farmer	600 00	"	
Dresser, F. J	"	540 00	"	
Bangs, J	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Pratt, R	Asst. Interpreter	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos	Miller	660 00	"	
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,400 00	Balcarres	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta	Carry-the-Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk	660 00	"	
Hewitt, C. D., M.D	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bayley, B. M., M.D	"	" "	Moosejaw	
Blenkin, Thos	Farmer	720 00	Sintaluta	

	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Taylor, Ezekiel	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur	Clerk	900 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D	Medical officer	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F	Farmer	720 00	"	
†Irvine, R. B	"	600 00	Grenfell	
Sugden, A. A	"	600 00	Broadview	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A	Constable	300 00 Paid from a c 310	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector in charge		Balcarres	File Hills Colony.
Tye, Alice W	Clerk	900 00	"	
Knoke, H., M.D	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	Lemberg	
Main, Charles	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres	
‖ Martin, L	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Hockley, W. S	Farmer	900 00	"	
Creeley, L	Labourer	420 00	"	
Jackson, P	Mail Carrier	120 00	"	
MacMullen, Emily	Nurse	720 00	Lorbi	
Walker, C	Asst. Nurse	180 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Christie, C. H., M.D	Medical officer	450 00	Manor	
Williams, E. O	Farmer	540 00	Carlyle	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nicholl, H	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edgeley	Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Wilson, R. D	Clerk	840 00	"	
Hall, W. M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'appelle	
Hall, W., M.D	" (school)	600 00	"	
Harris, J. H	Farmer	600 00	Edgeley	
Oswald, A. A	"	600 00	"	
Johnson, T. W	Teamster	480 00	"	

†Services dispensed with April 10, 1915. ‖ Resigned April 15, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*		
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*			
	Pelly Agency.	$ cts.		
* Blewett, W. G	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack	Cote, Key, Keeseekoone, Valley River.
Christianson, M	Clerk	840 00	"	
Tran, C. E., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
McGregor, J. B., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Roblin	
+Mills, A. E	Farmer	480 00	Fort Pelly	
Stanton, G. B	Overseer	600 00	Grandview	
† Anderson, O. M	Farmer	660 00	Kamsack	
Hamelin, B.,	Laborer	420 00	"	
	Touchwood Agency.			
Muirison, Wm	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Punnichy	Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E	Clerk	900 00	"	
Ainley, L. F., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
‡ Phillips, A. C., M.D	"	" "	Punnichy	
Golden, L. A	Farmer	600 00	Kylemore	
Forsyth, W. H	"	600 00	Punnichy	
McDonald, E. E	"	600 00	"	
Adam, J. C. O	"	600 00	Lestock	
Morris, Fred	Teamster	420 00	Punnichy	
	Wood Mountain Agency.			
Thomson, J. H	Overseer	360 00	Wood Mountain	

* Resigned July 31, 1915. + Services dispensed with, April 30, 1915. † Resigned May 28, 1915. ‡ Left district.

	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00	Red Deer.	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen	Blackfoot Indians.
Gordon, Wm.	Asst. Indian Agent	1,000 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,000 00	"	
Rose, Wm., M. D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Clark, F. J.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Ostrander, J. E.	"	720 00	Cluny	
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	Gleichen	
Brereton, D. L.	"	720 00	"	
Yellow Fly, Teddy	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Dilworth, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod	Blood Indians.
Yeomans, E. H.	Asst. Indian Agent	1,200 00	"	
McCormack, G. P.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Lancaster, A. W.	Asst. Clerk	600 00	"	
†Edwards, O. C., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	"	
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	"	780 00	"	
Nash, L. R.	"	660 00	"	
Sandgathe, F. J.	"	660 00	"	
Baker, H. Y.	Stockman	660 00	"	
Mountain Horse	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Sweet Grass, Leonard	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Jones, Evan	Blacksmith	900 00—Paid from band funds	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Race, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's
Pugh, J. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Anderson, W. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Ferguson, A. A., M.D.	" "	" "	Morinville	
Park, J., M.D.	" "	" "	Edmonton	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	600 00	Wabamun	
Hope, H.	"	600 00	Riviere-qui-barre	
White, J.	Interpreter	540 00	Edmonton	

†Died, April 4, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ALBERTA—*Continued.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*			
	Hobbema Agency.	$ cts.		
Butlin, Jos.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.	Assistant Agent	600 00	"	
Mann, Blanche E.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Walker, H. C., M.D	Medical Officer	700 00	Wetaskiwin	
Butlin, W. C.	Farmer	720 00	Hobbema	
White, John	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Ferguson, G. P.	Blacksmith	900 00	"	
Baptiste, John	Labourer	240 00	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Gunn, H. A	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Brocket	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D	Medical officer	500 00	Pincher Creek	
La Grandeur, E.	Farmer	780 00	Brocket	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman	840 00	"	
Provost, Chas.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Shingar, F.	Asst. Stockman	360 00 paid from Land Funds	"	
Provost, Napoleon	" "	420 00 " "	"	
La Grandeur, P.	" "	480 00 " "	"	
Bain, A.	Blacksmith	960 00 " "	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, Beaver Lake.
Gullion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer	780 00	"	
Monkman, H. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Vegreville	
Borwick, John	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake	
Borwick, Colin	Laborer	240 00	"	
Makokis, Daniel	Constable	240 00 paid from acc. 310		

	Stony Agency.			
Waddy, J. W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley	Stony Reserve.
Stocken, P. E.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
McKenzie, J.	Farmer	600 00	Morley	
Wildman, Dan	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
Grant, John	Clerk	900 00	"	
McGill, Howard W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	"	
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Onespot, John	Scout	240 00 paid from band funds.	"	
Skuce, Hester	Nurse	600 00	"	
	St. Joseph's Industrial School.			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Okotoks	
	St. Albert Boarding School.			
Valery, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Edmonton	
	Red Deer School.			
George, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer	
	Treaty No. 8.			
LaMothe, L. H.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy	1,500 00	Ottawa, Ont.	H. A. Conroy, Insp of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
Bury, H. J.	Clerk	1,200 00	" "	
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Harris, T. W.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Taylor, Gilbert	Engineer	1,200 00	" "	
Villeneuve, Jos.	Interpreter	540 00	" "	
	Fort Smith Agency.			
*Bell, A. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	" "	
Brown, Wm	Interpreter	540 00	" "	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	" "	

* Resigned April 30, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ALBERTA—*Concluded.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con.			
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
Laird, Harold	Acting Indian Agent	1,200 00	Grouard	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilon, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinnosayo's.
Rimer, F. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Boulanger, J. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	North Vermilon, Peace River, Alberta	
MacNutt, L. W., M.D.	"	"	Peace River Crossing	
Delaney, R. E., M.D.	"	"	Grand Prairie City	
Thurgood, E. A.	Interpreter and teamster	2 00 a day	Grouard	
	Fort Resolution.			
Vacant	Medical Officer	500 00		
	Mackenzie River District.			
Doyle, P. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Ft. McPherson, Peel River, N. W. T., *via* Edmonton	
		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Cairns, R. H.	Insp. of Indian Schools.	1,500 00	Vancouver	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Wilson, T.	Insp. of Indian Orchards.	1,500 00	"	
	SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Megraw, A	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Vernon	

	Kamloops Agency.			
Smith, John F.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamloops	
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D	Medical Officer	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo., M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft	
Tutill, G. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola Lake	
Scatchard, W., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Chase	
	Kootenay Agency.			
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Steele	
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Cranbrook	
Hannington, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Wilmer	
Henderson, G. B., M. D.	"	300 00	Creston	
Bell, J. K. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Cranbrook	
Ryckman, F. S.	Constable	900 00	"	
	Lytton Agency.			
Graham, H.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lytton	
Burgess, N	Stenographer	600 00	"	
McCaffrey, P. S.	Medical Officer	750 00	Agassiz	
Ross, S. A., M.D.	"	600 00 + 120 00 for attending Lytton School	Lytton	
Christie, H. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Lillooet	
Daunt, H.O N.	Constable	900 00	Lytton	
McLeod, E	Special Constable	900 00	"	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Vernon	
McEwen, M. D, M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Hedley	
Logie, H. B., M. D.	.	300 00	Armstrong	
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Vernon	
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	
McNaughton, J. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kelowna	
Cawston, J.	Constable	420 00	Penticton	
	Stuart Lake Agency.			
McAllan, Wm. J,	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fraser Lake	For bands or reserves in British Columbia *see* "Census of Indians, British Columbia"
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Fraser	
Lazier, D. B., M.D.	"	400 00	South Fort George	
Manson, W. F.	Constable	900 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agencies.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*		
	Williams Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lac la Hache	
Baker, Gerald, M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Quesnel	
Feare, W. K., M.D.	"	600 00	150-Mile House, Caribou	
Wright, W. H., M.D.	"	400 00	Alexis Creek	
†Gentle, E.	Constable	900 00	Lac la Hache	
	SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,500 00	Victoria	
Whitwell, Alice	Clerk	540 00	"	
	Cowichan Agency.			
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Duncan	
Robertson, Catherine	Clerk	600 00	"	
Dykes, Watson, M. D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Duncan	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Cummings, W. G., M. D.	"	300 00	Sydney	
Ewing, W., M. D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith	
Drysdale, W. F., M. D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	
Foote, C. E., M. D.	"	240 00	Comox	
Jones, O. M., M. D.	"	500 00	Victoria	
O'Connell, Tom	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	
	Kwawkewlth Agency.			
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Alert Bay	
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Cox, H. P., M. D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	
Jamieson, T. H., M. D.	"	180 00	Campbell River	
*Wicks, T. P.	Constable	900 00	Alert Bay	

†Services dispensed with April 17, 1915. * Services dispensed with April 9, 1915.

	New Westminster Agency.		
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,400 00	New Westminster.
O'Malley, Winnifred	Clerk	700 00	"
Drew, E., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	1,200 00	"
Henderson, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Powell River
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner.
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Steveston
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack
Inglis, F., M.D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing
Grant, J. S.	Constable.	900 00	New Westminster
	West Coast Agency.		
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Alberni
Cox, Grace	Clerk	600 00	"
McLean, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	510 00	Ucluelet
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni
Dixon, D.S., M.D.	"	510 00	Tofino, Vancouver Island
Whitehouse, E.C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Port Renfrew
Bartlett, T. H.	Engineer.	900 00	Alberni.
	NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.		
Tyron, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver.
	Babine Agency.		
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton.
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00	"
Wallace, A. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Tewikla, Bulkley Valley.
Ardah, E. R., M.D.	"	240 00	Kitwanga
Hamblin, H.	Constable.	900 00	Aldermere
	Bella Cola Agency.		
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola.
Darby, G. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	600 00	Bella Bella
Bavis, W. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Coola.
Tucker, Chas.	Constable.	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer.	900 00	"

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*		
	Nass Agency.	$ cts.		
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla	
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson	
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Kibolut	
Code, J. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Prince Rupert	
Traynor, S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace	
Phillipson, A. J.	Constable	900 00	Port Simpson	
Watkinson, A. J.	"	600 00	"	
	Queen Charlotte Agency.			
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Massett	
Graves, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	540 00	"	
†Vacant	"	500 00	Skidegate	
Hughes, O. W. M.	Constable	900 00	Massett	
	Stickine Agency.			
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek	
*Hughes, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"	
Harrison, E. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin	
Cullen, F. E.	Constable	900 00	Telegraph Creek	
		YUKON.		
Hawksley, Rev. John.	Indian Superintendent	3,000 00	Dawson	
Clarke, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Whitehorse	
La Chapelle, J. O., M.D.		1,200 00	Dawson	

†Dr. J. T. Wright, appointed April 27, 1915. *Services dispensed with April 17, 1915.

PART II

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency consists of the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau; Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi; Treaty No. 9 Crees at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Mattagami, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Flying Post, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Brunswick House.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemics have been prevalent during the year. A few Indians died of consumption, and there are four more in a sanitarium with the same disease. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupation.—Most of these Indians live by hunting and fishing in winter, and in summer they act as guides for tourists, and work with survey parties. The Indian women who live near town wash and go out working by the day to the townspeople. This last year they have not been able to get work as in former years. Consequently a few of them have had to be assisted by the department.

Buildings.—These Indians live in small wooden houses and tents. A few live in wigwams in winter.

Stock.—They have no stock except a few chickens.

Farm Implements.—They do very little gardening, and of course have very few implements with the exception of hoes and rakes. They are, however beginning to take more interest in this occupation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and progressing a little each year; while others at certain times are poor and require assistance. They are not a saving people, however.

Temperance and Morality.—The Ojibway Indians are mostly temperate, but the Crees will use intoxicants when they can get them. Their morals are fair.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve during the past year has been up to the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from this disease may be considered healthy. Most of the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and gardening, timbering during the winter, fishing, basket-making, and some of the young men sail during the summer months.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are as a rule well constructed. They are nearly all frame. There is an improvement on this reserve as far as buildings are concerned.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which receive good attention.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. They are not well taken care of, however.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of this band are industrious and progressive, but many of them are not making the advancement they should, considering the opportunities they have at their disposal.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate in their habits. There are a few, however, who are addicted to liquor and will get it whenever an opportunity is afforded them.

REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. Sanitation has been very well observed, by the free use of lime in whitewashing, and in personal cleanliness as well as the good keeping of premises.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians are farming and succeed well enough; others prefer working in the mills in the summer and in logging camps in the winter. A good many of them are doing very well at fishing in the fall and at trapping.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber and whitewashed. A few good frame houses are painted outside and well finished inside. There are two brick churches, one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are twelve teams of working horses, besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed and are extra good.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all they require in the way of implements for seeding and harvesting.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough, and law-abiding. Although some are progressing very slowly, there is a marked difference in those who devote some of their time to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate; some are teetotallers. They are not quarrelsome. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians on this reserve have enjoyed good health during the last year. No epidemics occurred.

Occupations.—A few members of the band make their living off their locations, a very few hunt or fish. Many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer. The women make baskets and fancy-work for trading with summer visitors.

Buildings.—Several of the band have comfortable houses, and these are kept clean and tidy; but there are still many undesirable shacks; the outbuildings are poor.

Stock.—As a general thing, the stock is of a very fair quality, and well kept.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of implements for the work to be done, but these are not very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band with a few exceptions appear to make a good living; they are well clothed, and are law-abiding, a few making perceptible progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I think I can safely say that the use of intoxicants has decreased among the young people, and the only old member of the band who was addicted to drink has been a total abstainer for the past year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF HENRY JANES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—This agency includes three bands belonging to three different tribes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis. Sanitary regulations have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—About one-third of the Indians of these three bands work their own land, and raise some very good stock. The rest make their living by day-labour among the white people. The women make baskets during the winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians who work their land take fairly good care of their machinery; but for lack of proper sheds, the implements have to stand outdoors a good part of the time.

Buildings.—Most of their dwelling-houses are frame and a few are log. There are several brick and cement block houses.

Generally their barns and stables are not as good as they should be, but are in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but they spend their money as soon as they get it, and so they are not becoming much richer.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many Indians on the three reserves are strictly temperate, but a considerable number of the Oneidas and Chippewas are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There is considerable immorality practised on the reserves on account of the lack of respect for the marriage law.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemics prevailed among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed. The homes and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve command the highest wages as experienced river drivers. They are splendid saw-mill men, quick and active. This reserve being situated near Longford Mills, where there are large saw-mills, chemical works, and stone quarry, our young men, who are good workers, always find employment. They are also expert canoemen and trustworthy guides, and American tourists arrange with the Indians for a trip up north and pay them very large wages for this outing. The Indian women, who make fancy quill and sweet hay work during the winter months, earn considerable money. They sell their wares to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly frame and are fairly good and comfortable, and in general kept clean.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows and a very fair grade of horses, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are civil and content, and improving their condition. Generally speaking, they do not make provision for sickness and old age.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decided advancement as to temperance. Drunkenness is now a thing of the past upon this reserve. Morality is now viewed from a higher plane of life.

REPORT OF T. MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the Indians have enjoyed good health, no epidemics having occurred. There were only a few deaths, and they were among the aged.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal one. Some rent their river-front property for fishing purposes and derive a revenue in that way. Many of the younger men find employment at the oil refinery, while others work on the docks, on the railroad and in the lumber-yards. Some of the women make fancy articles for sale at the summer resorts, and baskets, which they sell in the city.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians who farm have some machinery and the implements necessary for the cultivation of their land. These are fairly well cared for.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, an Anglican and Methodist church. The council-house, which was burned last year, has been replaced by a fine new brick structure.

Kettle Point has two frame churches, Anglican and Methodist, a frame school-house and a council-house.

Stony Point has a frame school-house and Methodist church. These buildings are all in good condition and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are law-abiding. Some are industrious, and consequently are bettering their positions; whilst amongst others no marked improvement is discernible.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this agency occasionally indulge in intoxicants; but as a whole they are temperate and fairly moral.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year with the exception of the last three or four weeks, when there has been an epidemic of grippe and a very bad cold, and, as so many of them are inclined to be weak-lunged, it is very hard on them. There have been several deaths.

Sanitary precautions have been very well observed on the reserve and most of the Indians keep their houses very neat and clean. Some of the school children have been vaccinated again this year.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They work for white men on the farms, in the sawmills and in factories in the surrounding towns and country, and engage in basket-making, fishing, rustic-work, gathering medicinal roots, berry-picking, pulling flax, making maple syrup, and taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are all very good and in good repair. Private buildings are all very fair and in most cases very comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs. These Indians do not keep very much stock, as they do not seem to be able to winter them very well; but what they have this year looks very well and is in fairly good condition. There is not much increase in stock, but more Indians seem to be anxious to get cows so that they can have the milk for their families.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. Of these they take very good care

Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent, and do not seem to have any ambition to get along, but simply to get a living. There are a few who seem to be a little more industrious and try to get along better.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to using intoxicants to excess. Many of them are otherwise immoral, but I am of the opinion that the principles of temperance and morality are gaining ground each year on this reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, Sturgeon Lake and Buffalo Bay.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. There was one case of small-pox on the Buffalo Bay reserve last June, but by prompt action in establishing quarantine and vaccinating the other members of the band, the disease was not allowed to spread. I consider that all the Indians in this agency have been well vaccinated. The majority of these Indians keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: fishing and hunting, working in saw-mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river driving, acting as guides and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves. They do little if any farming.

Stock.—Such of the Indians as keep stock take good care of their animals.

Buildings.—During the past few years a number of these Indians have erected good frame buildings, but the majority have good log buildings with shingle roofs, and taken as a whole they are comfortable and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; but progress has been slow; we hope, however, to be able in the future to show better results, as during the past year the seven bands on the Rainy river have surrendered to the department, for sale, the Wild Lands, the two Hungry Hall, the two Long Sault and Little Forks reserves, consisting of about 44,000 acres, and agreed to amalgamate on the Manitou Rapids reserve, which is all first-class land. We shall build a good day school so that the children will be able to get an education, which they cannot do as they were situated, there not being enough in each band to support a school. By putting an instructor in charge of them on the Manitou Rapids reserve, we hope to get them to go into farming and stock-raising more extensively.

Temperance and morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but an improvement is quite apparent each year. In other respects they are fairly moral.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve; there was one case of measles and quite a number f cases of tuberculosis. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed. As a rule the Indians keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do little if any farming. They work in lumber camps in winter and at river-driving in spring. A number engage in making mitts and moccasins. They also hunt and trap, and are employed by sportsmen as guides.

Bulidings.—Their dwellings are generally small, but fairly comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are fairly industrious. They seem to make very little progress. They are law-abiding to a certain extent.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects conditions might be improved, and it is our intention to bring about this result.

REPORT OF F. W. BAXTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR GORE BAY AGENCY, ONTARIO.

The following bands are included in this agency: West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong, and Cockburn Island.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of West Bay band, the health of the Indians in this agency is very good.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations. The West Bay band has considerable stock.

Other occupations of the Indians are loading timber and working in saw-mills in summer months and in the lumbering camps in winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands have a very good supply of machinery, and it is very well taken care of.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, with the exception of a few very nice up-to-date frame houses and barns. The buildings are all in good repair and are kept very nice and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding. More progress, however, could be made if they would give more attention to their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are not addicted to liquor, and the moral standard is very good.

REPORT OF R. S. McKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Rat Portage, The Dalles, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, North West Angle Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, and Islington.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has been good, while there have been some cases of sickness, such as measles, chicken-pox, and influenza; but none were of a very serious nature.

Most of the Indians were vaccinated during the year, by Dr. Ferguson. As a rule they keep their premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of those Indians are: hunting, fishing, acting as guides and canoemen for tourists, working in the lumber camps and on steamers in the summer. A number of the Whitefish Bay band have taken out a lot of logs and cordwood during the winter, which has given them a good living. Some of them had nice patches of potatoes. They also derive quite an amount from picking berries and wild rice.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and as a rule take good care of them by keeping them under cover while not in use.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs; the majority of them are small but comfortable and as a rule kept clean. Some of the Indians have fine large houses and up-to-date furniture, and take pride in keeping them in proper order.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and making fair progress: while a number of them are very indolent, and prefer roaming about from place to place to doing any work. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them by any means: there are a few who are strictly temperate. As they are strictly watched, but few cases come up, but when they do, they are severely punished. On the whole the morality of the bands is fair, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been a few cases of sickness; which have been attended to by the doctor, with good results. There have been a few deaths from old standing cases of consumption and scrofula, for which nothing could be done. Sanitary measures have been well observed in most cases, and their premises are kept neat and clean. All the Indians have been vaccinated, with very good results, and all cases of contagious diseases have been isolated and kept by themselves. All necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: Working in the lumber camps, on the railroad, hunting, fishing, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, acting as canoemen and guides for tourists, while some of them have nice plots of potatoes, and gardens, from which they derive quite a benefit. Any Indian who has any cattle takes good care of them, but there are only a few who have any stock. Berry and wild rice picking is one of the principal occupations in the summer-time, and they make a lot of money in this way.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have all requisite implements for what little farming they do; all of which are well taken care of by the owners.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, well built, of fair size and in most cases well ventilated, kept neat and clean, with a few exceptions; and in most cases they are well supplied with good furniture, all of which is kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, while some of them are rather indolent. They are law-abiding and civil, and are becoming richer every year; yet there is room for much more work and improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are very much addicted to the improper use of liquor, when they can possibly procure it in any way. Some of them are moral, while there are a number who are not strictly moral in many ways. I have, however, in the past few years noticed quite an improvement.

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, Sucker Lake, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Spanish River No. 3, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island Unceded.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of these bands is good, although some deaths occurred among the children during the year from whooping-cough. Mostly all the houses and outhouses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, garden, raise cattle, pigs, horses and sheep, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, hunt, fish, work in saw-mills, and load boats with lumber in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter. The women make fancy bark and grass work, baskets, and pick berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency own stock, such as horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, which are gradually increasing in number; and they take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in each band who farm have sufficient modern farm implements for the amount of farming done by them; and they take the best of care of them.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, which are whitewashed; there are also some frame houses. All are kept in good repair, clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most industrious and law-abiding, almost without exception. Those who stay at home and work their farms are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserves. Their morals have been very satisfactory.

REPORT OF W. R. COYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band for the past year has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of grippe was prevalent on the reserve during the month of March, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. The council acts as a health committee and sanitary conditions are observed.

Occupations.—There are a few members of this band who cultivate their land and are doing very well, but the majority rent their holdings to the white farmers. A few earn good wages working for farmers during the summer months, others act as guides to tourists, and a number of the girls work as domestics for white people. Little is made from hunting or fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are chiefly frame structures and are kept in fairly good repair. A number of the Indians have repaired their houses by putting on cement with steel lath, which adds to the appearance.

Stock.—Their stock consists chiefly of horses, cattle and hogs, which are housed comfortably and cared for.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of agricultural implements and machinery necessary for farm operations are kept on this reserve, and are generally well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and intelligent, and make desirable citizens; but the majority are easy-going and apparently have no desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the young men will indulge if they can get liquor; but few of the old men use it at all. Their morals are quite up to the average.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. There was an outbreak of smallpox early in the winter, but by prompt

action of the health officer and health committee in keeping the houses of those afflicted closely quarantined, the disease was prevented from spreading. Nearly all the inhabitants of this reserve have been vaccinated. Houses that required it were thoroughly disinfected. The health committee visits the different premises regularly and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation. Some are becoming very successful farmers; others who are unable to work their land lease it to whites and work out as farm labourers during the summer and return to the reserve with but very little to keep them through the winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary implements and as a rule take good care of them.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in buildings of all kinds on this reserve. These are erected chiefly with the assistance of loans from band funds, which in nearly every instance is money well spent.

Characteristics and progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and have great respect for the law. Buildings and fences are being erected, repaired, and rebuilt in a good substantial manner. On the whole I can say that this band is progressing steadily and a number of the members are getting better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of this band are temperate. There are a few, however, that are addicted to the use of strong drink. Drunken Indians are seldom seen on the streets of Hagersville now, though at one time this was a very common sight.

With very few exceptions, the morality of the band is good.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of these bands are healthy; there has been very little sickness during the past year. Their homes are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own locations, and are making good progress. Quite a number work on fruit farms in summer and return to the reserve for the winter. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months; others hunt, fish, and act as guides for the tourists. Four of the young men are with the second contingent.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for. Some Indians have very good horses and other stock.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern implements, which are well taken care of.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are very comfortable. Those who follow farming have good barns and stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making good progress. They are anxious to improve their conditions and cultivate more of the land; but they are handicapped for lack of capital to make a start.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are temperate and moral; there are very few exceptions to this rule.

REPORT OF J. W. CROZIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good, although one Indian, about 20 years of age, is at present a patient in the King Edward Sanitarium for consumptives at Weston, Ont.

Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious. They do a little fishing and trapping, but there is no money in it, as fish are very scarce, and fur very cheap. The women engage in basket-making, and can make fancy baskets up to the standard.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and in general very well kept.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept. They have some good horses but they are not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—A fairly good number of implements are used, and the Indians are taking better care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered moral, and some are temperate, but many of them indulge in liquor when they can get it.

REPORT OF G. M. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good for the past year. No contagious diseases have visited this reserve except tuberculosis, from which we have had a number of deaths, owing generally to the neglect of the parents in not isolating the diseased person. Lately all houses where there has been a death from tuberculosis have been thoroughly disinfected and all precautions taken to eradicate this disease. The majority of the houses on this reserve are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—About one-half of the Indians of this band resort to general farming. We have the garden of Ontario in this reservation, and a great many are taking a great interest in farming, and the crops produced are equal to those grown by white men on surrounding farms. A number of Indians with their families work in the canning factories in Prince Edward county and at the cement mills at Point Anne.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The majority of the Indians are taking better care of their machinery, and a number of them have sheds for storing them.

Buildings.—A number of Indians are taking great interest in their barns and stables. Several barns have been raised on stone and cement walls and have fine stables in the basements, which compare well with those of the white people in the surrounding townships.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are improving their farms by fencing and drainage. Many are setting out orchards of both large and small fruits. A decided improvement is being made on the roads under the supervision of path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council.

The majority of the Indians on this reserve are industrious, well-behaved, and law-abiding; while some of them are indolent

Temperance and morality.—A number of the Indians are temperate and moral, while a certain class have a craving for strong drink, which they obtain when they have the money in a way not as yet known by the officers of the law.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year has been average. Tuberculosis has been the chief enemy. A number of the Indians were vaccinated this year. There have been no contagious diseases of a serious nature. The Indians are very careful to maintain the health of the band generally. When necessary patients are sent to the hospital.

The Indians are frequently admonished to keep their premises clean and that cleanliness is the great enemy of disease.

They look after the sanitation of their premises very well.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the members of this band. A considerable number worked for white people as farm assistants, in the fruit districts and in the canning factories. Some work as carpenters. A considerable number of girls go out to domestic service. The proximity of canning factories is encouraging the Indians in the growing of vegetables, fruits and berries. A little hunting and fishing is done in the season.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with implements. They like to have them and take very good care of them.

Buildings.—The buildings are fair and there is a little improvement each year in this particular.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has been engaged in improving the drainage of the reserve during the past season from which much is hoped. These Indians are law-abiding and ambitious.

This band conducts an agricultural fair, which is one of the popular institutions of Kent county, being largely attended from all quarters. The district agricultural representative has visited the reserve and was well received by the band, and his advice no doubt will have results. The members of this band do their own drainage work and construct their own cement work.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been an improvement in these particulars of recent date, which we are assured will continue.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

There are three bands included in this agency: Garden River band, residing on their reserve within nine miles of Sault Ste. Marie; Batchawana band, residing at Garden River, Gros Cap, Goulais Bay, and Batchawana Bay, and the Michipicoten band, residing at Michipicoten reserve near Michipicoten Harbour.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the Michipicoten band, which had an outbreak of measles in the spring, the Indians of this agency have been enjoying their usual health. A number are afflicted with tuberculosis.

The outbreak of measles at Michipicoten was quickly stamped out by taking all precautionary measures possible. As a whole these bands have enjoyed very good health.

The Garden River and Batchawana bands have greatly improved the sanitation of their houses by whitewashing and cleaning up their premises.

Occupations.—There is a little farming done by the Garden River and Batchawana bands. The members of these bands also work in saw-mills, loading lumber, fishing, and work in the woods in winter.

The members of the Michipicoten band follow trapping and hunting principally for a living.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Such farm implements as are kept by these bands are well taken care of and housed in the winter.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency excepting the Michipicoten band own horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and these are all well cared for. They have good stables and plenty of feed.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are comfortable log and frame houses, and in nearly every instance they are kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of these bands are industrious and making fair progress. A few are shiftless and careless. A number

of them are doing some farming, and we hope to get a larger number to take an interest in this work during the coming year.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate. Some of them indulge whenever they can, but on the whole there is a marked improvement. As a whole these Indians are moral. Whatever trouble we have is caused by white men visiting the reserves.

REPORT OF W. RUSSELL BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency is one of the largest in the Dominion, and includes the following bands: Fort William, Long Lake, Nipigon, Pays Plat, Pic River, and Red Rock, under the Robinson Treaty, and the Martin Falls band, under Treaty 9.

Health.—Fully eighty per cent of the deaths during the past year were caused by tuberculosis. The Pic band alone lost 26 members from this disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians in the northern part of the agency are hunting and fishing. When game is scarce or the fur market low, they require assistance. The Red Rock Indians around Nipigon village act as guides on the Nipigon river during the fishing season and earn good wages.

The Pic River Indians made over $25,000 last year by digging out live foxes. This money was spent in a few months, and they have nothing to show for it but half a dozen new houses and an assortment of expensive kitchen ranges, kitchen cabinets, organs and pool tables.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians here have done practically no farming, although many of the reserves contain fertile lands.

Buildings.—The houses are log and frame, but many of the Indians still live in tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious, while others are shiftless and lazy. There is no employment of any kind on the reserves, so they often roam around the country looking for odd jobs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate only where no liquor is obtainable; and fairly moral.

At Port Arthur, Fort William, and Nipigon they can always get liquor if they have money. This is purchased from licensed dealers, sometimes directly and often through white companions. In the more remote parts of the agency whisky is obtained from unlicensed traders.

The misery caused by intemperance among these Indians is very great. In many cases the whole family gets drunk, even to the small children.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE PARRY SOUND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribes.—The members of the Gibson band are Mohawks; those of the other bands are Ojibbewas.

Bands.—Parry Sound agency consists of the following bands: Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, and Gibson or Watha.

Health.—The health of the bands has been good during the past year, but there is still a good deal of tuberculosis among them. They use whitewash freely on their buildings, and are more particular as to personal cleanliness, also as to the keeping of schools clean. Their condition in respect to sanitation is improving.

Occupation.—There are very few farmers among the Indians in this agency. They act as guides to tourists in summer, and work in camps in winter, but just as little as they can.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have very few farm implements, but take fairly good care of what they have.

Buildings.—These Indians have mostly log houses and a few frame. Their log houses look clean and nice when whitewashed, as most of them are.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are very well-behaved, and with a few exceptions are sober and honest. Two Indians, one from Parry Island and one from Gibson, have gone to the front with the First Contingent. I have had some very interesting letters from the one from Parry Island, who is now in France.

REPORT OF GORDON J. SMITH, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. Unfortunately the reserve, like other portions of western Ontario, was visited by a severe outbreak of small-pox. The first case was found in October. It was traced to an Indian reserve in New York State and from there the disease spread until every part of the reserve was visited, but, with the exception of a few cases, the disease was of a mild form, in fact the mildness of the disease was partially the cause of the number of cases, because the Indians were the more careless and indifferent. Only one death resulted. At the time of writing there are only five cases. As almost all who have not been successfully vaccinated have had the disease, there is little chance of another outbreak for many years. Tuberculosis is slightly on the decrease, and more care is taken in preventing contagion. All houses where any disease has been are always thoroughly fumigated.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity to urge improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particular care in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were above the average, the hay crop particularly being large and realizing good prices. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help, and also in the canning factories and on small fruit farms. All the building on the reserve during the year, including two new school buildings, was done by the Indians. A large amount of small fruit, vegetables and dairy produce is weekly offered for sale by Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. There is more attention being given to the growing of small fruits.

Buildings.—The steady improvement in buildings continues. Those erected this year, with the assistance of the loan system, are valued at over $12,000. The loan system is proving a great benefit. Payments are kept up with fair regularity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. A large quantity of milk is sold to factories off the reserve.

Farm Implements.—All the implements from milking-machines down are used by many members of the band, and almost every farm is well supplied with the most modern implements, and all with very few exceptions are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive and law-abiding. If work cannot be obtained on the reserve, they seek employment off. Many have taken up land in the west. Others have regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton, and other cities and towns.

The Six Nations Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair. It was most successful, both in attendance and in the quality and quantity of its exhibits. The Farmers' Institute did not meet, because of the small-pox epidemic. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a wide circulation.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of 49 path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have bank deposits and transact business by cheques.

The great war found the Six Nations as usual loyal. The council voted $1,500 for patriotic purposes and many young men have enlisted for active service, of whom three are officers. Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Brant, the great leader of the Six Nations in the revolutionary war, after whom the county was named, was the first Brant county man in the Canadian expeditionary forces to lay down his life for his country.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings. The morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEORGE P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Nipissing, Dokis, Timagami and Matatchewan.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good, and the Indians were free from any epidemics during the past year. Tuberculosis, while still continuing its deadly work, is on the decrease, as the Indians are erecting better dwellings and learning the nature of the disease and taking steps to prevent its spread.

The health of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been exceptionally good. They keep their premises clean, and isolate persons suffering from contagious disease. They dress well and keep their dwellings comfortable. Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white settlers in the district.

The health of the Timagami and Matatchewan bands has been better than formerly. A number are affected with scrofula and are careless about sanitation, owing to their manner of living, but are showing improvement in this respect.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this agency follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They also work in lumber camps. During the present winter, owing to the stress of the fur market caused by the European war, the Indians of the Nipissing band are cutting pulp-wood for sale, for which they have a ready market at good prices. Some of them make canoes, snowshoes and axe-handles, which they market in the adjoining towns and villages.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements and take good care of them. They are well supplied with garden tools.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Nipissing and Dokis bands are well built, neat, warm and comfortable. The Nipissing band has two fine churches upon its reserve and the Dokis and Timagami bands have a church each. The majority of the Timagami bands live in tents or teepees. A number of the Matatchewan Indians have erected comfortable log dwellings upon their reserve, and others have promised to do likewise. On the whole, a steady improvement in buildings continues, especially in dwelling-houses.

The Indians are taking more interest in improving their stables for the better protection of stock during the winter months.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and continue to make good progress. This is very noticeable in their manner of living, in the care of themselves and children, and the general effect upon the reserves.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle and they are well cared for. The horses belonging to the Dokis band are exceptionally good animals.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance, but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers. During the year a number of persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants, which has a good effect. Generally these Indians are moral.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The agency comprises the following bands: Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, and Spanish River, first and second divisions.

Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been very good during the past year. There have been a few isolated cases of tuberculosis, but no epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly employed in loading lumber vessels and working in saw-mills in the summer, and in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fair and with a few exceptions are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have plenty of hoes, rakes and axes, but not many heavy implements.

Stock.—The Spanish River band, second division, has some very good cattle, and good care is taken of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, good lumbermen. They will work at anything better than farming. They are law-abiding and are getting a little better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicating liquors are the bane of the poor Indian. I do not think that they are more immoral than the white people with whom they associate.

REPORT OF THOS. A. McCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was a case of small-pox in January, 1914, but the doctor was very careful, and the health officer looked after the family very attentively and did not allow the disease to spread; it was confined to one family. Sanitary conditions on this reserve are improving.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians are farming, and are making a comfortable living, but the majority work away from the reserve with farmers and in factories.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Some of the Indians take fairly good care of their implements; but more do not. They have not many of these.

Buildings.—There is some improvement in their houses; quite a number of the Indians have built additions, and some of them have built quite good houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are better off than they used to be.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance; it is a rare thing to see an old Indian intoxicated. Although there is still room for improvement, the Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people with whom they associate.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of this division of our work is maintained at 210 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

The area supervised embraces the Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies all in the province of Ontario except Buffalo Bay reserve at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, which is in Manitoba.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal Lake, and a part of the Winnipeg river to the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Eagle lake eastward along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Lac des Mille Lacs, and from Minaki along the line of the Grand Trunk railway eastward to Sioux-lookout; thence northward to Frenchmans Head and Lac Seul; thence down the English river to Wabiskaw and Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency includes the country along the Rainy river from its outflow to Fort Frances. It also covers the Rainy lake, Seine river, Sturgeon lake and Lac la Croix. One reserve is on the Lake of the Woods.

Both the Kenora agency and the Savanne agency are under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora, Ontario.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, who resides in the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

It has been thought desirable that another agent should be placed at Sioux-lookout for the greater encouragement and better protection of the Indians of the Savanne agency owing to the great distance of this eastern section from the agent at Kenora; but no final action has yet been taken.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has 11 bands of Indians, all of whom speak the Ojibway language. These people are hunters and fishermen who love the wild woods and roam about a good deal, living according to the practices and traditions of their pagan ancestors. In the summer time they dwell in tents for the most part; and in winter they live in log houses on their reserves, or in temporary shacks erected near their hunting-grounds or fishing stations. A few of the Indians have made good progress in agriculture and stock-raising, and such persons are prospering. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes, and their families are respectably dressed. They enjoy pointing out the evidences of their thrift, and we commend them for following out the counsel of the department. Officers are proud of such people; but they are all too few. The majority will not cheerfully and persistently engage in anything that ties them to a certain dwelling-place.

My experience does not show that the natives are lazy. They are splendid workmen. They excel as axemen, river-drivers, portagers and voyageurs. If they have a fault in regard to labour, it lies in their unwillingness to continue long in one place, or at one class of employment. When they have accumulated a little money, they love to go home and have a good time with their friends in spending it. Employers do not like this, and prefer to give work to those who will remain faithful to duty month in and month out, or, if necessary, for years. There are certain seasons in the Indian's life that afford him special pleasure. There is the hunt for geese and ducks in spring and fall; there is the berry-picking time, and the rice-gathering in the

autumn. He takes such pleasure in these things that he will leave common day labour for the more poetic duties peculiar to his people. His love of change is his fault, if fault it may be called; but it should not be called laziness.

This has been a most fortunate year in so far as general good health is concerned. There have been no epidemics and very little serious sickness. Individual cases have required attention, and no important call has been neglected.

We have very little trouble with illicit liquor dealing this year, and this is very gratifying. We do not blind ourselves with the thought that we know all that is going on in the secret places. Some things may have escaped us in the large territory, every point of which cannot be guarded all the time. Yet we have reason to be gratified that conditions have not been altogether too bad.

Speaking of intemperance amongst Indians, I may say that it is not habitual, but occasional only. When some great success comes his way, when some great event is to be commemorated, when he has escaped from some great danger or when old friends meet after long absence, the Indian is disposed to celebrate; and, following the trend of the white man, he has recourse to stimulation. When he has liquor, he does not seem to be able to indulge moderately; he goes at it with the indiscretion of a child, and the debauch ends only when the supply of firewater is exhausted. Then he is sober until some other occasion comes along, perhaps in six months or a year or more.

Associated with intemperance is the kindred subject of morality. It is pretty generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with the grace of moral purity. While admitting that there is some reason for this conclusion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Many Indians living close to our centres of civilization, being tempted, fall; but this fact should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who live clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves commendably. Where the contrary is true, it is largely attributable to the corrupting influences of the unprincipled portion of the white race.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, all whom speak the Ojibway language and live according to the teaching and practices of their pagan forefathers, with the exception of the Lac Seul band, a number of whom are under the care of the Church of England. Other bands once had missionary influences, but the progress of the good work has suffered a decline, partly from lack of funds, and partly from the indifference of the native people. One cannot but regret any retrenchment in missionary endeavour, for where work of this kind is faithfully done, converts are more intelligent and progressive than their pagan neighbours.

These Indians are for the most part very migratory in their habits. Hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be found. They usually form themselves into groups of five or six families, so as to enjoy social relations. Location is decided by the amount of dry wood obtainable, by the shelter afforded from wintry winds, by the important consideration of food supply, and by the near abundance of wild animals. In the average year these Indian groups live well and enjoy life. Very few distracting cares disturb the even tenor of their way. They live near to nature's heart.

The year just passed has been unusually hard on them. The prices of fur have been lower than they were formerly, so much lower as to make the winter hunt unprofitable. Prices of goods have also risen to an almost prohibitive point. The Hudson's Bay Company has refused to make customary advances. Traders have been cautious. Because of such circumstances, the native people have suffered. Some

bands have balances to their credit, and have been helped from interest accruing from trust funds held by the department. Others have no such resources, and yet have received every attention. We have not considered it wise to give out food-supplies except in acute distress; but twine, ammunition, and snaring wire have been given in some cases so that Indians might be placed in a position to help themselves, and this plan of relief has worked well.

The fur-catch this year has not been too bad, but prices have been so low that little profit has been realized. Some have become discouraged and have devoted most of their time to seeking food for their families, allowing the trapping to take a secondary place.

The general health has been very good; no epidemics have been reported. Occasional calls have been made for the services of the medical officer, and these have been responded to promptly and have been of great assistance.

There is no separate agent for this section of our work, and, until such an officer is appointed, it is managed by the agent of the Kenora agency, who, owing to pressure of duties at home, and the expense of travelling over great distances, cannot give all the attention that circumstances demand.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The people belong to the great Ojibway tribe, and speak the language in use over the Lake Superior country.

The occupations followed are: taking out cordwood, and ties for the railroads, river-driving, saw-mill work, and cutting and hauling logs in the lumber camps. Besides these much advantage is gained by berry-picking, rice-gathering, and gardening. Fort Frances is a good market for all the Indians have to sell, and very fair prices usually prevail.

So thorough and painstaking has the agent been in prosecuting those who sell liquor to the Indians that a great check has been placed upon violations of the liquor clauses in the Indian Act. A wholesome fear of prosecution prevails and trouble comes seldom of late.

Drs. Moore, Bethune and Charlton, medical officers of the department, continue to minister to the sick in a manner much to be commended.

The official interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, renders most valuable services to the agent.

Agent Wright has for years been working up to a point where he could get the Indian bands on the Rainy river to concentrate at Manitou Rapids reserve, sell the other reserves, and build a school and place a farm instructor in charge so as to be able to do more for the Indians than could be done where they are, owing to the smallness of the bands. This was carried into effect on March 16, by the surrender of Hungry Hall reserves, the Long Sault reserves and the Little Forks reserve, all Indians to reside on the Manitou Rapids reserve. This is a most advantageous move, and all the credit of the successful work done in connection with this matter is due to Indian agent Mr. J. P. Wright, who is the author of the scheme.

The general health has been good throughout the year and no very great want has come to our notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of May, 1914, was spent by the writer in visiting every reserve of the Fort Frances agency except Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake. The Indians were not yet assembled at the points expected; and it was thought to be a waste of money to go so far and fail to meet the people after all. By the courtesy of the agent, the department's gasoline boat was used. She is a staunch and trim little craft, swift, powerful and easily controlled.

Councils were held with the chiefs and councillors of the various bands visited. Interest was manifested in their social relations, in sanitary matters, in their industrial pursuits, and in the question of their general health. The fact was kept before them that the department was keenly alive to their best interests and this was always received with apparent gratitude and appreciation. At no point visited was any concrete complaint, against either the department or its officers, expressed. The people seemed to be contented and happy at all points visited.

In the months of June, July, and a part of August, I accompanied the paying agent over the Kenora and Savanne agencies and was present at all the payments made, and the councils that were held. All the reserves were inspected at that time, and conditions were generally favourable. Little can be said about progress in agriculture. But on every reserve something was being done in gardening and fencing. New houses were in evidence in many places. The old school house at Lac Seul had been lifted, and a new foundation placed under, and new windows and doors put on; so that the place might be used for a council house, and the yearly payments be made there. Much credit is due to the Indians for this work.

Fort Frances, Kenora and Shoal Lake boarding schools were inspected, and reports of great progress were made to the department.

The offices at Kenora and at Fort Frances were also inspected and reports were furnished, which showed that the department's work was being well looked after by experienced and conscientious agents.

I am personally thankful that I have had opportunity to help the Indian, for whom I entertain sincere respect; and am glad that I am still able to serve a department whose constant purpose it is to assist, protect, educate, and elevate our native people. There never was a time when they needed help more; and the men who are entrusted with the duty of caring for them, may be counted upon to do their work fearlessly, conscientiously, and as economically as possible.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary conditions are improving every year; they are fairly well observed. There has been no contagious disease.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work away from the reserve, in the shanties, and on the drive of the logs; they also make baskets. Only one of them cultivates the soil.

Stock.—They do not keep any stock, except one man; he is fairly well supplied, he has horses, several milch cows, and some pigs and fowl. He takes great care of his stock.

Farm Machinery.—A small number engage in gardening for their own wants. They have no machinery except the man who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but he is well supplied with farm machinery and wagons necessary for this industry. He takes great care of all the articles in his possession.

Houses.—Their houses are not large, but they are fairly comfortable and properly kept. There have been some repairs.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is spreading among the Indians of this reserve; there are some lapses on the part of some of them, but these are exceptions and at rare intervals. Improvement is being made in this respect.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band seem fairly hardworking; they appear content with their present mode of life. The department supplies

them with a little seed-grain, which they use to advantage; and they are following more and more the manner of life of white men.

Most of these Indians appear to be making the same progress as usual. The man who engages in agriculture is progressing fairly well and appears to be profiting by it, because he is economical and is trying to attain a better condition.

General Remarks.—Very few of the Abenakis are of pure Indian origin; as a rule they marry white women and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF HENRI NIQUET, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The Abenakis generally have good health, but they are of a weak constitution, and many succumb to tuberculosis. There has been no contagious disease among them this yar.

They observe sanitary regulations carefully.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of fancy baskets of ash and sweet hay; but this industry no longer brings in much return owing to the bad state of the market since the declaration of war. The men in a condition to do so engage with tourists to guide them to hunting and fishing places in the province. Some of the Indians engage in agriculture, and the number of these is increasing each year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who follow agriculture are fairly well supplied with implements and take care of them.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build very good houses and maintain them very well. Their village has only very few houses of poor appearance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis are very industrious, but of inconstant character. As a result of the excellent education that they receive, the young people fight successfully against this tendency to inconstancy, and there is great improvement in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—The Abenakis are quite civilized and of good manners. A few of them have a tendency to drunkenness, but this number is decreasing.

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF MANIWAKI, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—Two persons have died of tuberculosis of the bones this year.

Small-pox was brought into the reserve from some other section of the country, and when discovered three families were affected with the disease, but strict quarantine and vaccination of all persons not previously vaccinated with success has prevented the spreading of the disease. Generally the health has been fairly good during the year.

The sanitary regulations in the houses and vicinity are more strictly observed every year.

Occupations.—Many are the occupations of the Indians of this agency. They consist in trapping, working in the lumber camps, driving logs, acting as guides for tourists, making bark canoes, and a few do a little farming. The women of the tribe also work at making snowshoes, tanning moose and deer hides, and making shoepacks and mitts.

Stock.—A few Indians of this reserve keep stock. Both horses and cattle are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The few farm implements on the reserve are not as a rule well cared for. The reason is that the Indians have no buildings in which to keep their machinery under cover.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are not of much value, but are fairly well kept in repair.

Characteristics.—Many of these Indians are indolent, especially concerning the work on the farm, and it is most deplorable that the majority do not strive to improve their farms in order to make farming one of their chief sources of revenue.

Generally they live from hand to mouth, and this winter there has been a great deal of hardship owing to low wages and the decrease in the price of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—Like nearly all Indians, the Algonquins of this reserve are inclined to the use of intoxicating liquor; but by closely watching the transgressors of the law, and by constantly advising the Indians, intemperance is kept in check.

Although their morals are not of the highest standard, there is a remarkable improvement.

REPORT OF NARCISSE LEBEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year: there has been only one death, that of an old man suffering from cancer of the stomach for more than two years. Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupations.—Most of the men do a little hunting in winter, and some of them work in the shanties. A large number of women make baskets which they sell to tourists in the summer season. Many of these Indians are in great poverty.

There is nothing to note in regard to farming. The two small reserves are uncultivated.

Buildings.—There has not been any building done during the course of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are improvident. That is why they are always in the same state of poverty.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them make a little use of liquor; however, no complaint has been made against them during the year.

REPORT OF JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BERSIMIS AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, one at Bersimis, the other at Escoumains.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been comparatively good. We had no epidemic, and the births exceeded the deaths by nearly half, so that this year we have an increase in population. Consumption, although far from being eradicated, appears to be considerably diminished, and, if tuberculous cases die one after another at the full period of their disease, contagion is less usual, thanks to better hygienic care and precautionary measures. More attention is being paid to cleanliness both in houses and person, to such an extent that dirtiness is beginning to become a thing for which one blushes and which every one now tries to avoid. Isolation of tuberculous persons is, however, impossible here, owing to the lack of means at our disposal, and in such cases we can only employ hygienic measures such as can be put into practice in the family.

Occupations.—Although hunting and fishing have been up to the present and are still the ordinary occupations of our Indians, in order to earn their living they have

been obliged to engage again in other occupations during the summer. The exploitation of pulpwood in their neighbourhood furnished them on several occasions with employment in loading vessels for the transport of this wood. In this war-time the fur trade having failed almost altogether, they had to find another means of obtaining their subsistence. The Bersimis reserve being covered with timber and the proximity of an exploitation of pulp-wood, has enabled them to find in this industry, thanks to the assistance supplied by the Department, sufficient means of subsistence. The sale of this pulpwood cut by them on the Bersimis reserve will procure for them in future, for the few years of hardship that will follow this war, sufficient revenue for their needs. At Escoumains another exploitation of timber and a mill will afford them an opportunity of earning as labourers what will be necessary for their subsistence and that of their families. As for other industries, making of snowshoes, moccasins, etc., the local market cannot suffice to give sufficient returns for the making of these things.

Farming and Farm Implements.—The Indians of Escoumains engage a little in farming, but not sufficiently to enable them to make a living; besides, the conditions of this reserve would not permit them. Those at Bersimis raise scarcely anything but potatoes, but this is only rudimentary cultivation and has not at all the character of exploitation, and they do not obtain any other benefit from it than having a small quantity for their own consumption.

They have no stock nor farm implements, and they could not feed the one nor maintain the others.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected on either of the two reserves during the past year. Already last year the decrease in the price of fur had created the beginning of hardship, and the present condition of affairs does not promise much improvement this year in that respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have observed for some years a little improvement in the spirit of our Indians on the subject of the observance of law, and to speak the truth few contraventions have been observed, and these contraventions are rather the result of lack of self-control than of malice. Their indolent temperament does not incline them to think about to-morrow and, if they have not been wise enough in years of abundance to save anything for hard times, it is to be presumed that they will not in the years through which we are passing be able to find the means of becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—Opportunities are so few and the supervision over the Indians so effective that there is certainly constant improvement in these respects. It is to be hoped that the habits of temperance and morality will make these characteristics permanent. The Indians themselves say now that they are happier thus; but it must not be believed that the experience of the last few years will now be sufficient and that it would be time to depart from the line of conduct that has been followed up to the present. The years, however, will lead to this desired result for their great good, the good of society in general, and the reward for sacrifices made with this object both by the Department of Indian Affairs and by all those who are interested in its realization

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe was somewhet severe among these Indians during the course of last winter, but without any fatal result. There were no contagious diseases. As a result the Indians enjoy good health.

The rules of health are observed in a very satisfactory manner. In spring the streets of the village and the surroundings of the houses were cleaned.

Occupations.—The making of moccasins and showshoes has always been the chief occupation of the Hurons; but this industry again this year has amounted to almost nothing. A good number of the Indians are employed as guides, and some of them as cooks by the American sportsmen who come to visit their hunting and fishing club in the beginning and at the end of the summer. The hunt was successful for the four who engaged in it, but only very slightly remunerative on account of the considerable decrease in the price of fur.

Buildings.—Several houses are small, but suitable. As a rule they are well kept and improved each year. Only one building has been put up during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Hurons generally live well, but make little progress, especially since the considerable decrease in their special industry of moccasins and snowshoes, and this has been the case for three years. They are industrious and good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been great improvement in the matter of sobriety on the reserve. Now intemperance is decreasing every day and progress in this respect is visible and considerable. No serious offence has been committed this year, and the private behaviour of the Indians is good.

REPORT OF C. F. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the Indians of Caughnawaga are robust and enjoy good health. No contagious disease has appeared during the year. The Sacred Heart hospital, under the direction of Mrs. A. Perronno, renders great service.

Occupations.—Most of our Indians work in iron, such as the construction of bridges and buildings. Many travel in selling their bead-work. Those who engage in agriculture succeed fairly well.

Farm Machinery.—Most of our Indians who farm are provided with modern machinery, of which they take great care. They are provided with good horses and fine cows. The white men who cultivate land on the reserve set a very valuable example for our farming Indians.

Buildings.—The houses are neat, well furnished, and comfortable. The other buildings are a little defective. There are not sufficient barns and other farm buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Financial progress is rather slow, this being due to the length of the winter season and a little to pride. They are all fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked change in favour of temperance, and I fervently wish that this improvement may continue.

REPORT OF C. E. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—This band comprises two nations, Iroquois and Algonquins. The Iroquois are in the majority.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent during the year. They observe sanitary regulations fairly well for Indians.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. Some do farming, others make handles and baskets. Some used to work at the ice-house and in the shanties, but this year the work in these industries was scarce and some of the Indians are poor as a result.

Stock.—Their stock was looking well during the good season, but in the spring a large percentage is in poor condition as the Indians do not gather enough to feed them well, and were short of money to buy feed.

Buildings.—Many of their houses are well repaired. A few are in a poor condition. In the case of new buildings erected, great attention is given to location and size.

Farm Implements.—Those engaged in farming have about all the necessary implements, but do not take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many are industrious while some are lazy. Others refuse to make progress and wish to be governed by laws made one hundred and fifty years ago, but they are in the minority.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate, and others seem to do better, except in the case of one family. Their morality is good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians under my jurisdiction has been very good during the past year. There has not been any epidemic.

The Indians are taking more trouble in the matter of cleanliness, and many pride themselves on keeping their premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, bridge structural work, hunting, fishing, basket and snowshoe making, and the manufacture of lacrosse sticks. A number engage with farmers. Many of the women work in the cotton and woollen mills, while others take up quite successfully domestic science.

Buildings.—As a whole their dwellings are in good repair, and I note that any who anticipate erecting new buildings always desire the most modern, which augurs well for the future.

Stock.—The stock of this reserve has been well wintered and is in good condition. The horses as a general rule have a fine appearance and make many of the whites envious. It is a regrettable fact that when high prices are in vogue the Indians sell their cattle and they are then compelled to wait for another herd to grow, which, in the meantime, naturally entails a loss.

Farm Implements.—Their implements as a general rule are properly housed, and those engaged in farming are fairly well equipped.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and as a rule are trying to advance.

Temperance and Morality.—I can say that these people are temperate as a whole, although a few do like strong drink.

Their morals are quite good.

Improvements.—Since the New York and Ottawa Railway Company built a siding on Cornwall Island, much hay has been shipped away, and some of the people ship their cream to Ottawa and other points, where they secure better prices.

The cheese factory on the island is a boon to them, and it would be well if more took up dairying.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the whole fiscal year.

Occupations.—Our Indians of Maria, like all the other Micmacs in Canada, have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done, also some fishing and

hunting. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers or remain at home making snowshoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins, with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their houses are generally good and comfortable; five are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages; but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which, however, they do not secure very easily. They have made progress in the way of temperance. Their morals are generally good when they are sober, and they observe christian principles.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, although there were a few cases of consumption. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. They do some farming, in the winter some lumbering and in the spring river-driving. They act as canoemen for tourists, and in summer do ship-loading. The old men make peevie handles and axe handles, snowshoes and moccasins. A few women make baskets.

Buildings.—Most of them have fairly good buildings, though generally small. They have some good barns.

Stock.—They have fair stock and take pretty good care of it.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious as a rule, law-abiding and intelligent. They cannot be said to be advancing very rapidly, but are making considerable progress every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which they get too easily from the neighbouring places in spite of our efforts. Some of the delinquents were successfully prosecuted, apparently with a good effect. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are some cases of tuberculosis in the band; Dr. McDuff is taking all precautions to check this disease. Every year their houses, tents, and clothing are disinfected. The disease is not spreading. They follow sanitary regulations fairly well.

Occupations.—All these Indians hunt for fur during the winter season; but they cannot live on their hunt. This year I believe they will have more distress in making a living than usual, because the price of fur is very low.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly comfortable and fairly well kept. Some of the Indians live in cotton tents.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these people, like Indians everywhere, are addicted to liquor; but this year they have not had any opportunity. Their morality is fairly good.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; they are always in the same condition and always poor.

The hunt this year was not as good as in previous years in the case of the Indians who came out of the woods in the month of January. Several families are still in the woods.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Point Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskissink and Ste. Anne.

Health and Sanitation.—From a physical standpoint the Montagnais are generally robust and of strong constitution. No epidemic disease has appeared in the band, and the health has been good. The houses are kept clean, with very rare exceptions, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians live by hunting. Some families, however, engage in agriculture and succeed well, the soil being of first quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of produce. Other Indians work in the shanties and drive the logs, in which work they excel. Still others act as guides to sportsmen. The old people engage in the making of canoes, while the squaws make snowshoes and moccasins. From these several kinds of work the Indians derive a satisfactory income.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those who engage in agriculture are well provided with all kinds of farm machinery necessary for the working of their farms, and they make excellent use of them.

Buildings.—The buildings and houses are generally kept in proper order and in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Montagnais, with rare exceptions, are energetic, hardworking and fairly provident. They are charitable and help one another at times. The poor and needy are few in number and are assisted by the other members of the band. The Indians of my agency are certainly not retrograding, and are rather making real progress in several respects.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, not altogether temperate; and fairly moral in their habits.

REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the members of these bands are affected with respiratory troubles: bronchitis, tuberculosis and their attendant diseases. No epidemics have occurred during the last twelve months. About half of the Indians were vaccinated last summer. Our Indians are fairly sanitary about their persons, but their dwellings are all in a dilapidated condition. They have no outbuildings whatever.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals and game are their only means of livelihood. There is no other occupation for the Indians in this vicinity. Fishing is being abandoned, even by the whites, as a failure. The Indians never did much in this line.

Buildings.—Their houses are all in a miserable condition; all require repairs to keep them from falling down, but the Indians have not the means for making repairs.

Stock.—No live stock whatever is owned by our Indians.

Farm Implements.—There is absolutely no cultivation in these parts, even weeds will not grow, consequently no agricultural implements are required or kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The healthy Indians are industrious as a general rule, being good hunters, law-abiding, and of good morals; but, owing to the gradual decrease in fur-bearing animals, and a poor market for pelts, especially so this season, they are making no progress whatever, but are poorer this year than at any previous time.

Temperance and Morality.—Alcohol has not been used by any of our Indians for the past two years. Previously to this (in the summer of 1913) several were fined heavily for selling liquor to Indians. Since then none has been dispensed amongst them.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very poor during the past year, an epidemic of grippe prevailed among them and many were confined to bed for some time. During the winter months there were five or six cases of pneumonia and in four cases the patients had to be sent to hospital for treatment.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and only a few rely upon farming for their subsistence. In the winter-time some members of the band take out firewood, which they sell in town; others hire out to work in the lumber camps. In the spring the majority hire on the drive, and in the summer act as guides for the tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not, as the country around is pretty well filled with settlers, and they have to go many miles back in the woods for game.

Buildings.—Only one log building and one shanty were built during the past year, and very little improvements were made on old buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians keep a large stock, for the majority have to buy feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Some have made progress in the way of clearing land for cultivation, but a good number do not seem to take any interest in clearing land, as they cannot receive any immediate benefit from it. The soil is very good and good crops could be grown if the land were well prepared; but some have not the means to hire teams to work their land in the proper time, and consequently the returns are not what they should be.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members are temperate in their habits. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF GEO. E. HUTCHINSON, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Eel River, Bathurst, Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche, and Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases in any part of this agency during the past winter, and there has not been as much illness as usual, with the exception, of course, of the chronic cases of tuberculosis of which each reserve has far too many cases. Some slight improvements may be noticed in the condition of the dwellings and premises in which these Indians are living; but there is still great room for improvement in this direction. The effect of the lessons on sanitation and hygiene as given in the different schools would account for what little improvement is noticeable in this regard.

Occupations.—Besides farming, in which the greater number of the able-bodied Indians engage to a greater or less extent, the chief occupations are fishing, various branches of lumbering, stream-driving, etc., and in a few cases acting as guides for sportsmen. The manufacture of Indian wares is still followed to a considerable extent, but the difficulty of obtaining suitable material for this work near the reserves is having a noticeable effect in lessening the quantity of their output.

Buildings.—With very few exceptions, the Indians belonging to this agency occupy frame houses, the great majority of which are fairly comfortable, and, while in most cases poorly furnished and not kept particularly clean, in a number of others they are quite well furnished and kept surprisingly neat and clean. There are now six churches and four school-houses belonging to this agency, all of which are in good repair and present a fine appearance.

Stock.—Most of the bands keep some stock, which are quite well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are not sufficient implements kept by the different bands to carry on their farming operations successfully, but they seem to be acquiring more each year and are taking better care of what they have.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no marked intemperance in this agency, although at rare intervals some of the Indians manage to get liquor.

The morality of the Indians is good, and it is very rarely that any of these Indians are accused of infractions of the criminal law.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the younger Indians are quite industrious and are making a fairly good living. The older ones in nearly all cases, however, require assistance, especially during the winter season. Their general thriftlessness and failure to see the necessity of providing for the future is the chief cause of what poverty exists among them; but the younger Indians are improving somewhat over their predecessors in these respects.

REPORT OF S. P. WAITE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, with few exceptions, and several feeling the infirmities of old age. With the dwellings quite isolated and garbage raked up and burned, sanitary conditions are good. Sanitation and hygiene are given attention in the school.

Occupations.—Most of the male adults do some farming in a small way. The young men work in lumber woods and in streams as well as in mills. The old men and women make baskets, snowshoes and axe-handles, for which they find a ready market in the town of Edmundston.

Buildings.—These are mostly old and in need of repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cows are kept in good condition. More stock should be kept in order to keep up the fertility of the land.

Farm Implements.—These are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet disposition. They generally are industrious, but little progress has been made in farming for some years, they not having sufficient horses for doing the farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the men of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and too many wander from the path of virtue.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Amalecites.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has generally been good, except that most of the children had whooping cough, from which several deaths occurred. There have been no deaths from old age, and only one from tuberculosis. Lessons in sanitation and hygiene are given in school and in domestic science classes. Care is given to cleaning up refuse matter about dwellings, but the houses are so compactly built that sanitary conditions are not the best.

Occupations.—Nearly all the married adults engage in farming in a small way; the interest taken in farm work is increasing, but the want of more horses for farm work is noticeable. The young men find work in the lumber woods during winter and in river driving in spring and summer, also in fall working for the white farmers, where good wages are earned. A number of the men and women make baskets and snowshoes, which find a ready sale to merchants of Andover and Perth.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally old and in need of repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cows are kept in good condition. More cattle are needed.

Farm Implements.—Farm machinery and implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of a peaceful disposition and industrious habits and are making improvements in farming. They need a good deal of encouragement to keep them at work.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking of intoxicating liquor has been a curse to most of the members of this band, but the enforcing of the law imposing fine and imprisonment in some cases has lessened the open use of it.

The morals of this band in other respects are not of as high an order as one could wish; but earnest work is being done which is showing some improvement in a moral way; yet there is room for greater improvement.

REPORT OF N. J. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, and Oromocto.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this division has been fairly good, excepting a few cases of tuberculosis and one case of eye trouble, which was of a contagious nature. We had the house quarantined, and the disease was confined to one family.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, river and stream driving, and working in the mills and for farmers. Some of them do a little farming for themselves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—What machinery the Indians have belongs to the Government and the Indians take good care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small frame structures.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are mostly industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are sober and law-abiding, and with few exceptions they are well behaved.

General Remarks.—There are a number of Indians located at Upper Gagetown during the summer months. In addition to the above, there is a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe that come to Kings and Queens counties during the summer months. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well; others there are who will not work, if they can exist without it.

REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians in this county are all Micmacs.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were some cases of grippe and rheumatism.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, as labourers, working in the lumber woods, and in the spring some go river driving.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are becoming quite temperate, with very few exceptions. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health.—The health of the Indians for the past year was generally good. There are a few cases of tuberculosis, but this dread disease is being slowly wiped out. There were three deaths from pulmonary consumption, as compared with ten deaths the year previous. The active measures taken by the department are having the desired effect, and it is to be hoped and can be reasonably expected that this disease will be banished entirely. There was no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation of farming, fishing, hunting and coopering. Some of the young men work in the industrial centres during the summer months, while others hire with the neighbouring farmers. The past year has been a hard one on the Indians, as it was hard for them to obtain work.

Progress.—I cannot say that there has been much progress during the past year. This is due partly to the fact that the year was a very hard one, and partly to the fact that the Indians are not very much inclined towards progress. They would not be able to subsist without assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in the temperance of the Indians, due largely to the fact that liquor-dealers are closely watched.

With but few exceptions, the morals of the Indians are very good.

REPORT OF A. R. MACDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians was very good. There has been no contagious disease among them. The Indians observe the ordinary sanitary regulations, such as keeping their premises and houses clean and tidy, etc. Two deaths occurred in the past year, but they were old persons.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing, coopering, trapping and hiring out as labourers in the Sydneys and around the coal mines during the summer months.

Implements.—The Indians take good care of the farm implements they use, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons and cultivators.

Buildings.—All the houses are frame buildings, of small size, well kept, and fairly comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in general are industrious and law-abiding. Slow progress can be noticed with the majority of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency, with very few exceptions, are strictly temperate and their morals are good.

REPORT OF C. J. SPARROW, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR SYDNEY AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All these Indians are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Sydney band is good. The sanitary conditions are fair; the garbage is removed once a week.

Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious; the former are engaged as labourers at the local industries, do general work around Sydney, and are engaged in wood craft.

Buildings.—Their buildings are frame, and are comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this agency are good. There is very little intoxication. There are a few Micmac Indians of this agency located at North Sydney, living on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, has been generally good. There was an epidemic of measles this spring. Sanitary measures are generally well observed; their premises usually present a neat and clean appearance.

Occupations.—The Indians follow mixed occupations, in fact they prefer a frequent change of scene and variety of work. They make baskets, handles, hockey sticks, rustic chairs, and oars. The women make handsome bead-work and quilt-work.

The young men work in winter in the lumber woods, in spring at river-driving, and in summer on the farms and railway.

Buildings.—Nearly all have good frame buildings, placed on stone or concrete foundations. They are usually kept in good repair and painted.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has adversely affected all classes in the community, and the Indians are no exception to this.

The decline in the price of furs, and difficulty in disposing of animals caught alive, made a serious inroad in their receipts in what was formerly a very lucrative occupation.

The increase in the prices for lumber, with the consequent brisk demand for labour, was the only thing that saved the situation last fall and winter.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part these Indians are temperate and moral. Outside of Halifax city it is difficult for them to get liquor.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been about normal, with no epidemic of any kind; while there are still to be found the usual number suffering from tuberculosis due to their mode of living.

The sanitation of their houses and surroundings has been improved very much during the past few years, and the rules in regard to vaccination and isolation, where and when needed, have been strictly followed out.

Occupations.—There is no one calling; they follow various occupations, some working in the lumber woods, others on farms, and with fishing, trapping and shooting they manage to make a living.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am safe in saying that those who are able to work are only too glad to do so when they can secure employment, and there seems to be great progress in the desire to earn money the same as the white man. With very few exceptions they are very law-abiding, and from a commercial standpoint they are better off to-day than they ever were before.

Temperance and Morality.—The question of strong drink in this agency is almost a thing of the past, at any rate I have yet to see an Indian under the influence of drink since taking the agency. Morally they stand high, which is largely due to their great devotion to their church.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of grippe during the winter, the general health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good there was no epidemic or contagious disease. Sanitary regulations have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve do some farming; they also engage in river-driving in the spring; during the summer they fish and make fancy work, also axe handles and canoes. In the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of frame, and are in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law abiding, and intelligent. They do not seem to make much progress, and a good many of them are very poor and have to be helped by the Government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral. In some cases where they have been intemperate in the past they are improving.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was normal; although during the winter months there was a lot of sickness among the Indians. Tuberculosis seems to be on the decrease, due to sanitation and ventilation becoming more recognized.

Assistance.—As usual assistance is given during the winter and at all times to the old and infirm who have no one to care or work for them. The sick receive assistance when necessary during their illness.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering and acting as guides are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. In summer many of the rovers adhere to the camp.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Temperance.—For the most part they are temperate. The law is very strict and it is difficult for Indians to get liquor.

Morals.—Their morals are, with rare exceptions, very good.

REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SCHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been on the average good. No deaths from consumption have been reported to me.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing, small coopering, basket making and making hockey sticks, oars, etc.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have little opportunity to procure intoxicants, they are fairly temperate. They are morally and religiously inclined.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this district are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are coopering, making axe handles, hockey sticks, and one or two work on the railroad and at the quarry.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and morality.—For the most part they are temperate. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. DONALD MacPHERSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency is good and both bands hold their own, with births a little ahead of deaths. Tuberculosis has carried off more than one victim during the year. The people are fairly careful in avoiding infection. Sanitary precautions are taken to a certain degree. The contents of the department's spring circular on cleaning up premises is made known with good results.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians live by farming. The far larger number engage in various occupations. They cooper, hunt, fish, hire out as labourers, and manufacture axe, mall and pick handles. A goodly number put in their time imitating politicians, so called, of the white breed, and accomplish about as much. Tribal politics, of course, is the *onus implendum*. This year, owing to the war, the *Oegog-magag* complained through the *Notjginamot* that they could sell nothing they could make. In February I offered to buy any handiwork they produced and failed to find sale for. It is noteworthy that up to now, April 10, apart from 10 butter tubs, I have had to exchange coin of the realm to the value of a dozen dollars only, and that for baskets, the work of three women. The Indians say: "Gov'ment he not let starve."

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are some mowers, a rake or two, half a dozen ploughs and other implements on the Whycocomagh reserve. Fair care is taken of these.

Buildings.—The buildings of this agency are for the most part good and in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think there are signs of progress to be seen. Among these people ambition is half brother to the dodo, but it is awakening. Given a little of the world's lucre, they bedeck themselves in trinkets of the same kinds as are used in trimming the anatomy of uncultured individuals of all races. Gaudy display is just lovely.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are mostly teetotalers and their morals are excellent.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. There were no epidemics. Their premises have been kept clean. No persons have suffered from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as labourers and guides, making baskets, coopering and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take good care of their farm machinery and implements.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and I think they are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and well-behaved.

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been a little better than the average this year. Much more care is being taken by Indians as regards cleanliness. It is very difficult to teach them the importance of isolation in tuberculosis and some other infectious diseases of lesser importance.

Occupations.—These Indians get their living by working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, farming, fishing, hunting and making baskets and mast hoops, and some of the women make beaded fancy-work. On the whole they make a fairly comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all wood frames, boards, and shiugles, and are very comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—About half the inhabitants own stock of some kind, which are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, hoes and other smaller implements are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate. I do not know of one instance of drunkenness during the year.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MACLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. There was one case of measles, but it did not spread. Three adults died of consumption. Sanitary precautions are better observed year by year.

Occupations.—These Indians are employed in various avocations. Farming, making pick and axe handles, butter tubs, fishing and hiring out as labourers are chiefly the means of livelihood. During the past year the demand for woodwork was limited on account of the prevailing industrial depression. They depended almost entirely during the winter months on smelt-fishing. The Indians here are favourably situated for sea-fishing, but they have not the means to buy boats and gear. The women help much by making baskets and moccasins.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have a few agricultural implements, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all small frame buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a rule industrious and law-abiding. They are intelligent. The young men dress well, and are keen lovers of hockey and baseball.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a peaceful, temperate community. The appointment of a local constable on the reservation has had a good effect.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. They observe sanitary regulations as well as can be expected.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency make their living mostly by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and of good morals.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good. There were no epidemics. Greater care is taken in keeping their premises clean, but it is difficult to make them understand that tuberculosis is infectious, hence their want of dread of it.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, coopering, engaging as labourers, and wood-working of various kinds form their occupations. As a rule they farm more than formerly, but they could all farm more than they do.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take proper care of their farm implements and machinery.

Buildings.—With few exceptions these are all frame.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians undoubtedly are progressing, and as a rule are industrious and some very much so. A few are inclined to trespass upon the woodland of their white neighbours, a trespass of long standing and difficult to stop.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and their morals are very good.

REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year. No infectious disease prevailed. They observe sanitary regulations, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, making baskets and axe handles, and hiring as labourers.

Farm machinery.—What machinery they possess is well cared for.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and logs. They are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and equal to the white people in that respect. They are fairly industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good, and they are temperate.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well, burning or otherwise removing all refuse matter from the dwellings every spring and occasionally, during the year.

Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, and mostly all in fair repair.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting, coopering, cutting pit timber, stream-driving, basket-making, and hiring out as labourers.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which is generally well cared for during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs, carts, wagons, sleighs, harrows; and one farmer has a mowing machine, a horse rake and a spring-tooth harrow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of them who stick to the farm are generally well-off and independent. They seem to take more kindly to the pursuit of farming of late years. They are, as a rule, very industrious and law-abiding, very few cases of pilfering being found among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are very temperate, with a few exceptions; and their morals are good.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very poor.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, and in trapping and fishing. Some act as guides to fishing and shooting parties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing very slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—In my superintendency, which now comprises the province of Prince Edward Island and the seven easternmost counties of Nova Scotia, all the Indians are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians in eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island enjoyed normal health during the year, not having suffered from any disorder of an epidemic character. There were several deaths from consumption, although this disease is less prevalent among them than it has been, and it seems to be confined mostly to certain families, among whom some cases in various stages of development are usually in evidence. The Indians are getting to have a more intelligent and practical knowledge of sanitary principles, whose application is manifested in various ways with satisfactory results.

Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and barns were erected by Indians during the year. Improvement in this respect, if not rapid, is persistent, and was more pronounced in 1914-15 than for several years past. A spirit of emulation seems to be getting abroad among our Indians, which, in time, will have its due effects on their material comforts.

Stock.—Reserves whose residents are occupied to any extent with farming operations are fairly well stocked with horses and cattle, but no sheep. Pigs are seldom raised. Indians are kind to domestic animals, and their stock is usually well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Indians who engage in farming own such implements as their occupation or calling requires, and as a rule good care is taken of these utilities.

Progress.—Conditions affecting the material welfare of the Indians are continually, if slowly, improving; and I am pleased to be able to report that in a few instances improvement was quite marked during the year. A majority of the Indians are striving to better their circumstances; the minority would seem to be satisfied with marking time.

Temperance and Morality.—After an experience of several years with the Micmacs of eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, I must conclude that very few of them indeed make use of strong drink. These are regarded by other members of their tribe as the black sheep of the flock; yet they should not be considered half as black, in a moral sense, as their white neighbour who surreptitiously serves them with intoxicants.

The moral character of the Micmac is not above reproach, yet it compares favourably with that of his white neighbour.

REPORT OF JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this province are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic, the death-rate was large. Tuberculosis is prevalent. They are careful about their premises and destroy all refuse.

Occupations.—Apart from the few engaged in farming, the chief occupations are fishing, making baskets and bead-work, and berry picking.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement in the houses on the reserve. As a rule they are kept clean.

Stock.—The Indians look after their stock very well. The only fault is that they do not increase them as they might.

Farm Implements.—They are careful of their implements. One Indian of this band purchased a binder last season.

Characteristics and Progress.—While it is difficult to see a great change from year to year, it may be safely stated that they are improving. One member of the band has a forge and did work for some of the people of the adjoining districts.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule temperate and moral and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—There are five reserves in this agency: four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the

Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, 1862-3, and refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve by the Dominion Government, and some cattle and farm implements, to enable them to earn their own living by farming and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, Waywayseecappo's, No. 62, Gamblers' No. 63, Rolling River, No. 67 ,and the Birdtail Sioux, No. 57.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. There have been the usual cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and some few cases of measles, but no serious epidemics to report. The medical officers attend to these cases, and the Indians as a rule keep their houses clean, and do their best to follow the instructions of the department with regard to sanitary precautions. A large number of the Indians were vaccinated last year. During the summer months the Indians live in the open air, in tents, which is a great factor in keeping them in good health, and gives them the opportunity to clean their houses thoroughly and remove all refuse that has accumulated during the winter months. The cottage hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school (Dr. R. Wheeler, medical officer, and Nurse Cormack in charge) continues to do good work. A large number of patients have been treated during the year with good results. Only one death occurred in the institution during the year.

Occupations and Resources.—The Indians of the Birdtail Sioux reserve, No. 57, earn their living by farming, raise some cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. Their principal grain crop is wheat. They also raise a large amount of Indian corn. Oats and barley are also grown for feed. All have good gardens and raise potatoes, beans, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. Some little money is earned in the sale of dry fire-wood and hay.

The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale. The Indians also earn considerable money in the sale of senega-root and wild fruits. A number of the men work out during the threshing season with their teams, and earn good wages while the work lasts.

Two of the band, Charley Hanska, No. 29, and Willie Kasto, No. 47, took the contract last summer to run the fireguard along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Uno station, west, to the reserve, and made $206.80 at the work, which was done to the complete satisfaction of the company.

The Indians of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, make their living by farming, raise cattle and horses, some pigs and poultry, and sell their surplus hay crop and dry fire-wood. All have gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. The women make baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, also sell wild fruits and senega-root and tan hides. Some are excellent needle women and earn good wages at dressmaking. Others are employed as domestics, and give good satisfaction to their employers. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers, with their own teams, and earn the highest wages going, during the threshing season.

The Indians of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, farm a little and raise some cattle and poultry. Their principal crop is oats. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, and other garden stuff. Considerable money is earned by selling their surplus hay and dry fire-wood. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers, especially during the harvest and threshing seasons. A number hunt and trap, and the principal catch is muskrat, mink and wolf. There has not been the usual amount of trapping done this year, as the fur prices are so low. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale, and some work out occasionally in the homes of farmers in the vicinity of

their reserve. Some of the ex-pupils work out as domestics and are giving fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

The Indians of the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, are up-to-date farmers, raise wheat, oats and barley, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They have good farm buildings and all the necessary farm implements required to work the farm. They make an excellent living and are getting better off each year.

The Indians of the Rolling River reserve, No. 67, make their living by farming, raising cattle, some horses, pigs, and poultry. The principal grain crop raised is oats, some wheat and barley is also grown. Their surplus hay and dry fire-wood nets them considerable money each year. A number hunt and trap, the principal catch being muskrat, mink and wolf. Some little fishing is done. A number of the band work out during the threshing season, with their teams and make high wages. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, which they sell for good prices. They also make a tidy sum selling wild fruits and senega-root.

Farm Implements.—On the whole the Indians take good care of their farm implements. As the Indians themselves purchase most of their equipment, and as it costs a good sum, meaning of course a sacrifice of other things, they see the necessity of proper care of them. There are two steam threshing outfits, one owned by the Birdtail Sioux, and one by the Keeseekoowenin's band.

Buildings.—Steady progress has been made in the dwelling-houses; most of the log ones have dove-tailed corners and shingled roofs, with kitchen annexes, and neatly built and well finished inside. The frame houses are well kept and painted on the outside. The stables are log, with a few lumber ones, and are kept in fairly good repair. Storehouses and granaries are mostly log with some lumber ones and are in good repair. There are a number of new log dwelling houses, with shingled roofs erected the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the bands are slowly but steadily progressing, being on the whole largely sober and industrious, and are making efforts each year to improve their condition by more faithful work on their farms and building better dwelling-houses, etc. It is to be regretted that they do not take more interest in stock raising, but they have not the courage to take the responsibility or give up the time necessary to look after cattle in the winter and spring months. A number of the ex-pupils have made a start in farming on their own account, and they have been assisted by the department in the way of work oxen, harness and implements.

There are a number who hunt and will never settle down to farm work or raise cattle, and it is to the younger generation that we shall have to look for better results along these lines.

I might mention Walter Longclaws, of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, an ex-pupil (who is now married), as showing good advancement. He has his quarter-section fenced, about forty acres broken and under cultivation, a good log dwelling-house with shingled roof neatly finished inside, good log stables, storehouse and hen-house, four good work horses, five head of cattle, and thirty-eight poultry. He keeps his place in excellent order and is a credit to his reserve. A number of the ex-pupils subscribe for the Winnipeg weekly and farm papers and keep themselves informed on the current news.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate, although there are a few who indulge whenever the opportunity offers. There is a special constable detailed for the suppression of the liquor traffic, but owing to the difficulty of getting evidence very few convictions are registered.

The morals of the Indians, as a whole, under the conditions in which they live, are very good.

Crops.—The seeding was late, commencing near the end of April. The weather conditions were fair, but very wet in the early part of May. Seeding was completed by the beginning of June. The growing conditions during June were good; but it was very hot and dry in July, and grain and root crops suffered very greatly. Harvest was early and all grain-cutting was finished by the beginning of September. Threshing began in September, and the returns from all reserves, with the exception of the Rolling River reserve, were very disappointing. The potato and other root crops yielded a very small return. A good acreage of summer-fallow and fall ploughing has been done and the land prepared for next season's crop.

General Remarks.—The Indians that farm intend to put forth greater efforts and increase their acreage under cultivation for the crop of 1915. A greater number will sow wheat than formerly, and the department will supply the seed this year on account of the failure of crops last year owing to the drought. This will ensure them the best seed obtainable, and there should be good results.

REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are principally Ojibbewas, Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree, and French half-breeds; most of the last-named residing on the Fort Alexander reserve.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Old St. Peters, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, and Hollowwater.

Health and Sanitation.—On the Old St. Peters reserve an epidemic of small-pox broke out in December last, but no deaths resulted and the disease did not spread to other reserves. Among the other bands the health was generally very good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of all the bands in this agency. The members of the Fort Alexander band also raise some stock; and some of the members of all the bands occasionally engage in any work that offers.

Stock.—Nearly every band has a few horses and cattle, while the Fort Alexander has quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—The Indians in this agency have no farm implements, as they do not require them, not engaging in agriculture.

Buildings.—All the houses in this agency are built of logs and have shingled roofs. They are generally comfortable and clean. The majority of the members of the Brokenhead River band live in tents in summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Brokenhead River band are mostly pagan and not very prosperous. The members of the Hollowwater band are much given to roaming around but appear to be contented. The Black River Indians seem to be industrious, and are quite willing to work whenever they get an opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians in this agency are quite temperate, but their morality is not high.

REPORT OF T. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Grand Rapids, Poplar River, Berens River, Bloodvein River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake.

Occupations.—Peguis band leads the agency in the amount of people occupied in farming and stock-raising. The bands upon Lake Winnipeg are chiefly engaged in fishing, both for wages and food. The people of the three reserves east of Lake Winnipeg are hunters.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—The people of this agency are provided by the department with an ample supply of implements and tools, which are kept in fair condition.

Buildings.—These are in first-class condition on the Peguis reserve, being well built, clean and comfortable. In the other reserves they are fair.

Health and Sanitation.—In the southern part of Lake Winnipeg we have had small-pox during the past winter. Three of the reserves in the Fisher River agency are under the constant care of health officers and the Northwest Mounted Police, who have kept the disease from spreading and have taken care of the affected Indians. Otherwise the health has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the Indians of the Fisher River agency will compare very favourably with those in others. There is room for improvement, but, considering all things, it is gratifying to know that they are fairly temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are slowly advancing. In many ways their behaviour is most commendable. That it is not so in others is largely the fault of the white people they come in contact with.

REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the Oak River band, No. 58, and Oak Lake band, No. 59 (Sioux).

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of these bands is improving. Most of them were vaccinated this year. There was no epidemic in either band. There are 26 gable-roofed houses on the Oak River reserve with two or more rooms, and 12 on the Oak Lake reserve. The health of the Indians is benefited by the more sanitary conditions. The young married couples are leaving the old people and living in houses of their own. All rubbish that has accumulated around the buildings during the winter has been raked up and burned. The Indians are beginning to realize that cleanliness is a benefit to their health. When there are bad cases of tuberculosis, they are practically isolated, acting upon the doctor's orders.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians, and there is a great improvement in their methods. They are cultivating their land better and putting more work on it. I have been telling them that it is more profitable to work a smaller acreage and do it right than to seed a large tract and only half do it. They are following this advice, and now they see it is to their advantage.

The trappers were not so successful this year, as there was no demand for fur. Some of the Indians work for the neighbouring farmers and earn good wages.

Stock.—The Indians do not go in for cattle on these reserves, but a few are buying milch cows. There is a big improvement in the quality of horses on both reserves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are taking good care of their machinery, and some are building implement sheds. There were several modern implements purchased, also one new threshing machine.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good repair and are kept cleaner inside and out. Some houses have been painted, which is a long step forward.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are good workers and industrious and are living and dressing better every year. They are law-abiding. There is a decided improvement in the members of the Oak Lake band.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are temperate, and are to be commended for their morals.

REPORT OF J. G. STEWART, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—There are seven bands in this agency, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake.

Tribes.—Most of the Indians in this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe; the others are Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, freighting and tripping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The fishing is for their own use.

Stock.—Up to the present time there have been only very few cattle kept in this agency. On most of the reserves there is no stock at all.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done in this agency, only garden implements are used.

Buildings.—Only a few buildings have been completed this year, and most of them are poor structures.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good; a severe epidemic of grippe or influenza visited all the reserves of this agency, but not many deaths are reported from this source. Sanitary precautions are better served on some of the reserves than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this agency are temperate. There is very little opportunity for indulging in intoxicants.

Their morals are only fair; there is much room for improvement.

Characteristics and progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency are good workers and industrious. Unfortunately they are extravagant with their earnings from their different occupations; Norway House being the exception. Indians on this reserve are learning the benefit of banking their money, and several of them already have bank accounts. This will lead to others adopting the same course eventually. No progress is noticeable on most of the reserves in regard to civilization.

REPORT OF R. LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake and Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good during the summer months, with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis. The winter months have not been so good, as there has been a good deal of bronchitis and tonsilitis, especially among the children. The Indians of the Roseau reserves are suffering from an infection of the eyes. This is being dealt with efficiently and its spread stopped by the department starting a temporary hospital, in which all cases are isolated until cured. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry in this agency. The older members of the different bands do considerable hunting and trapping in season, but the younger men are taking more to farm labouring, hiring out to the white farmers. Very little stock is raised, as it seems to take too long to mature into money, although the facilities for stock-raising are hard to beat.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with machinery, a considerable portion of which they have purchased themselves. The

majority of them take fair care of their machinery; an occasional one will be found who is lax in this regard.

Buildings.—Most of the houses in this agency are of log structure with mud roofs, although the more progressive members of the different bands are building story-and-a-half houses, with shingled roofs and board floors, bed-rooms upstairs, and a small cellar underneath the floor in which to store vegetables. Their stables are also being built different; in fact some of their stables are equal to those owned by white farmers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented, and fairly industrious. They make a fair living, working around, hunting and trapping. When those who farm are not working at home they take their teams and hire to their white neighbours, and thus make enough to supply their wants for the year. One peculiar trait of these Indians is that they will work with more persistency for another man than for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Whisky is the curse and undoing of a large majority of the Indians in this agency. They will drink when they can procure it, and will do anything to obtain it, and consequently when under the influence of liquor they are very immoral, both men and women. Although the law is very strict in regard to selling liquor to Indians, there are men who will take the chance for the dollars that may be in it, and are cunning enough to get away with it, as they know that it is very rarely that an Indian will tell where he procures his liquor.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own a tract of land inside the city limits. The health of these Indians is similar to that of the Indians on the reserves. They are good workers, and make a good living working out with the farmers in the vicinity, and in the winter do considerable hauling of wood to market in the city. They also do considerable hunting and trapping in season.

Their houses are built of logs with shingled roofs and board floors. They have good gardens, and raise considerable vegetables.

The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they are able to procure them, and very often have to suffer the consequences of the law on account of being drunk and disorderly, but it is very rarely that one will tell where he procured his liquor.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Water Hen, Pine Creek, and Shoal River.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians in this agency has only been fair. During the fall an epidemic of whooping-cough broke out on Lake Manitoba, Fairford, and Little Saskatchewan reserves, resulting in the death of several children. At the same time typhoid fever broke out on Lake Manitoba reserve. The spread of this was speedily combated by the department's turning the church on the reserve into a temporary hospital. During the winter months measles was prevalent in a mild form on the Water Hen and Pine Creek reserves. In all these cases all that possibly could be done was done to relieve the suffering. There have also been some cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, and tonsilitis; these cases are due to the mild winter experienced in Manitoba this year, and were promptly attended to by the doctors in charge.

The sanitary regulations are faithfully carried out in most cases, although a few of the Indians are somewhat lax about their own personal appearance.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing in season are the main pursuits of these Indians. The Indian women tan hides and make moccasins and such other

saleable articles as are made from such hides. Farming is not carried on extensively, it being only in its infancy in this agency. During the summer months the Indians hire out at harvesting, and any other available work. Stock raising is not being pursued to a successful end in this agency, although the facilities for carrying on stock raising are of the best, there being abundance of pasture, and good fresh water and plenty of wild hay for winter fodder.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—These Indians are well equipped with such implements as mowers, hay rakes, and wagons used in putting up fodder for their stock, and ploughs for gardening. On several of the reserves they have sheds for storing these implements when not in use.

Buildings.—Nearly all the new houses in this agency have shingled roofs, and board floors. There are quite a number of story-and-a-half houses being built. More attention is being paid to ventilation, and their homes are much brighter, and more easily kept clean than of old. One of the Sandy Bay Indians has built a story-and-half frame house. This is the first frame house in this agency. There is a marked improvement in all the new houses, and in the fences that are being built.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented, and fairly industrious and progressive. They are always willing to work when remuneration is close in sight. They are increasing in their possessions, and in the comfort of their homes. They are very law-abiding people. On some of the reserves they nearly all speak English, and they all dress in civilized clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are more or less addicted to drinking and gambling; and fines and imprisonment do not seem to check the evil to any extent. There are some of them who are strictly temperate; these get along. With the railways running close to nearly all these reserves, and new towns springing up, it is convenient for the Indians to procure liquor, and the facilities they have these days of evading detection and conviction make the task of suppression hard, but every possible effort will be made to put a stop to their drinking propensities.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited the Roseau reserve on April 6, 7, and 8, with the agent, Mr. Logan, and at the same time finished an investigation I was making in March into the material affairs of the band, as ordered by the Department of Indian Affairs. After getting an answer from the department on the report made, I visited the Indians of both reserves again on May 20, to lay before them the proposition for their benefit, and recommended by me to the department and accepted by them: that was to break up 500 acres of land, put this in wheat the first year, after that give the land to twenty of the younger Indians, and furnish each of them with a yoke of oxen and implements. The money for these improvements was to come out of their capital account, and to be repaid by the men who got the land, and spread over a number of years. Also to give sixteen men and women of the band $5 a month, or $60 a year each as long as they lived. All the Indians receiving this annuity were over 60 years old.

After a long discussion, this proposal was turned down, and things to-day are just the same as in my previous report. The Indians are making a living, but making no progress. This band has quite a large fund at Ottawa from which they receive about $12 a head per annum.

There was only one cow on the two Roseau reserves at the time of my inspection, and the Indians do not seem to see the benefit of keeping cattle. The land on the reserve is the finest in Manitoba, and these Indians would be wealthy if they would go into mixed farming. The great trouble is, that a great deal of whisky gets to the

reserve from the towns of Dominion City and Latellier, and this has a demoralizing effect on the band. During the past year quite a lot of eye trouble developed among members of this band, and a temporary hospital has been established by the department to try to overcome this disease.

I visited Long Plain reserve on June 1 with Mr. Hendry, and found little if any progress being made by this band since my last visit. The agent, Mr. Logan, informs me that it seems impossible to keep these Indians on the land, they will keep travelling around and visiting other towns and reserves, and because of this, they get a lot of whisky and become demoralized in other ways. There are only two or three farmers on the reserve who raise any crop except potatoes and a few vegetables. A farm instructor for the reserve, under Agent Logan, has been recently appointed, and it is the intention to try to induce the Indians to go into mixed farming and stay on the reserve.

I visited Swan Lake reserve on April 17 and 18, and made a thorough investigation into the condition of all the Indians of the band, and found that they were all making a living by grain farming and putting up hay. This, with the aid of the treaty money, and their interest money, which comes from money funded in the hands of the department, and placed there by the sale of a part of their reserve some years back, enables them to support their families. The crop on the reserve was poor this past season, owing to the dry weather. I visited this reserve again on July 31 and August 1.

At the time of my first visit, the band took up the question of buying a threshing-machine, and it was decided to ask the department to grant them the privilege of buying the outfit out of their interest money. This request was granted, and on my second visit I found the crop so poor that I advised the band to put off the buying till another season, and this was agreed to. Most of the land on this reserve is of a fairly good quality, and with proper cultivation will grow good crops. A great number of this band take very little interest in the cultivation of the soil, and it is hard work to get them to raise enough potatoes for their own use. The present farm instructor, Mr. Campbell, has almost given up the idea of making this band self-supporting off the land.

This band was paid $29.50 per head out of their interest money in November, 1914. This money enables the Indians to pay up a good portion of their debts, fix themselves up for the winter, and have a merry Christmas.

There has not been any serious sickness in the agency during the year, and the war does not appear to have made any difference to these Indians.

There are five reserves in this agency, all in Manitoba: Roseau River, which is situated near Dominion City; Roseau Rapids, about 12 miles east of that point; Swan Lake, about 2 miles from the town of that name; Long Plain, about 13 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie; and Indian Gardens, a very small reserve near Rathwell.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I inspected part of this agency in May, when the agent, G. H. Wheatley, was making the annual payments.

Extremely wet weather and bad roads prevented me from being present at the Waywayseesappo reserve, but I joined the treaty party at Elphinstone, inspecting the reserves during the treaty payments.

Taking this agency as a whole, the grain crop was 50 per cent less than that of the year 1913. The very dry weather in July caused the shortage, which was general all over the Northwest.

In the season of 1913 all the bands of the agency did a large amount of fall ploughing, over 600 acres being ready for crop, and it is necessary to furnish seed to the great majority of the Indians who are engaged in farming. There was also quite an acreage of summer fallow in the agency.

The Indians of this agency, as a rule, get quite a quantity of fur, and hunt for big game during the open season. The low price of fur this year, owing to the war, has caused quite a decrease in the revenue of the different bands, and made it necessary to give more assistance in the way of rations. The Indians all over the agency have, from all reports at this date, come through the winter very well, and there has been no suffering from want of food. They are looking forward to a good crop for the coming season; a large amount of land being ready for the seed, including summer fallow breaking and fall ploughing.

The general health of the Indians has been good, there has been no serious sickness, and the health of the Indians will compare favourably with that of the white settlers adjoining the reserve.

I visited the cottage hospital that is situated at Birtle, near the Birtle Indian boarding school, several times during the year. Everything about the building is in good order, and the patients who were being treated seemed cheerful. The nurse in charge is careful in her work, and the medical officer, Dr. Wheeler, as a rule, visits the hospital every day.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Two of the reserves were not visited by myself during the year; but the agent, Mr. Wheatley, reports that conditions generally are good all over the agency.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I visited the Sandy Bay reserve three times during the year, on June 6, September 24, and January 21. There has been some improvement during the year. There are about 200 acres of ploughed land on the reserve, and the crop was fair. The cattle were in good order and there was plenty of hay for all the stock. The Roman Catholic Indian boarding school on the reserve had an excellent crop, raising 750 bushels of oats, 1,300 bushels of barley and 1,000 bushels of potatoes off 72 acres. The land on this reserve is good, and the Indians could be well off if they would only cultivate some more of their reserve.

At the time of my last visit, the chief, Michel Levasseur, was telling me that he had 40 bushels of wheat for which he had been offered $60, or at the rate of $1.50 per bushel.

There is now a strong feeling on the reserve that the time has arrived for the band to settle down and farm. The amount of food-supply that the Indian boarding school on the reserve has raised for the school, is showing the Indians what can be done on the reserve, if they will only cultivate the soil.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on June 8 and September 28. Things on this reserve are very dull, and I have no improvement to report. There has been no scarcity of food owing to the fish being plentiful.

There was a lot of sickness on the reserve in October,—whooping cough, typhoid fever and pneumonia; about twenty Indians were affected, of whom eight died. The department authorized the establishment of a temporary hospital in the church, and two trained nurses were in attendance.

Up to this year there was no cultivated land on this reserve, outside of the garden ground, but during the summer about thirty acres have been broken and will be put in crop this year.

I visited the Ebb and Flow reserve on June 9, and found that the Indians there were making a living by hunting, fishing and working out. I drove over the reserve

with the chief and found very little improvement, the most notable being a new bridge over the Sucker creek. The gardens had the seeds and potatoes in at the time of my visit, but nothing was showing above the ground.

The new teacher, a son of the late teacher, Mr. Martell, is going to see what he can do in trying to get these Indians more into mixed farming. At one time they had a lot of stock, but the high prices in recent years have induced them to sell, leaving very little on the reserve.

I visited the Lake St. Martin's reserve on June 11, and found matters very much the same as usual, no happenings of any great importance during the year. They have not wanted for provisions on this reserve during the year, having plenty of the finest whitefish in the province.

I visited the Little Saskatchewan reserve twice during the year, on June 12 and October 22, and held a band meeting in the afternoon of June 12, after the treaty payments, and found that the band had not wanted for food during the year.

On my October visit I inspected the new house that was put up for the teacher of the day school, at a cost of about $200.

I visited the Fairford reserve three times during the year, on June 13 to 16, October 22 and 23, and on January 1. There is very little change to be noticed on this reserve. The Indians are making a living by hunting and fishing. The only land they cultivate is a small patch for a garden for potatoes.

The price of fur has been very low this season—muskrats about 10 cents each, and to show what a drug in the market furs are, one reliable Indian informed me that he took some muskrat skins into the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and they refused to buy at any price; but on this reserve the main article of diet is fish, and they are plentiful, so the Indians are not complaining much.

I visited the Crane River reserve twice during the year, on June 17 and September 26. There is nothing new to report from this small reserve, except that on my first visit they asked that $600 they had at Ottawa should be invested in heifers, and after my last visit we got them 11 cows in calf, from 4 to 6 years old, for that amount, and the cows got safely to the reserve from the Narrows of Lake Manitoba about October 1.

The Indians of this reserve have usually very good gardens, and plenty of potatoes, and, as there are lots of good fish, they live very well indeed.

I visited the Water Hen reserve on June 19 and 20, and found that the band had a very good year. The fish and game were plentiful, and they had some potatoes. They had plenty of hay for their cattle during the winter. They sold a lot of fish at good prices and have lived well for the year. There is always more or less whisky coming into this reserve from Winnipegosis, and it seems almost impossible to get any convictions for the offence of bringing this poison to the Indians.

I visited the Pine Creek reserve on June 22 and 23, and on March 9 and 10, and found that the Indians of the reserve were in a fairly prosperous condition; though on account of the war the price of fur was very low. Big game was plentiful during the season. The Indians of this reserve depend a good deal on the catch of fish, and the conditions this last season were not good. In the early part of the season the price was about normal, then early in February the price was reduced fifty per cent, and at the end of the month the buyers ceased buying, giving as the reason that the pickerel, the main fish at this point, and which usually brings as much as whitefish, was a drug on the market. It appears that this fish had in other years been sent to the New York market, where it was prepared in some way and then shipped on to Germany, which is the big market for this fish. The usual price of pickerel is 4½ cents a pound at Pine Creek, and the February price this year was 2½ cents.

The health of this band has been good during the year.

I visited the Shoal River reserve on June 25 and 26, gave the Indians their treaty money, and then looked over the reserve. The gardens were clean and free of weeds, and the potatoes looked well. They have had a very fair year, as far as the catch of fish was concerned. One report coming in to me in the month of February was to the effect that the Indians' credit at the stores there was good, and that one Indian had bought and paid for $140 worth of provisions which he had laid by for future use. The general health of the band was very good in the past year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency make quite a large part of their living by the sale of fish and wood, and during the past winter the catch of fish was very good, and although the buyers ceased buying in February, still up to that date the Indians did very well. In all parts of the agency the bands can always depend upon getting plenty of fish for food.

We made a special effort in this agency, as the reserves are scattered, to induce all the Indians to be vaccinated who had not been operated on for three years, and I am pleased to state that about seventy-five per cent of the Indians were vaccinated by the three doctors who were with us in the districts of which they are in charge. I would recommend that all the Indians not vaccinated should be operated on next season, as no small-pox was seen in this agency, though it was close around.

Sandy Bay, Ebb and Flow, Dog Creek and Crane River Reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba; Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Fairford reserves adjoin Lake St. Martin. The Water Hen reserve is situated on the river of the same name, which connects Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba. Pine Creek and Shoal Lake reserves are situated, the first named on Lake Winnipegosis, and the last named on Dawson bay, which is an outlet of the same lake.

The cattle and horses in this agency numbered, in June last, 1,585, as against 2,019 in June 1913, a decrease of 434 during the year. This is accounted for by the way in which our home buyers, also the Americans were scouring the country for cattle, and very high prices were paid.

The population of the agency is 1,594, as against 1,553 in 1913, an increase of 41, which is fairly normal. The Indians of this agency are now being well looked after by the three medical men who are in charge and a sick Indian has now a chance for his life. It may cost the department a little more, but it is worth the expenditure.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected this agency several times during the year, one of them being a special inspection ordered by the department, on February 2 and 3. I also visited the Pipestone reserve on special work about seed-grain on March 16.

This agency consists of two reserves, Oak River and Oak Lake. The Oak River reserve is situated about seven miles north of Griswold, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Oak Lake reserve is within two miles of Pipestone, on the Canadian Pacific railway, southwestern branch. Both of these reserves are now depending to a large extent on making their living off the soil, and will have quite a large acreage in crop, a special effort having been made last fall to plough the land.

The reserve near Griswold is doing well and improving greatly in farming since the new agent, James McDonald, has taken charge. He is a practical man and of great use to the Indians in being able to show them how to fix up their machinery and farm implements.

Mrs. McDonald, who is the agency clerk, is also of great assistance to the bands, taking an active and progressive interest in all their works, both physical and mental.

During the last season the two bands raised, for market, 850 bushels of corn, 21,458 bushels of wheat, 6,422 bushels of oats, 721 bushels of barley and 1,467 bushels of potatoes. They also put up 1,429 tons of hay and green feed, of which they were able to sell about 800 tons at $5 per ton.

This is a remarkable showing for these reserves considering the drought during the crop year, and the very poor crop among the white farmers. The decrease in the wheat crop from the year before was 321 bushels, oats 2,575 bushels, and potatoes 954 bushels, the increases being corn 48 bushels, barley 501 bushels, and hay and green feed 328 tons.

The health of the bands has been very good during the year. The medical men in charge are doing everything possible to keep the Indians in good health.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I inspected The Pas Reserve on July 6 and 7, also on February 23 and 26. I found that during the year very little change had taken place in the condition of the Indians on this reserve. They do a lot of hunting for fur, and, though prices are low, they have made a lot of money during the year from this source. They get a lot of wild meat and game, and, as fish are fairly plentiful in the lakes and rivers around the reserve, they are never short of food.

This band was the original owner of the land where The Pas town is situated, and a large amount of money is being placed to their credit in the department at Ottawa, from sales of lots that are being made from time to time. For instance, in May last I held a sale of town lots at The Pas, and sold lots to the value of $77,335, and remitted to the department the sum of $15,467, the first payment of one-fifth, made at time of sale. The other four-fifths is bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. If The Pas town keeps on growing, these Indians will be wealthy in a few years more.

I visited the Chemawawin band on July 8 and 9. This reserve is situated about 100 miles southeast of The Pas, on the Saskatchewan river, where it enters Cedar lake.

These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living, and are making little if any progress in any direction. There are a few ex-pupils of the boarding-schools who are trying to improve things. They have some good gardens on this reserve, and potatoes mature and are a good crop.

These Indians could keep cattle successfully, if they once got a good start, as there is plenty of hay-land in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on July 10 and 11, and found things much as usual, no complaints from the Indians as to shortage of anything during the year. This reserve is situated on Moose lake, about sixty miles northwest from the Chemawawin reserve, and about the same distance from The Pas. The Hudson Bay railway runs near the reserve (about 20 miles), and when operated will be of some assistance to the Indians in making what fish they catch closer to the market. The potato gardens are always good on this reserve, and the chief and councillors like to point out how clean they are.

I visited the Cumberland reserve on July 16 and 17, paid the treaty money and had a band meeting. Some of the members of this band live at a point about 30 miles distant from the main reserve on Cumberland lake, and claim to have much better land for gardens than on the main reserve. This is at the place where the department, some years ago, gave this band an addition to their reserve of 640 acres.

The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, near the North Saskatchewan river, and about 100 miles from The Pas. The Indians of this band make their living by hunting and fishing, and working for the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany and Revillon Bros., surveyors, prospectors, etc. This reserve is on the line of travel to the gold mines of that part of Saskatchewan, and the Indians can get a lot of work from the prospectors. The health of these Indians has been very good during the year.

I visited the Shoal Lake reserve on July 22 and found that the Indians had a fairly prosperous year. From a report in March, their cattle and horses were in good order, had wintered well, they having plenty of hay. These Indians make a great part of their living by hunting and trapping, and are always in reach of moose meat.

The Government issued a regulation last fall preventing these Indians hunting in The Pas mountains, this territory being now a game reserve. This regulation is hard on this reserve, being inside the game district in which no shooting is allowed.

The health of this band has been good during the year. This reserve is situated about 100 miles west of The Pas on Shoal lake, near the Carrot river, in the province of Saskatchewan.

I visited the Red Earth reserve on July 23. This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, about 100 miles from The Pas and has the finest soil of any reserve in the agency, which is shown by the quality of the potatoes grown.

The Indians hunt, trap and shoot game for a living, and, like those at Shoal Lake, find it very hard to be shut off from all the territory south of the Carrot river. Their fathers before them hunted in The Pas mountains, and the same right was promised them, subject to a close season.

There was a jam on the Carrot river near this reserve which shut the band off from direct communication with other points on the river, but I am pleased to say that this jam was removed in the winter by the Dominion Government, and the band can now get into their boats and go down to The Pas.

The health of these Indians has been good during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are scattered among the bands of this agency, 72 horses and 210 head of cattle; all of these have wintered well, the winter was very mild, and the Indians had plenty of hay of good quality.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

The office of this inspectorate is located in the city of Winnipeg; its territory embraces the agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included in this agency, St. Peter's excepted, are located along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, extending northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. The reserves are severally located as follows, at the outflow into Lake Winnipeg, of the following streams: Brokenhead reserve on Brokenhead river, Fort Alexander reserve on Winnipeg river, Black River reserve on Black river, Hollowwater reserve on the Wannipigan river and Loon Creek reserve on Loon creek. The territory of this agency lies wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency has the agency office and headquarters on the Peguis reserve. On the agency site, located on Peguis reserve, and set aside by a resolution of the band for this purpose, in 1913, there has been erected, during the past year, a good building, which provides living quarters for the agent, and office accommodation. The erection of this building, with those previously erected, on the same site, now provides ample accommodation for all present requirements of a well established agency. The territory of this agency is quite large, extending from Dog Head on

Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, an approximate distance of about 300 miles; Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river, this stream runs through this reserve. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba, with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangekum, which are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house, office and headquarters established on the Indian reserve at Norway House, at a point closely adjacent to the Methodist mission property at Rossville. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located Norway House, Cross Lake, and Split Lake reserves; in a westerly direction from Split Lake, up the Burntwood river is Nelson House reserve on Footprint Lake; to the east, on Oxford lake, is Oxford House; farther east and south is God's Lake on God's lake, and farther south is Island Lake on Island lake. The agency lies within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate are located by bands, in the following agencies:—

Clandeboye Agency.....	5	bands.	F. W. R. Coleleugh, agent.
Fisher River "	10	"	Thomas H. Carter, agent.
Norway House "	7	"	James G. Stewart, agent.
Total.....	22	"	

The aggregate population shows some increase, and is very much scattered over the area embraced within the limits of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate. This vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that always entail hardship and danger; there is almost an entire absence of the facilities of railway travel; on Lake Winnipeg, for a short time in the summer season, steamers are available. The expense under these conditions incurred in carrying out the work of visiting and inspecting, although operated with economy, is necessarily very heavy.

During the season of 1914, from June 2 to 16, I accompanied Agent Coleleugh, of Clandeboye agency, when he was making the annual payments of annuities; on June 23 I joined Agent Carter, of Fisher River agency, and I accompanied him to all the reserves on Lake Winnipeg, in this agency, and the reserve at Peguis; I was present at and witnessed all the payments of annuities at these points for the year. I left Agent Carter and his party at Berens river, they proceeded to the reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum to complete the payments of the agency, and I returned to Selkirk, and to my office at Winnipeg on July 20. On July 23 I left Winnipeg to go north, took steamer at Selkirk the same day, and proceeded to Norway House, to join Agent Stewart, of Norway House agency. I arrived at that point on the 25th, and the same day the treaty party left for the north to make the payment of the annuities for the year. I accompanied Agent Stewart throughout his whole trip to all the reserves and bands in his agency, returning to and arriving at Norway House agency headquarters on September 5, having been just six weeks on the trip.

These journeys afforded me ample opportunity to meet the majority of the people at the points visited, in the three agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House; to talk with them about their mode of living and habits of life, to see a number of their homes and their gardens, and to inquire about their means of making a livelihood, and to note the condition and resources of the various reserves. During these trips I observed that the relations of the officers and wards of the department gave no cause for unfavourable comment at any point, and that the business to be done in this work was handled in a satisfactory manner by the several agents, who gave proof that they were well fitted to perform their duty in a capable manner, and to the satisfaction of the Indians over whom they exercise authority as the official representatives of the department.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, there are some Swampy Cree, introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of these people speak English fluently.

The general health of these people during the past year has been fairly satisfactory; epidemics have not been prevalent. Among these people there are ever present some cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands, a comparatively limited number of cases, acutely developed, have been reported, and some fatalities. During the past winter there was an outbreak of small-pox, within the limits of the old reserve at St. Peter's, among the members of the St. Peter's band who are still resident there; the type was very mild, and no deaths resulted. There were quite a number of people affected and in quarantine, during the period of the outbreak. The medical supplies furnished by the department to the several dispensers located at the more remote reserves have materially benefited the Indians, having been used to good effect in relieving the sick, and with fair success. The Indians observe the elementary rules of sanitation fairly well. Dr. J. R. Steep is the medical officer for this agency. He visits periodically, and gives prompt and ready attention to all calls.

The hospital established for many years at Dynevor, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in the old reserve at St. Peter's, is an institution utilized and operated entirely for the benefit of Indians. The management has become well acquainted with the peculiar needs of this work, the result being that efficient and practical assistance is afforded to many who are sick and suffering from disease, and to many aged and destitute people, men, women and children, who, on account of their condition or misfortune, require the care and treatment they receive in this institution. The department gives very generous assistance to this work, and I am able to bear testimony to the fact that this institution very materially affords, in a very timely manner, most valuable relief and assistance to many Indians.

The movement of the people from St. Peter's to the new reserve at Peguis has been going on during the past year. It has not been as rapid as was expected. The Indians have been fully informed, from time to time, as to the terms of the surrender regulating the assistance promised to them by the department, and that it would be a serious loss to them, if they failed to take advantage of the arrangement made with reference to building and transportation, and they have been urged to avail themselves of these benefits. I may now state that ample arrangements have been made to meet any calls for assistance in building, as the material is on the ground at Peguis.

The old and destitute people and widows and orphans have been well and promptly looked after by the agent. The agent has distributed the supplies furnished by the department for this service to those deserving such assistance, in fair proportion, and to the best advantage.

During the past year conditions have been quite strenuous, owing to the partial failure of the garden crops, on account of dry weather, and the situation developed by reason of the terrible European war; these circumstances have affected the possibilities for making a living open to the Indians. I am pleased, however, to be able to state that the past winter season has not been as trying as was anticipated. The weather during the winter has, on the whole, been quite mild, so that the Indians were able to come through this trying time without any acute cases of destitution, and without any great demand for assistance. Game has been quite plentiful, with a fair supply of fish and rabbits; fur-hunting fairly successful, the prices being low on account of the effect on the markets by the war.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of about two-thirds Ojibway, and one-third Swampy Cree. The

languages spoken are the Ojibway, or Saulteaux, and Swampy Cree; many of the Indians speak English quite fluently.

The health and conditions of the people of this agency for the past year have been satisfactory; the reports received from the reserves located at points far distant inland have been favourable, the sources of information with reference to this important matter, are reliable. The outbreak of small-pox that prevailed in St. Peter's during the past winter was carried to a point up Lake Winnipeg, closely adjacent to Dog Head, and from this place it was carried to the Indian reserves at Bloodvein, Jackhead and Fisher River. A quarantine was established at the several points mentioned, the type of disease that prevailed was very mild, no deaths resulted. The country was, shortly after the outbreak, patrolled by medical men, equipped to vaccinate and give proper treatment of the trouble, they were assisted in this patrol work by several constables from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. By these vigorous measures the outbreak was soon controlled and confined. For the Indians generally, ample medical supplies were furnished by the department to several dispensers in the agency. These have been used by them with intelligence, and with a fair measure of success, in the relief of the Indians.

The Indians of this agency have had a fairly successful hunting season; game, fish and rabbits have been quite plentiful, and have furnished a fair food-supply. The gardens suffered from the warm and dry summer season of 1914, so that the crops were light. This was a misfortune. Owing to the unfavourable state of the fur markets the result of the conditions caused by the war in Europe, the Indians have not realized very good prices for their fur catch. However, they were told to keep at their hunting operations, as the revenue from this source would help to provide for their families and themselves. Realizing this, they complied with the advice. There have not been any cases of severe destitution reported; there was some hardship, but comparatively not in excess of an average winter season.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe mainly, there is a small proportion of the Ojibway. The language spoken is principally Swampy Cree, a number of the people understand and speak English quite well.

The health reports about the Indians of this agency, for the past year, have been quite satisfactory. Dr. H. C. Norquay is the medical officer who looks after this side of the work for Indians in this agency. He has associated with him a trained nurse. The hospital building that has been erected at Norway House was completed and occupied in October, 1914. It has been fully equipped and furnished in a complete manner with all food-supplies required, and a capable staff to do the work, and all medical and surgical supplies requisite for the work, so that this institution is in a splendid position to meet all the needs of this district. No epidemics have been reported. Dr. Norquay accompanied the treaty paying party in the summer of 1914. He reported that he found the general health of the Indians quite satisfactory. During this trip he vaccinated a large number of Indians, men, women and children; this was in accordance with the wishes of the department. I am pleased to state that the Indians responded to this duty very willingly.

I have received reports during the past winter, from time to time, as to the condition of the Indians in this far distant district, and I am pleased to be able to say that the Indians have passed a fairly good winter. The fur-hunting was quite successful as to the quantities taken; however, the prices realized were much lower than have prevailed for the last several years, largely on account of the disturbed condition of the world's markets for raw furs which has been caused by the European war. Game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful, so that from these sources there has been a

good food-supply. I visited the Indians of this agency in the summer of 1914, with the treaty party. I was so favourably impressed with the conditions as I found them that I felt convinced that the Indian people would winter well, and I am pleased now to state that my opinion as expressed after my trip has proved to be correct, and that the Indians have come through the winter very well. Any cases of destitution reported, and there have been a few, have been cared for in a successful manner.

In this agency there is a new factor present in the development of this part of the country; I refer to the Hudson's Bay railway, and the construction and building of this great work now going on. In one way it has been a benefit to the Indians, as in the early stages of location and construction, it has furnished work to many Indians, for which they were well paid; on the other hand, the advent of this development will be accompanied by conditions that will be of doubtful benefit to the Indians: as the work of the railway building reaches completion, there will no doubt be a movement into the country of settlers and white hunters, and then the problem of caring for the Indian will assume a more complex aspect.

HUDSON'S BAY AGENCY.

Located in this agency there are two reserves, namely, York Factory and Fort Churchill, both along the west shore of Hudson bay.

At the time of writing, no regular agent has been appointed to look after these Indians. The supervision of the work is under the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The report of the work will no doubt give full details, covering all the conditions in this district.

Reports that have come to hand through reliable sources are to the effect that the health conditions of the people in this district are satisfactory.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing, and live under conditions that are not capable of much deve'opment.

The people of York Factory belong principally to the Swampy Cree tribe; those at Fort Churchill are of the Chipewyans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head I do not have any special information to add. During the past year I have travelled over the whole of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate, with the exception of the reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum. The traffic in intoxicants with Indians still continues to be the most fruitful source of the troubles that occur in handling the problem of caring for the Indian people; the vigour of the officers of the department in dealing with this vexing and vexed question during the past year has been most active and untiring; by their efforts many delinquents have been punished, both by fine and imprisonment; we have caught them in unexpected places and in a manner that has no doubt shown them that the eye of the law is watchful in searching out persons who engage in this nefarious traffic; and I am certain that a wholesome regard for the law has been established. In Clandeboye agency, the licensed sources for supplying intoxicants are numerous, and exist throughout the year, so that it is made comparatively easy for the Indians to procure a supply at any time. All reported cases or complaints of a breach of the regulations that govern this traffic always receive prompt and energetic attention by the officer whose duty it is to prevent the traffic. In Fisher River agency intoxicants are not so readily obtainable, as there are no licensed places for the sale of intoxicants in this agency; however, during the summer there is some trouble that arises through the boats that ply upon Lake Winnipeg, they are watched carefully ,and every care taken to prevent the illicit traffic. In Norway House agency we have very little trouble from this source at present with the exception of what goes on at Warren's Landing,

during the season of navigation. A patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is permanently stationed at Norway House, and instructions have been issued to them to exercise a vigorous supervision over this traffic at Warren's Landing, so that the season of 1915 should show some improvement over past conditions.

I am pleased to be able to testify to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department in the discharge of their important duties, in the administration of the official business entrusted to them.

The Indians have always shown appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department, and are grateful for the faithful manner in which all promises are redeemed, as made in treaty, and for the care and protection exercised in their behalf.

REPORT OF THOS. W. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SIMPSON AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

This agency comprises all the Mackenzie river basin, and includes nine posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians are thus divided into nine bands as to their habitat, and into four tribes as to their origin. These four tribes are: Slaves, Hare-skins, Loucheux and Siccannies, and all form part of the Chipewyan or Dene nation, all speaking a more or less corrupt dialect of the Chipewyan language. With the exception of the Indians who frequent Fort Nelson, the native population of this agency has not yet entered into treaty, and gain their living as in former times, by hunting and trapping.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule all the Indians of this part of the country are inclined to lung troubles and to scrofula. A want of a sufficient amount of pure air in their houses probably accounts in a large measure for their weak lungs, while the practice of intermarriage, which is common to the whole Chipewyan nation, has gradually made them all more or less scrofulous. They are much addicted to the use of medicine whenever they can procure it, believing that they strengthen themselves by loading their systems with any medicaments on which they can lay their hands, and this propensity certainly does not tend to ameliorate their general health.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters and trappers, and are sometimes in the midst of plenty, and at other times in actual want. The Indians who frequent the posts of Wrigley, Norman, and Good Hope, usually have access to the barren land caribou, which are very easily hunted, as they always are found in large herds, and are not difficult to approach. In the other parts moose are fairly numerous, although their numbers are greatly diminished as compared with former times according to the records of the trading companies, and are getting less every year. A few Indians from Laird, Simpson, and Norman, hunt mountain sheep in the Nahannis, a branch of the foot-hills of the Rocky mountain range; but, as the country is very difficult to travel over, these animals are hunted only by men in the full vigour age, and are immune from the attacks of the weaklings. Fish are found in small lakes all over the country, and help to furnish food for the inhabitants. In Great Bear lake the fish are plentiful and are of excellent flavour and nutritious qualities.

The fur-bearing animals include bear, beaver, ermine, red fox, cross fox, silver fox, white fox, lynx, mink, marten, musquash, otter, skunk, wolf and wolverine, and are fairly well distributed throughout the agency. At the prices of fur prevailing before the outbreak of the present European war, the Indians were able to make enough from their fur hunts to supply themselves in clothing and groceries and all their minor wants; but at present, the price of all fur has gone so low that only the best hunters can gain enough to furnish tea and tobacco for their families.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians build themselves small huts or shacks around their respective forts, and also at their winter hunting-ground. These shacks are built of logs, with roofs of poles covered with earth, or in some cases bark, the windows

being of cotton. These shacks are small and low, and do not, as a rule, give a sufficient quantity of fresh air for the number who live in them. They are heated with a chimney of stones covered with clay, or in some instances with a stove. They form a good protection against the severity of the northern winter, and are very acceptable as a shelter to travellers during stormy weather. Since the establishment of a government saw-mill at Fort Simpson, several of the Indians of the place are building new houses, with the intention of roofing them with shingles, which will be an improvement on the old style.

Stock.—The only stock owned or kept by the Indians in the north, are the train dogs, which they use in winter for hauling their sledges, and in summer for packing their household effects when obliged to make portages. These dogs are fed when their masters are in plenty and have to shift for themselves at other times. When rabbits are numerous the dogs are usually in good condition, as they are all able to supply themselves with food, without human aid; but when there are no rabbits they sometimes go for days without food of any kind.

Farm Implements.—No farm implements are owned by these Indians, except, perhaps, an occasional spade, which a few use to plant potatoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are of a peaceable, law-abiding character, and are amenable to reason, in so far as reason does not conflict with their superstitions. They are wanting in energy and foresight, and this is caused, without doubt, by the life they have always led, that is to say, by their hand-to-mouth style of providing for their needs. Their intelligence seems to be about equal to that of the other tribes amongst whom I have been, and their receptive faculties are good. When engaged in any regular occupation, they appear to give satisfaction, and do not show discontent with their work, which is proven by the fact that, having obtained employment, they keep it as long as they are wanted. They do not seem to be as emotional as some of the other tribes of Indians, nor to feel so deeply such afflictions as the sickness and death of their relatives, but to be more stoical than the tribes that inhabit the plains. They are making a certain amount of progress in so far as they are adopting the mode of life of whites more and more each succeeding year. Those who have houses put in a small quantity of potatoes each spring, when they can obtain the seed, and in some cases, garden seeds are also sown.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some isolated cases of intoxication occurring among the Indians when the opportunity presents itself, but on the whole drunkenness is unknown. Their morals are comparatively good. Theft is practically unheard of; conjugal infidelity is rare; fighting is confined to the women, and is generally conducted with the tongue rather than with the fists; and exaggeration is more common than fundamental untruth. They do not appear to have yet acquired the business instincts possessed by the tribes who have been more in touch with the whites, and are more reasonable in their demands for commodities for which they have to barter. They are accepting the fall in the prices of fur in a good spirit, and look forward with eagerness to the time when fur shall go up higher than ever before. They are giving more attention during the present winter to the hunting of meat than of fur, and in this I think they are wise, as a few years respite would give the fur-bearing animals a chance to increase.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There have been many colds and some tubercular trouble in its various forms. A number were vaccinated during the summer. They are very careful about the

cleanliness of their premises, and burn all refuse. Their houses are mostly all white-washed. With few exceptions they keep their homes clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations; the majority engage in farming. They also sell wood, hay and fence pickets. Some of the old men spend a portion of their time in hunting. The women tan hides, make bead-work and do some gardening.

Stock.—These Indians have a good herd of cattle, but not as many as they should have. They are taking better care of them. Several of the young farmers are anxious to try this industry as soon as they are able. Many of them have horses. Some have good animals bred from the stallion given to them by the department. A few years hence they will have a fine class of working horses, which will cost them practically nothing.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied with implements, and take fair care of them. Some have buildings to store their vehicles and machinery in when not in use.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected. The old style of house is vanishing, and is being replaced by a better class of building, finished with a shingled roof, separate rooms and large windows. There is a slight improvement in the stables.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate. There is one member of the band who will indulge in liquor whenever he has a chance.

Their morals are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing slowly, but surely. I look forward to a greater advancement in the future, as several of them have a good start. They are acquiring the habits of the white man in their mode of living and in clothing. Many of the young men have a desire to add to what they already have, and look forward to the day when they may be rich; but the old men have not any desire in this direction.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX BAND.

The people of this band are non-treaty Indians inhabiting the country between Wood Mountain and Moosejaw, the majority living at Wood Mountain.

Health and Sanitation.—They live in tents throughout the year. Being nomads, they are enabled to remove from unsanitary surroundings.

Occupations.—Many of them get employment in towns at different occupations; others depend on trapping and hunting for a livelihood; some work for farmers and ranchers. Some of the women make moccasins and other Indian wares.

Stock.—They have a good stock of horses, and take fairly good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered temperate in their habits.

Their morals are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are not making the progress that they should. Matters might be different if they were settled on a reserve of their own. These Indians are good workers and industrious. The mode of dress of the men is similar to that of the white men; but the women still cling to the blanket. Some of them can speak English, but only a few are educated.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises eight bands: Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Moosomin, Thunderchild, and Kopwayawakenum (or Meadow Lake). In addition to these, there are some Saulteaux bands that are not in treaty.

Tribes.—The members of the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine and Meadow Lake bands are Crees; the Thunderchild and Moosomin bands are mostly Crees with a few Saulteaux among them. The Stony band belongs to the Assiniboines or Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox on the Poundmaker and Little Pine reserves, there have been no epidemics during the year. There has been a great improvemnt in the general health of the Indians, due to the efforts made by our field matrons. The worst ailments are poor eyes and scrofula.

The premises are much cleaner and better ventilated than they have been, and I notice in the dwellings recently erected that the idea of proper ventilation is being considered with the adoption of open fireplaces. The houses are also being kept cleaner and tidier.

Occupations.—Most of the bands in this agency engage in farming. During the past year there has been considerably more acreage broken and summer fallowed than in the past. Most of the Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and fishing, and selling firewood. Some earn their living by working for settlers.

Stock.—All the reserves in the agency are suited to stock-raising. The stock has koops' reserve, all of which are now convalescent. Generally speaking, with the are being continually advised and encouraged to increase their herds.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of the Meadow Lake band, the Indians of this agency are well provided with farm implements. These have been purchased by themselves, and they are well looked after.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings of this agency are of log construction with thatched and shingled roofs. During the past year quite a number of new buildings have been erected, particularly on the Thunderchild reserve. Most of the houses are well furnished and for the most part are comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are quiet and law-abiding. They are showing improvement and making progress. They have lately shown more desire to get on and are taking more interest in their farming and in the comfort of their dwellings. Moosomin and Thunderchild bands own in common a saw, lath, planing and shingle outfit. The latter band sawed 60,000 feet of lumber during the past year, and used it mostly in erecting new houses.

The liabilities of the Indians have been greatly decreased in this past year, and in some cases accounts owing for years have been paid.

Although the acreage sown was not as large as in previous years, yet what is being farmed is being done properly and not scratched over, as has sometimes been the case. There is a much larger acreage prepared for the coming season, and the results should be good.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians are temperate. A close watch is kept over them and if caught they are severely punished.

The morality of the Indians is not all that could be desired, but they are showing some improvement. Steps have been recently taken to try to make them discontinue the practice of exchanging wives, which is so prevalent among the Indians.

REPORT OF S. A. MILLIGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: William Twatts, Petaquakey, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop, Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake, Montreal Lake and Wahpaton Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—Quite a number of the Indians belonging to the above mentioned bands are afflicted with tuberculosis and scrofula. Bronchial and digestive troubles also caused a great deal of suffering throughout the agency. At the same

time one of the greatest difficulties the medical attendant has to contend with is the Indians lack of cleanliness, and their immorality. For instance, a chronic and objectionable disease that ran its course throughout the major portion of the Ahtahkakoops and Mistawasis Indians can be traced to two young men who spread it over two reserves. Married women and young girls were the victims. The medical attendant strongly advises that in futuro some steps should be taken to punish any individual who knowingly is the means of causing such unnecessary and untold suffering. During the month of February there were several cases of pneumonia on the Ahtahkakoops' reserve, all of which are no weonvalescent. Generally speaking, with the exception of the foregoing, the health of the Indians throughout the agency can be considered very fair, as no disease of a serious nature was experienced throughout the year. Endeavours were made to induce the Indians to keep their premises clean, but with very little success.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of the Sturgeon Lake, Petaquakey, Mistawasis, and Ahtahkoops bands are engaged in farming, a number of which follow this industry on a considerable scale. Those Indians belong to the Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake and William Charles bands sustain themselves principally by hunting and trapping. The women folk on the different reserves assist materially in digging roots, picking berries, and doing the chores around their respective homes. Mention might be made of the fact that the Indians of this agency following the farming industry also take an exceptional interest in stock-raising.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands, with the exception of those bands engaged in hunting and trapping for a living .are well equiped with all necessary farm implements, and these are all more or less well cared for. With the exception of those purchased by the department for the benefit of the ex-pupils, the Indians generally find the wherewithal to provide themselves with what they require.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected in this ageney. As a rule the old dwellings were small log buildings with shingle roofs, which were totally out of place considering the large families inhabiting them. The residences on the William Charles reserve at Montreal Lake are without exception the poorest I have seen, yet to a certain extent this .can be accounted for by the fact that the members of this band live under canvas during the greater portion of the year. However, an inducement for this band in the way of a saw-mill is now being placed on the reserve, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the buildings at this place will show a considerable improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this agency are fairly industrious, yet little if any improvement can be seen in their general condition. A few are increasing their farming operations, but there is no doubt that all could do better. Most of them are inclined to adopt too easy habits, with the result that, unless departmental or other assistance is given them, their advancement is bound to be slow.

Temperance and morality.—While a number of these Indians are temperate in their habits, others use intoxicants at every opportunity. Nevertheless the convictions are rare, as the facilities they have for evading detection make the task of suppressing the traffic an extremely difficult one.

The moral standing of the Indians of this agency is probably on a par with any other.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ochapowace, Kakewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimany and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of the Indians has been

good during the year. On the Kakewistahaw reserve a few families are afflicted with scrofula and there are some cases of eye trouble. As a rule sanitation is fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, cattle-raising, trapping and fishing and selling fire-wood, fence-pickets and senega-root.

Characteristics and Progress.—With very few exceptions the Indians in this agency are not industrious and are therefore making only slow progress, tribal customs being the chief difficulty. Those who farm and raise cattle, however, are taking more interest in these industries.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians in this agency are temperate; a few will obtain liquor whenever possible; there have been very few prosecutions during the year, and there has been a marked improvement among some who had formerly been addicted to the use of intoxicants; consequently there has been an improvement in morality in other respects.

General remarks.—Weather for seeding was favourable and fairly early. The harvest, or yield, was very poor on account of the dry season, and the destructiveness of gophers. The winter was an exceptionally fine one.

Although an increase over the previous year in acreage was sown, the yield was very disappointing. The dry weather experienced made it very hard to get a large acreage ready for the coming year.

The Indians' cattle came through the winter without unusual loss, but it was necessary to pay attention to a great many of the holders, as they do not take the proper interest in their stock. Very few of the Indians have any desire to increase their herds, which is regrettable, as cattle-raising in this agency is more profitable than growing grain. The value of cattle sold and used for food during the year was $3,368.

A good many of the dwellings on these reserves are substantially built, with comfortable interiors. A pleasing change has come, now that the majority of Indians when building construct larger and more up-to-date houses.

Three out of the four bands received interest payments from their land fund account. These payments are especially useful to the old people, who otherwise would get but little benefit from the land.

The old, infirm and destitute are given assistance; during the winter months and at other times throughout the year quite a number of such people are given rations.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Nut Lake, Kinistino, One Arrow's, Okemassis' and Beardy's, John Smith's and James Smith's.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, Plain Cree and Swampy Cree. There are also some half-breeds.

Occupations.—On One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassis', John Smith's and James Smith's reserves farming is the chief occupation. The members of Nut Lake and Kinistino bands are too far away from market to make a success of farming. Other industries are hunting, and fishing, working for settlers, freighting for traders, gathering berries and senega-root, and cutting firewood and fence posts.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have herds of cattle and horses; some have hogs, sheep and poultry. In most cases all the stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—All those who farm have sufficient implements, of which they take fairly good care.

Buildings.—On all the reserves the houses are built of logs, and the mud roofs are gradually being replaced by shingled roofs

Health and Sanitation.—In all the bands health has been fairly good, though three men on James Smith's, and three women on One Arrow's reserve have died of consumption. Sanitary measures are being observed in most instances, though ventilation in winter is still looked upon as dangerous. Practically all the Indians of the agency have been vaccinated during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians of this agency are addicted to the use of liquor when they can procure it, but the many convictions that have been made during the year have had a marked effect.

The majority of the Indians are moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding. Many of them are industrious, and a number are progressive; while others are indolent and not making any headway.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. M. GRAHAM, ON FILE HILLS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves known by the following names and numbers:—Peepeekesis, 81; Okanees, 82; Star Blanket, 83, and Little Black Bear, 84.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

On Peepeekesis reserve some 24,000 acres of land have been set aside as a farming colony for graduates of Indian schools, and a separate report dealing with the work on this colony will be forwarded.

Last year these Indians were comparatively speaking, fortunate in their farming operations, having produced 51,101 bushels of grain. This was about half the quantity they grew in 1913; but, as the price was nearly double, the net results were about the same as in the previous year. Last year the falling off in the yield was entirely due to unfavourable weather conditions, and, had the cultivation not been good, the results would have been a great deal worse. A lot of the grain produced was of splendid quality, considering the season, and much of it was sold for seed.

Last summer and fall a great deal of land was prepared for the season of 1915. In all there were 2,330 acres, and of this 1,331 acres was breaking and summer fallow. Nearly every acre of fallow was ploughed and harrowed twice, so that it is now ready for the seeder.

We have two classes of Indians in this agency. There are the old people and a few young men, who never attended school, and there are the school graduates. The former class do very little grain-growing, but give quite a lot of attention to the raising of stock, from which they derive a fair livelihood, as the price of beef has been exceptionally high for the last few years. These people also earn money by the sale of hay, wood, pickets, etc. Work of this kind is not conducive to home-building, as it means that Indians are either on the road or in town so much of their time. However I am glad to say that each year I notice a keener desire on the part of these Indians to build decent houses and cultivate the soil, and before many years they will all be farming. The other class is made up of Indians who depend entirely upon farming and stock-raising for their livelihood, and there is a decided improvement in their style of living. Their homes are better and they possess more effects. They have milch cows, hens, pigs, calves, and other live stock, which means money-making without entailing absence from home. Some individuals who belong to this class have as much as 280 acres under cultivation, and the majority have over 100 acres. When a man is looking after this amount of land, he does not have much time to run about the country attending sports, which are held in almost every town within a radius of seventy miles; this is a common fault among the non-farming Indians.

The Indians, as a whole, are improving their dwellings, and it will not be long before the low, log, mud-roofed huts will be a thing of the past. Every year a number

of modern frame-roofed structures take the place of these huts. During the past year two quite large frame houses, having five rooms in each and costing in the neighbourhood of $1,800, have been built. Frame barns are now replacing the old log ones in many cases .

Last year a great deal of road work was done on these reserves. The Indians formed themselves into two gangs, and each gang undertook to do so much work, and as a result a great deal was done. Travel on the reserve is much easier than it was formerly. I expect a certain amount of time will be given each year to this work.

I have had no infringements of the Indian Act to deal with during the year.

The cottage hospital established on Peepeekesis reserve has been open all year, and a number of critical cases were brought in, with good results. Miss MacMullen, the nurse in charge, is very anxious to do all she can to bring about results. When she has no patients in the hospital, she spends most of her time in visiting the Indians in their homes, instructing them on lines of housekeeping and cleanliness. Considering the number of people, there has been very little sickness during the year. In many cases the Indians pay their own doctors' bills and use their own judgment as to when one should be called in.

The Indians here have shown a great interest in the war. Many of them have subscribed for papers and are keenly interested in what is taking place. Two of their number, graduates of Brandon industrial school, have enlisted with the 28th Battalion, now in Winnipeg, and four or five others are anxious to go, and will probably enlist. Many of them have contributed freely to the Patriotic Fund; and when a branch of the Red Cross Society was formed, the old Indians as well as the young were anxious to join.

The statistical returns for the year will give the department a great deal of information regarding crop cultivation, cattle, possessions, etc.

REPORT OF THOMAS CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good, nothing to contend with of any account except tuberculosis; their premises kept clean; all the Indians were vaccinated last summer.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians are farming; others cattle-raising, and others working at anything by which they can support themselves and families.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm machinery; but do not take the best care of it.

Buildings.—Their buildings are improving every year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They are getting better off every year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and live up to a high standard of morality.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

The following bands are included in the Onion Lake agency; Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake (Ministikwan), Joseph Bighead's, Loon Lake, and Chipewyan.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the bands has been good, with the exception of the Island Lake band, where there was an epidemic of a mild

form of typhoid fever, to which, however, only one death was attributed. The sanitary condition of some of the houses is not good; in others much improvement is to be found, particularly on Frog Lake and Kecheewin's reserves. The example set by the Indians of these reserves is affecting others, and at Onion Lake there are several owners of badly kept houses who have been getting out logs this past winter with a view to building new houses during the coming summer. The cleaning up of rubbish and garbage that accumulates around Indian houses during the winter is always attended to, and refuse burnt.

Occupations.—The chief industry of the three bands first mentioned is cattle-raising, and that of the three following only hunting and fishing; the last mentioned band, Chipewyan, besides following hunting to a larger extent than any of the other bands, also raises cattle and is increasing its farming operations. The first three bands farm to a small extent and are preparing to follow that industry more extensively. The quality of the cattle owned by the stock-raising bands is excellent, which is due to the fact that particular attention is paid to the choosing of bulls and not allowing them to remain too long with the same herd. No shortage of feed has occurred in any of the bands during the past winter.

Working for settlers and for surveyors are also occupations that many of our young men take advantage of.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—For present requirements there are farm implements enough in the hands of these Indians; but, if they carry out their recently expressed desire to increase the acreage under cultivation during the coming summer, they will require some more ploughs and harrows, which I hope they will be able to purchase out of their own earnings. They are well supplied with mowers, rakes, wagons, and sleighs.

Buildings.—A marked improvement is noticeable in the Indian houses throughout the agency, particularly on the Frog Lake and Chipewyan reserves. New houses, which were in course of erection the previous year, have been completed and are superior to many settlers' houses. An improvement is also noticeable in many of the cattle stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Since the past winter set in, these Indians have required more help owing to the falling off of the demand for furs, and the consequent reduction in value. This has brought a few of them to see that they must be more provident in future and take more advantage of their opportunities, by farming to a larger extent; and, by not being so ready to kill or sell their stock, to increase their holdings of cattle. The Chipewyan band has made more progress than any of the other bands, and may rightly be said to be progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been less trouble throughout the agency during the year caused by intemperance than for several years past. This indicates that the Indians are improving in that respect. The standard of morality is fairly good and remains unchanged.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

This agency consists of six reserves, as follows: The Pas, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Cumberland, Shoal Lake and Red Earth. As conditions are similar on each of these reserves, I might make a general report on the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the health of the Indians has been good for the past year. No epidemic has occurred, only cases of minor sickness having been treated. I might say that a mild form of chicken-pox broke out in the Pas residential school, but was immediately taken in hand by the medical officer, and stamped out before it spread very far. The Indians in this agency are diligent in cleaning up

garbage and refuse and burning the same in spring. Every effort is made to encourage the Indians to observe the rules of hygiene, but it is difficult to educate them to ventilate their houses in winter. As a whole the agency responded well to the desire of the department for vaccination, all vaccine ordered being used up. There are no means on the reserves of isolating persons suffering from contagious disease, but isolation wards are fitted up in the Indian hospital, for such cases. It is the endeavour to bring all such cases to the hospital, where they can get proper care and treatment.

Occupations.—The general occupation of all the Indians in this agency is hunting. They depend on the hunt for their livelihood. In winter the fur-bearing animals are trapped. The pelts are dressed and sold to the numerous fur buyers. With the proceeds they buy themselves clothing and provisions. Some of them do a little fishing for commercial purposes, while all fish for their own use. In summer ducks and geese are very numerous in this northern country, and the older Indians occupy themselves in procuring these for food. Many of the younger men are employed as boat and canoe men, at which they are adept, while others work with survey parties. Very little is done in the way of stock-raising. A few cattle are kept, but the increase is very slow. No farming is done outside raising potatoes and vegetables, this north country not being adapted to grain-growing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians are inclined to be careless with their implements, but are improving in this respect.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are mostly made of logs, squared with axes, the corners being nicely dovetailed. The roofs are generally shingled or covered with paroid roofing. The thatched roof is now a thing of the past. Some very neat frame buildings have been erected on the Pas reserve; they are painted and are a great improvement on the log buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent, the majority are industrious and willing to work. They excel in their own line of work, which is canoeing and boating. They also work hard at hunting and trapping. They have great respect for law and authority. While they are not making rapid strides in civilization, a little progress is noticeable. The Indian is slow to adopt the white man's way of living, and we cannot look for rapid advancement. Financially they are poorer this year than they have been for years back. The demoralization of the fur market is of course the direct cause of this; as they are dependent on the fur hunt in this part of the country, their income increases and decreases according to the fluctuations of the fur market. Their earnings this year will not be one-third of what they were last year. The Pas band is in better financial standing than other bands in this agency, owing to the sale of some of their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indian if let alone is temperate. Very little trouble is given from drunkenness on the outlying reserves. In fact I have not had one case in two years from any of the outside reserves. Here on the Pas reserve we have had some convictions for this offence, but the crime is invariably traced to unprincipled white men who have supplied the liquor for their own immoral purposes. These have been dealt with accordingly. Taking into consideration the nearness of the town of The Pas to this reserve, and how easily they can get whisky if they look for it, I think the Pas band deserves great credit for the way they keep themselves from drink. During the past year only ten cases of drunkenness in the whole agency have been tried. In each case conviction and penalty have followed. Morally they will compare favourably with other Indians. The outlying reserves being very little troubled by white men, no trouble arises from immorality. As the Pas reserve is so close to town, and there are so many white men of a low class around, this is a very difficult matter to contend with. Some of the women from the reserve are in town at night, and while we feel sure of their purpose, it appears impossible to bring any charge against them. Lately I am pleased to see that this promiscuous night rambling is being stopped to some extent.

Live Stock.—The cattle in this agency wintered well, and at my round of inspection in January and February I found them in good condition. Plenty of hay was put up for the use of the stock, and in some cases for sale. The Indians take better care of their cattle than they did in former years.

Root Crop.—Through the whole agency the potato crop was very light, and at Moose Lake practically a failure. An excellent growth of vine was visible, but potatoes did not mature. In our own garden at the agency headquarters we experienced the same small results.

General Remarks.—Slowly but surely can be noticed the advancement of these Indians in the strides of civilization. The Indian is a slow thinker, but, when he sees the advantage of anything, he will endeavour to attain it. As they advance educationally, their social habits will also improve. I would also mention the hospital which is indeed a boon to these Indians. They can go there and get proper care and treatment for their sicknesses, which they cannot get at home. Already many cases have been treated, and in a few instances severe cases, and all with good results.

In conclusion I would again mention the good work done by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in connection with matters touching the Indians. They are very diligent, and make every effort to bring offenders against the Indian Act to justice. To this diligence we owe much of the peace we enjoy.

REPORT OF W. G. BLEWETT, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cote, Key, Keeseekoose and Valley River, which being similarly situated and working under like conditions, generally speaking, are herein taken collectively.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no very serious outbreak of any contagious disease on any reserve this year. There was a mild attack of measles on Valley River reserve and also a very mild outbreak of diphtheria on Cote reserve. There were the usual cases of tuberculosis, bronchitis, and pneumonia, but the mild winter permitted the Indians to stay out of doors a great deal more than usual, which no doubt lowered the percentage of sickness. The usual precautions of vaccination and whitewashing houses as well as cleaning up and burning all rubbish around buildings have been taken. Dr. Tran has attended faithfully to all cases of sickness during the year, and with very good success.

Occupations.—A very large percentage of these Indians still continue to follow the old life of hunting, trapping and fishing. Quite a number of them spend considerable time freighting, river-driving and working out among the farmers in the fall at threshing and harvesting.

There are some who still try to advance in farming and stock-raising, but they are not very successful. A few are doing as well as white men would. Those who have had no assistance from the government have prospered the best.

Live Stock.—These Indians are not very good at stock-raising, generally speaking. Most of them only think of cattle when they are desirous of selling or killing them. There are some, however, who are gradually getting larger herds. Most of them have horses sufficient to work with, but there were several deaths among their horses this year from swamp fever and its allied ailments, which were very prevalent in this district.

Farm Implements.—Almost all the Indians of this agency have the necessary tools, implements and machinery for general farming and stock-raising. In most cases these are as well cared for as those of the white men in the district; some, however, are very careless in regard to machinery and implements as well as in respect to their stock.

Buildings.—A much larger number of new houses has been built this year, and they are of a better style, being larger, better built, better lighted and with higher ceilings; some have cement foundations. As the Indians of the Valley River band have good building timber, they are doing considerable building of a very superior kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few in each band who are very anxious to get good farms and good buildings, and become settled citizens of the country like white men, and these men are doing well in the circumstances. The influence of the lazy ones is a serious handicap, however, to the men who are striving to get ahead. There are many who seem to think only of the present time and how they can get along without exerting themselves. A considerable acreage of new land was broken up during the season, and, if good crops are obtained from it, there will be a further incentive to continue increasing the acreage cultivated.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance has been the curse of this agency, as a very large number of these Indians are addicted to the drink habit. There has been a very marked falling off in the cases of drunkenness, however, in the past year. A great deal of the credit for this is due to the watchfulness of my staff and the police.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely, Sioux, Cree, Saulteaux, and Assiniboine.

Bands.—This agency is comprised of the following bands: Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; and Piapot, No. 75.

Health and Sanitation.—While the general health of the Indians has been good, yet there has been a great deal of sickness of a more or less serious nature. Severe colds and pneumonia were quite prevalent. However, these attacks were not attended with any serious results. The past winter was exceptionally mild and open, with hardly enough snow for sleighing; and it is noted that during such winters there is a great deal more sickness than during a severe winter. A marked improvement is noted in the care of their premises. A great many of the Indians keep their premises neat, clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries followed by these Indians. Owing to lack of pasture, stock-raising on Standing Buffalo reserve is on the decrease. On the other reserves this industry is in a healthy, prosperous condition. No trouble is experienced in getting the Indians to care for their cattle, and to this fact I attribute our extremely low percentage of losses. All the bands, with the exception of Standing Buffalo band, have large herds of cattle. In all bands each cattle holder looks after, and makes the necessary provision, as to feed, stabling, etc., for his own cattle. A very much improved type of horse is now found on all reserves. General purpose and heavy types are practically the only ones that will now suit the Indians. With few exceptions, they take good care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—All the bands are well equipped with farm implements, Standing Buffalo band particularly. Generally speaking, the Indians take only poor care of their implements. There is a threshing-machine owned in common by all the bands.

Buildings.—With very few exceptions, all the dwellings are constructed of log walls, with shingle roof, or entirely of lumber. There are only a very few mud-roofed houses remaining.

Characteristics and Progress.—A stronger spirit of industry is noted throughout the agency. A great many of the avenues of existence along the old mode of life are now closed through the surrounding country becoming more thickly settled; and the

Indians are, to a great extent, being forced to provide a livelihood within the limits of their respective reserves; and they naturally turn to agriculture and stock-raising. They are giving very much less trouble, and are very noticeably more law-abiding. They are bettering their living conditions, and are much more prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—A very marked improvement is noted in the temperance of the Indians. During the past year, only one case of intemperance was reported. With very few exceptions, the morals of these Indians have always been very good. Improvement is noted from year to year.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate includes the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake and Isle à la Crosse agencies, and the Moose Woods reserve.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during November and December.

In the southern part of this agency the past season proved very unfavourable for agriculture, and the results were accordingly quite disappointing. On James Smith's reserve, at Fort à la Corne, on the contrary the moisture was fairly plentiful and other conditions favourable, so that the yield of wheat was 18 bushels to the acre and of oats 22 bushels.

A fair amount of land was summer fallowed throughout the agency, and, as in the white settlement, a large area of fall ploughing was done; so that this season the Indians of this agency are in an unusually favourable position in regard to seeding operations.

The number of cattle on the reserves of this agency showed a slight increase during the twelve months preceding the inspection. Sales had been made to the number of 240 head, which contributed substantially to the support of the Indians; and, in addition to this, 108 head were beefed for the food-supply of the owners.

A sufficient quantity of hay for the wintering of the stock was secured, but not without much difficulty, owing to the heavy rains during September and October. The feeding season fortunately has proved very favourable, and the cattle have come through the winter with very light losses.

During the summer the cattle fattened unusually well, and, the market being good, excellent prices were realized for the surplus beef, especially at Fort à la Corne, where the prices of three-year-old steers ranged from $75 to $90.

The Indians at Beardy's, One Arrow's, and John Smith's reserves have for the past year derived their income mainly from the sale of cattle, farm produce, hay and wood; and, while the other reserves of the agency have derived a considerable income from the same sources, yet a large part of their livelihood has been obtained from hunting, notwithstanding the decline in prices of furs that occurred during the fall. They are on the whole fairly free from debt and in tolerably comfortable circumstances.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during February and March, which I have usually found to be the most favourable season in the year for ascertaining the normal conditions under which the Indians live. On some of the reserves in this agency I find a great improvement during the past year in the character of the Indians' dwellings both as to the construction of the buildings and the manner in which they are kept within. This is particularly marked on the Frog Lake reserve, where there is scarcely an old-fashioned sod-roofed shanty to be found. Two of the newly constructed buildings on this reserve deserve special mention. These are 18 x 22 feet and 20 x 24 feet respec-

tively, with a 9-foot ceiling and upstairs, and a cellar in each case 10 x 10 feet with lumber walls. The exterior of the walls of these houses is finished with drop siding, and a platform and verandah runs across the front. Lighting is well provided for, and the work throughout is neatly and substantially done.

These improvements are the direct result of getting a large quantity of lumber at a saw-mill on the reserve, where the Indians obtained the material in return merely for their labour.

On the Cold Lake reserve also, some good work has been done in the way of house-building, notwithstanding that the Indians here have had to purchase all their lumber, shingles and other finishing material and to haul it a distance of from 25 to 40 miles. As a saw-mill is being operated this season for the first time on this reserve, it is safe to predict that the next twelve months will be marked by very extensive house improvement.

In a few instances I found the dwellings badly kept, poorly ventilated and overcrowded, notably on the Ministiquan reserve, and in one instance on the Onion Lake reserve, where fortunately it is a decided exception.

The farm crops for the season consisted almost entirely of oats, the aggregate yield of which was about 15,000 bushels, or about 30 bushels per acre. The largest yields were on the Cold Lake and Long Lake reserves, which are the most remote from the prairie regions. The soil of these reserves is extremely fertile, and the weather conditions for the past season were all that could be desired.

An area of new land aggregating 250 acres for the agency was brought under cultivation during the year, about one-half of this being on the Onion Lake reserve. On the Cold Lake reserve 75 acres were broken and 26 acres summer fallowed.

There is a slight decrease during the year in the number of cattle on the reserves. Considerable numbers were beefed and sold; only a few head are known to have died, but a considerable number are unaccounted for. The industry cannot flourish until this leakage is stopped.

Increasing interest is shown in the raising of horses, and there is an increase of about twenty head throughout the agency. On some of the reserves the Indians are becoming interested in the raising of pigs and poultry and this is stimulating their interest in grain-growing as they perceive that this class of live stock can be kept to advantage only in connection with the raising of grain.

The sources from which the Indians of this reserve derive their income vary according to the location of the reserve. The Indians at Frog Lake, Onion Lake and Long Lake earn comparatively little by hunting, but derive a large profit from their herds and earn considerable by freighting and day labour. The Indians of Cold Lake while they are beginning to do a fair amount of farming and have considerable revenue from their live stock still support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. The season's products from these sources are estimated at about $16,000. The members of the Ministiquan band are dependent upon hunting and fishing alone and are at present in the hardest condition in which I have found them at any time. They can always obtain a wholesome and adequate supply of food, but very little variety; while for their other necessities they have little means of providing.

The Indians of this agency are in the fortunate position of being burdened with very little debt, owing to the prudent management of their affairs.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

A partial inspection of this agency was made during December.

The results of farming operations have been disappointing, owing partly to the unfavourable weather conditions and partly to decreasing interest on the part of the Indians. The acreage under crop was small and the yield was poor even for a bad season.

A sustained effort has been made to check the decrease of the Indians' cattle, which had continued for some years. This effort has been in a measure successful.

Much difficulty has been experienced owing to the want of properly fenced ranges for the stock; and the fencing of all the reserves is a matter that should be taken up at once.

On Thunderchild's reserve a number of new and somewhat improved dwellings have been constructed in consequence of the cutting of a considerable quantity of lumber on the reserve. However as regards both the description of the dwellings and the sanitary conditions obtaining within and around the Red Pheasant and Moosomin bands take the lead for this agency.

Considerable success has attended the efforts of the agent to reduce the liabilities of the Indians; and freedom from these burdens, when effected, will be one essential condition for renewed prosperity.

A few of the young men of the agency, ex-pupils of the residential and day schools, have established homes for themselves, and are industrious and thrifty; while a number of others are drifting about.

CARLTON AGENCY.

No regular inspection of this agency was made during the year; but I made a tour of a portion of it during July.

The agricultural season was more favourable here than farther south and west, and the threshing returns were fairly satisfactory, especially on the Sandy Lake and Muskeg Lake reserves.

Considerable summer fallowing of old fields, and breaking of new land was done, and the prospects for the coming summer are brighter than they have been for some years.

There is a considerable decrease in the Indians' herds, due apparently to heavier sales than the strength of the herds would justify.

Many of the Indians of the agency had become discouraged, owing to the burden of debts, which they had no prospect of removing. Latterly these have in some of the more serious cases been charged against the funds of the band under certain conditions.

The Indians of Muskeg Lake, Sandy Lake and Sturgeon Lake reserves have a very fair livelihood from their farms and their live stock. Those of Mistawasis reserve, who have neglected agriculture for a time, rely upon day labour to some extent, as do also the Sioux of the Wahpaton reserve; while the Big River and Montreal Lake bands live mainly by hunting and fishing.

ISLE À LA CROSSE AGENCY.

The annuity payments for the agency were made by Mr. F. W. Armitage, who was assisted by Mr. Fred Manville as clerk; while Dr. N. W. Strong rendered medical attendance.

The party left Prince Albert on June 10, and returned on September 24.

With the exception of the band at Pukittawagan, the Cree Indians in the North enjoyed their usual good health during the year preceding the payments. In the case of this band the death-rate was extremely high, being upwards of 60 in 1,000. The death-rate in the Chipewyan bands was also somewhat high, as it has been almost uniformly since their admission to treaty nearly ten years ago.

The livelihood of these Indians is derived solely from hunting and river freighting for the trading companies. Though it has been seriously affected by the present decline in fur prices, yet the hardship is felt most by those who are best able to endure it, namely, by the more hardy and successful fur hunters. Accordingly, but few instances of serious privation have been reported from those regions during the past winter, and these have been promptly relieved.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve was inspected in January, but other visits were made at intervals during the year.

Charles R. Eagle, a member of the band, continues to act as overseer.

The inhabitants of this reserve are of the Sioux tribe, and number sixty-six persons.

There are further improvements in the Indians' dwellings, two of the poorer description having been replaced with new and better finished houses. On this reserve all material for house-building except logs has to be purchased.

About fifty acres was sown to oats last season; but, owing to the drought of July, the crop was very short and light and was cut with the mower to be fed in the straw.

Some additional land was brought under cultivation, and the intention this year is to sow a larger acreage.

The cattle industry continues to prosper and the Indians realized last season $3,600 from the sale of surplus fat cattle, after providing for their own beef-supply. The cattle are of a good class, and the fat steers brought from $77 to $85 per head.

The available supply of native hay on the reserve is sufficient for the present stock; but, now that the settlement has reached the borders of the reserve, the summer range is too restricted. An effort is being made to provide a remedy for this by securing a grazing permit in a forest reserve adjacent.

The Indians' gardens on this reserve, which are usually good, were last season almost a total failure.

REPORT OF J. H. THOMPSON, OVERSEER FOR WOOD MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians living on this reserve belong to the Sioux tribe.

During the past year these Indians have made some improvements and some preparations for grain-growing by increasing their area of breaking. Heretofore only corn and garden stuff have been grown.

A wire fence has been built inclosing an area of half a mile square for a pasture, to be used for animals liable to stray.

Coal—lignite—has been found on the reserve and the Indians aim to mine and sell what they can of it to the settlers.

The health of the people has been remarkably good, there has been very little sickness.

Their conduct has been very good, no complaints nor charges having been brought against them.

Their morality is extremely good.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's, and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—Farming, stock raising, hunting, trapping, digging senega-root and cutting fire-wood for sale are the chief occupations of these Indians. They also work out in the neighbouring settlements at harvesting and threshing. The women make rabbitskin robes, bead-work and tan hides.

Stock.—They have a good quality of stock on the reserve, for which they in most cases provide a sufficient quantity of hay. There were very few losses during

the winter. They sustain a serious loss each year in missing animals partly through their indifference in hunting up their stock in the fall.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of farm implements for their requirements. Three bands own and operate their own threshing machines.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule comfortable and cleanly. Improvement in their methods of housekeeping is noted year by year. This can be attributed to a great extent to the influence of the ex-pupils many of whose homes are very comfortable and creditable to them

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. No disease of an infectious nature has been prevalent among them. The death-rate has been lower than usual, and the main cause of sickness has been of a tubercular nature. Tuberculosis appears to be decreasing and this is no doubt owing to more cleanly habits, better food, and more attention being given to sanitary precautions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency are a civil and law-abiding people. A few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants but so close a watch has been kept on the liquor traffic that it has not made serious headway. No infraction of the law is overlooked and we have been fairly successful in bringing offenders to account.

Their moral conduct may be said to be good, but I have noticed that where there is a half-breed settlement adjacent to the reserve, there are more infractions of the moral law.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are fairly industrious and are willing to work at occupations that are congenial and remunerative. They are natural hunters, and, as their reserves are to a large extent wooded, game, fur, and fire-wood have been plentiful, and have furnished them with the means of making an easy living. This has conduced to a lack of interest in the more stable and responsible occupations of farming and stock-raising. They received an object lesson on the instability of hunting as an occupation last fall when the fur market was closed to them owing to the conditions brought on by the war. They prepared a fair acreage in the fall for crop and did the work better than formerly.

During the winter I gave them talks at their council meetings on the importance of proper cultivation of their land and the care of stock and hope by a continuance of effort in this direction to stimulate their interest in these occupations.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

In this inspectorate the following agencies are included: File Hills, Touchwood Hills, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Pelly and Qu'Appelle. I visited all these, except Qu'Appelle, once during the year and most of them twice.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

At Moose Mountain the Indians were fortunate in having one of the best crops they ever had. That part of the province in which this agency is situated was particularly fortunate in having an abundance of rain during the growing season, and they got good prices for their crop.

The Indians of this small agency have made advancement in their farming operations and the area under cultivation has been increased considerably during the past year. The class of work they are doing in this line is much better than it was.

There is an improvement here in the style of dwellings. A number of the Indians have put up larger and better houses than they had, and I have no doubt that as time passes improvement in this direction will continue, as these people are beginning

to realize that, if they farm well, they can accumulate property and earn money more easily than in any other way, and thus make better and more comfortable homes for themselves.

The cattle industry has not been as profitable as it should have been. There has been neglect and the Indians have been killing immature animals, so that the herd has decreased. I hope that a change will come about, so that it may be increased to at least what it was a few years ago. A number of the Indians have good work horses, and the farming equipment is all that could be desired for the number of farmers.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I made an inspection of the Assiniboine agency in September. The crop conditions here were very discouraging, as there was practically no rain all through the summer. The yield was greatly affected and only about one-third of what was expected was threshed. This was very disappointing to the Indians, as many of them had put in large areas and had done their work well.

This small band is making good progress. Their houses are, as a rule, clean. There is a steady improvement in the style of dwelling they build. I saw two bungalows that would cost at least $1,500 each.

These people are taking quite an interest in their cattle, and the herd is steadily increasing.

The Assiniboines are a very law-abiding people and there is very seldom any infringement of the Indian Act.

The women of this tribe, as a rule, take much more interest in having their premises clean than do the women of the Cree tribe. In fact, they do all the work of cleaning up their yards, and I very seldom find dirty premises when I visit this reserve.

Last summer this small group of Indians summer-fallowed 585 acres and broke 75 acres of land. I consider this a splendid effort. They are well equipped with farming machinery, which is bought by the Indians individually. They have fine horses and take a great interest in them. They own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, several of them being qualified steam engineers.

PELLY AGENCY.

I made two inspections of the Pelly agency during the year—in September, 1914, and March, 1915.

These Indians have not advanced since my last report. Their interest in farming seems to be getting less each year, and, unless they change their ways, they will soon be where they were years ago.

The cattle industry is also in a very bad state. I never saw Indians who took so little interest in stock or personal belongings. Of late years they have had a lot of interest money which they have not had to work for, and this explains their indifference towards work and the care of stock. The decrease in the cattle is due to killing without authority and disposing of breeding stock.

These people have advantages that many other Indians in the province have not. They have a splendid country for growing oats; they have abundance of wood, and, in most years, plenty of hay. They are close to market and there is splendid pasture-land.

A number of Indians built new houses during the past year. These buildings are a great improvement on the ones they abandoned on the surrendered portion of the reserve.

At Valley River reserve, which is under the supervision of the agent at Pelly, there has been a slight improvement, and I am sure there will be a greater one during the next twelve months.

The Indians are taking more interest in their stock, and the overseer, Mr. Geo. Stanton, is most particular to see that no breeding or immature animals are disposed of.

They are just beginning to farm, and, if they continue as well as they have started, I have no doubt they will do fairly well. The reserve is small and the area that can be cultivated is limited, but still there is quite a lot that can be broken up.

These people have fairly good houses, and I noticed that two or three new ones were built during the year.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited the Crooked Lake agency in January and February of this year.

The style of farming on these reserves is not good, except in the case of a few individuals, who are really trying. Very little attention is given to the proper cultivation of the soil, and when a dry season, like the one they have just had, comes, they suffer a great deal more than they would if their land was in a good state of cultivation. However, a change of farming instructors has been made on two reserves, and I think that, with close supervision of the Indians, improvement will follow.

The Indians of this agency, especially those of Cowessess reserve, live in fairly good houses, and many of them are comfortably off.

The cattle industry has suffered considerably through neglect, and the Indians will have to be closely watched, as there has been too much neglect and indiscriminate killing in the past.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited the Touchwood Hills agency in July last, and spent twelve days inspecting the different reserves.

This district like most others in the province, suffered for the want of rain, and the result of the farming operations for 1914 was very disappointing. This failure of crop was not altogether due to lack of rainfall, but, to some extent, to bad farming. These people require a lot of close and constant supervision, as their methods of cultivation will have to change before they can expect to make a living out of the soil.

The cattle industry has suffered considerably and the herds have become reduced instead of increasing.

These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm machinery, horses and oxen, and are capable of doing much more than they have done in the past. A change has been made in the management of three of the reserves, and I hope that with closer and better supervision better results will follow.

Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are law-abiding.

On Gordon's reserve the Indians have good homes, and at most of them one will find everything that one would expect to find in a white farmer's home. Most of the women milk cows and keep pigs and poultry. On the other reserves they are not so advanced.

Since my last annual report on this agency, the headquarters have been moved to new buildings just half a mile from the town of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

I have made a separate report on the File Hills agency.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Health and Sanitation.—I think it may be safely said that the health of these Indians has materially improved during the last two or three years. This may be

partly accounted for by their having had regular weekly rations of flour, beef and tea (paid for out of their band funds), which, together with the fact of many of them having been provided with comfortable cottages has made a great difference in their mode of living.

There is one hospital at what is called the north camp under the supervision of the Rev. Canon Stocken, with a housekeper and caretaker in charge.

The reverend sisters in charge of the Crowfoot boarding school at the south camp near Cluny attend to the various requirements of the Indians for medicines on that portion of the reserve and all receive every attention.

The medical attendant, Dr. W. Rose, attends to the Indians requiring his serviees and advice all over the reserve.

Occupations.—These are various: farming, stock-raising, hay-making for home use and for sale, working for white farmers, coal-mining, hauling coal and gravel to towns for sale; and some have no occupation and do not want any.

There are between seventy and eighty men engaged in farming on their own quarter-sections, which are fenced off and cross fenced, most of these quarters have four-roomed cottages on them, so that they live on their own farms and close to their work.

Considering the dry season, they had a fair crop last harvest, about half the average of the previous year; but this was compensated for by their wheat selling for nearly double the price, so that their gross returns were slightly greater than in 1913.

Our stoekmen and their assistants during the winter gathered up all weak stoek, consisting mainly of cows and yearlings, and fed them until spring, 580 head in all. This entailed much work, but it reduced our losses to a minimum.

Buildings.—The whole of the buildings on the reserve may be said to be in very good condition.

Both boarding schools are new, Indian houses are new, that is within the last three years, and the agency buildings are in good repair and well kept.

The fields are all fenced with good cedar posts and barbed wire, the roads and trails are kept in fair order, receiving attention wherever required.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer prosecutions for drunkenness this year than last, and I think a proportionate reduction in drinking intoxicating liquors on the reserve, caused not so much by lessened desires as from lessened opportunities of procuring it. There were so many fined and imprisoned in 1913 and 1914 that the class of people who took up this illicit trade beeame afraid to continue in it, as the risks became greater and the profit less.

Their morals are not of the highest, but will average up with that of other Indians. They are generally honest, although I cannot say that, especially among the younger men, their regard for the truth is increasing. I do not think the word of an Indian is to be trusted as it was twenty-five years ago. They pick up many of the faults of the lower class of white men they come in contact with in the small towns along the railway line.

The closing of the pool-rooms and bowling alleys to all Indians has been very beneficial both to their morals and their pockets.

General Remarks.—We have had a busy and for the times a prosperous year, every member of the staff has done his work faithfully and rendered me every assistance in the work of the agency.

I might also mention that the band held a meeting last fall after war was declared and voted the sum of $1,200 out of their band funds to be handed over to the government to be used to aid in bringing the war to a successful eonclusion. Individual members also subscribed various amounts, totalling $80, to the funds of the Red Cross Society.

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REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been comparatively good, though as usual there has been a heavy death toll, from tubercular troubles among adults, and from bronchial and intestinal troubles among infants and children.

The health of the band is looked after by a resident physician and a well regulated hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

All the Indians are required to clean up around their premises and to burn all refuse. They are yearly becoming more sanitary in their habits. All the Indians get their water-supply from the mountain-fed streams surrounding the reserve, which accounts for the total absence of typhoid.

Occupations.—About one-fifth of these Indians engage in farming, half are stock-owners, and nearly all able-bodied men yearly put up and sell a large amount of hay. During the year about 200 families were induced to plant and take care of a potato and garden patch.

Farming.—No new land was broken during the year, the efforts were directed rather in getting the land already broken into better condition. All Indian farmers worked well and faithfully in the preparation of their fields, which during the earlier part of the season, gave promise of producing a good crop; but continued and excessive drought burned up all grain planted at the lower end of the reserve; while at the upper end of the reserve, on heavier soil, a fair crop was harvested. Winter wheat this year as last proved a failure through some disease. It would appear as if the spring sown variety would supersede the winter variety. A propitious tendency exists among the Indians to increase the farming area, a sign pointing distinctly towards progress.

Stock-raising.—The Bloods own one of the best beef herds in the Northwest. During the year there was sold 105 head of three, four and five year old steers for an average price of $104 a head. These steers at point of unloading weighed before being fed or watered 1,550 pounds. In addition to this, all beef was raised that is used on the reserve.

A change was made during the year in the wintering grounds of the herd. The winter camp formerly located on the exposed valleys of the St. Mary's river being transferred to the heavy brushed, well opened, watered valley of the Belly river adjacent to the farms at the upper portion of the reserve. All cattle fed in this yard came through the winter in splendid condition and without loss. Cattle on the range also came through the winter without loss, though thin in flesh.

Haymaking.—This industry for the past fifteen years has been an important and profitable one for these Indians—in fact it was owing to the presence of abundant grasses on the reserve that these Indians made their first progressive move along industrial lines. During this past year the industry reached record proportions, the Indians harvesting in splendid condition over three times the amount of hay harvested in any single previous year. In all 10,000 tons were harvested between July 15 and September 15, and the Indians were as a result $30,000 better off, a fair idea of how our haymakers work can be gathered from the operations of one day. There being no hay at the agency end of the reserve, I went to the hay camps and asked that all haymakers bring one load each to the agency headquarters, eighteen miles distant. On that day 105 tons were delivered and stacked in splendid order, the prize load containing 7,940 pounds.

Buildings.—Approximately 90 per cent of these Indians live in fairly comfortable log houses during the winter months, about 5 per cent in good well built roomy frame houses; nearly all live under canvas during the summer. Each year sees an increasing number of houses being built of more roomy and better ventilated designs. There is now little overcrowding in close, ill ventilated houses during the cold winter nights.

Characteristics and Progress.—This tribe is one of the few Indian tribes that have not been subdued by the sword. They are loyal to the Crown, in fact their proffers of assistance to the "Grandson of the Great White Queen" in this war would shame many white communities.

They are naturally a proud and dignified people; they will work well when remuneration is in sight, in fact our largest problem is to provide sufficient work for the many willing hands. They are intensely superstitious, and hard to wean away from their pagan beliefs and practice. The great problem to solve for the present generation is to teach them to work. Manual labour will do more than any other single agency to civilize them, and obliterate their nomadic and pleasure-loving habits; it will make them home-makers rather than camp-movers.

Generally speaking, I believe there is reason for satisfaction in the progress made during the year. Their business affairs are in better condition, there is less of pauperization, they have been taught that the ration-house must not be the limit of their outlook. There is a healthy tendency towards individual home-making and to settle down in their own home separately and removed from their relatives, and a greater tendency to have their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decrease of one-third in convictions for drunkenness as compared with the previous year. This can be attributed largely to the fact that the Indians were kept at home on their reserve and at work for a greater portion of the time. Some improvements in moral conditions are noticeable, there being less homes broken up by marriage separations; but still their mental and moral development is not such as can differentiate between right and wrong; fear of detection and swift punishment for wrong-doing is still the thought that restrains.

REPORT OF GEO. H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—There are five bands in this agency: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, and Paul's.

Tribes.—The members of the Enoch and Alexander bands are all Crees; Michel's are also classed as Crees, but are of the Iroquois tribe originally. The Paul's band are Stonies and so also are some of Joseph's band, the remainder of them being Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—For the greater part of the year the Indians of the whole agency enjoyed good health, but for the last few months there have been quite a few cases of sickness, principally pneumonia and grippe, some of the pneumonia cases terminating fatally. Measles was also epidemic on the Enoch reserve, but with care and isolation of cases, it was soon stamped out. All the usual sanitary precautions are taken, such as cleaning up of filth, and the liberal use of lime as a whitewash for the inside as well as the outside of all houses.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of all the Indians except those of Joseph's band, who have not done much in this line till lately, they having depended on their hunting to provide the necessaries of life.

Buildings.—All the Indians of this agency are well housed and their dwellings are mostly log walls and shingle roofs. Of late years more attention has been paid to better farm buildings, and in this respect the members of Michel's band have some very excellent stables and granaries.

Stock.—I am glad to report that the stock on the various reserves has wintered well and as far as numbers go does not decrease. Forty-three head of beef was sold at good prices.

Characteristics and Progress.—Considerable progress was made last year in the farming line. In all some 800 acres of new land was broken, the Enoch's band breaking

about 300 acres on its reserve. In all about 51,000 bushels of grain was threshed on the whole agency last fall, and of this Enoch's band threshed 21,000 bushels.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole these Indians are not too bad in the way of drinking. It may be taken that they are improving in this respect.

Their morals are on a par with those of other bands.

General Remarks.—The passing of an amendment to the Indian Act respecting the disposal of stock without permission has been a great help in the handling of the Indians who have horses and cattle. It is now possible for the herds to increase, and so be a better profit to the owners.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana, and Buck Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the general health of the Indians of this agency may be considered fair. While there was considerable sickness on the reserves, and tuberculosis in its varied forms was prevalent, no epidemics occurred. With the exception of the school children, these Indians refuse to be vaccinated.

Sanitary regulations are well observed. In the fall all the houses are re-mudded and lime-washed, and in the spring the premises are cleaned up. Most of the Indians live in tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, selling hay and fire-wood, hunting, and working for settlers. During the summer months they put up a large quantity of hay for both feed and sale, and they are now realizing the value of their hay meadows. This winter the Indians of four reserves secured a large number of logs and placed them at the agency saw-mill to be cut into lumber later. Ermineskin's band also obtained a supply of tamarack posts for reserve fencing this summer. Quite a few take advantage of the fishing at Pigeon lake, and during the season the catch has been good. Hunting has not been followed with the enthusiasm of former years, owing to the small demand and low price of fur.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The several bands in this agency have a good supply of modern machinery and implements, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of log, neatly constructed, and generally with shingled roofs. The houses have a fair supply of furniture and are well kept.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have cattle and horses. The herds came through the winter in good condition, and are showing a small increase in number.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, law-abiding, fairly industrious, and their general condition is improving. The success of the grain crops last season and the high prices obtained for produce have greatly encouraged these Indians. They have broken up more land and intend increasing their farming operations this spring. Every effort is being made to assist them in advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the bands of this agency are addicted to liquor. The morality on all the reserves may be considered fair.

REPORT OF HAROLD LAIRD, ASSISTANT INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribes and Bands.—This agency comprises the following tribes and bands: Cree at Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River, and Sawridge; Beaver at Fort St. Johns, Dunvegan, and Hudson's Hope; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; Slave at Upper Hay River; and Saulteaux at Moberly Lake.

Health.—During the past year the health of nearly all the bands in this agency has been good. The exceptions are the Beaver bands at Fort Vermilion and Fort St. Johns, and the Cree band at Sturgeon Lake. In the case of the last-mentioned band the health has not been good, owing to unsanitary dwellings. In all three bands there are a good many cases of tuberculosis, the Beaver band at Fort St. John being badly infected with tuberculosis and scrofula.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Indians. A little farming is also done, and a few of them have small gardens.

Stock.—There are horses on all the reserves, in some cases quite a number; and cattle on eight of them, also some pigs on one. Most of the horses are of fair breed.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the exception of a few mowers and rakes, there is no farm machinery in this agency and only farm implements on less than half of the reserves; but these Indians have enough for their needs, as farming is not one of their chief occupations.

Buildings.—On eleven of the reserves there are log dwellings, most of which are clean and comfortable; also on some of the reserves there are log stables and shelters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are industrious in their favourite occupation and steady and law-abiding, and yet very little progress is noticed.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the Sucker Creek band, whose morality is not as good as it might be, and the Sawridge band, which is neither very temperate nor moral, the bands in this agency may be said to be temperate and moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind on this reserve. The Indians were all vaccinated last summer.

Their premises are kept clean during the winter months, and all refuse is cleared up and burnt as early as possible in the spring. The tendency to overcrowd their houses is very great.

We have been using the tuberculin treatment in the hospital on the school children, and are getting very good results.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming and stock-raising. The general farming operations were not very successful this season, owing to the drought that prevailed in this section of the province. A few had a little crop, but the majority were a complete failure.

Stock.—The stock is gradually increasing, as we have had slight losses the last few winters.

It appears that this reserve could easily be made a remount depot, and, horses being less trouble, the Indians might look after them, as they are not very fond of the usual steady work connected with farming.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are none worse than Indians in the manner in which they use their machinery and implements, the majority taking absolutely no care of them at all.

Buildings.—The members of this band have been hard up on account of the scarcity of work, and have done no building in the last year, although they seem to have an inclination to improve their dwellings, but not their stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They are not getting any worse off and will be in good circumstances if they get a good crop or two.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are addicted to liquor, but the majority are temperate.

Their morality is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have been very free from sickness this year. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, and one or two deaths resulted from this cause. There have been some colds and minor complaints, but the general health of the Indians has been good. The prescribed regulations in regard to clearing up and burning rubbish have been observed.

Occupations.—On the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves there has been considerable farming and a large quantity of hay was put up. There was also a fair quantity of hay put up on Beaver Lake reserve, but no farming was done. They had a few small gardens. There has not been much work for the Indians outside of their reserves this year. The members of the Saddle Lake band have got out a quantity of logs and are getting ready to saw.

Buildings.—The majority of the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands have good log buildings with shingled roofs. Their stables are fairly warm. There are two or three fairly good dwelling-houses at Beaver lake, and the rest are shacks or shanties with sod roofs. The stables on this reserve are not so good as they should be.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is all in good condition, as it is well provided with fodder.

Farm Implements.—The majority of these Indians are fairly well provided for in the way of implements, but they do not take the care of them that they should.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. I got two convictions for supplying intoxicants, and since then I have not heard of any drinking. Their morals are not very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious, but there are a great many of them that seem to make no progress.

REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR SARCEE RESERVE, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, to which the medical officer is regularly attending. All premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting, hauling and selling wood, hay and green feed, and working for neighbouring farmers. They earn considerable amounts in these industries, and could earn more if they wished.

Buildings.—All houses and stables are new and every family is very comfortable. Their houses are well ventilated. There is a fireplace in each, which gives good ventilation. Most of them are kept very clean, and many are fairly well furnished.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the winter. They have had good feed. Their is a fair percentage of calves and foals. Although the winter has been long and hard on them, they are coming through with very small loss to date.

Farm Implements—These Indians have not hitherto taken much care of their implements, but they are improving in this respect. They have built a large shed, where most of them are stored away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious, the rest are gradually improving, and should we have a good crop this year, it will certainly stimulate them in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink, which they obtain through half-breeds. Every effort is being made to decrease this evil. Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. W. WADDY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, namely, Bearspaw, Wesley, and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year these Indians have been fairly healthy, but tuberculosis is still prevalent among them. Their houses are clean, but in winter they overcrowd some and leave others empty. Many intermarry with near relatives.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians cut wood for a living. All raise a few horses and cattle. They hunt in the open season for game and fur.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, mostly one-roomed, though a few have two-storied houses. Their stables are only closed in sheds made of logs with sod roofing.

Characteristics and Progress.—They never save a dollar for hard times, and, as earnings fell off 50 per cent this year, due to lack of market for wood, they had a hard time to make a living. There are very few progressive Indians amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate people, but are slack in marriage customs.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

The following agencies are within this inspectorate: Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

The first five agencies lie in the southern, and the last three agencies in the northern portion of the inspectorate.

Very little rain fell during the growing season within the southern area of the inspectorate, and in consequence the yield of grain sown on land not newly broken or summer-fallowed yielded poorly. Where land was well summer-fallowed and sown to spring wheat the yield, with few exceptions, was fifteen and more bushels per acre. Oats were mostly sown on fall and spring ploughed land, and were in most instances a total failure throughout southern Alberta.

There was a sufficiency of rain throughout the northern portion of the inspectorate, and the Indians whose reserves are located within this area had a bountiful crop of oats, barley, potatoes and hay. Very little wheat was grown, but the small areas devoted to this crop yielded well and matured without damage to frost.

Very little wheat was sold for less than a dollar, and most of it for a greater sum; while oats were sold from forty to sixty cents and potatoes fifty cents and over, per bushel. The prices realized for farm produce this season have greatly encouraged the Indians to farm more extensively, particularly those on the northern reserves. The Indians on the southern reserves have learned, too, that a season of drought can

be considerably overcome by good tilling of the soil—frequent surface working of summer-fallow. There is now a larger area ready for cropping next spring than ever before and the prospects for abundant yields were never brighter throughout the whole inspectorate.

Last season the drought was the severest on the Peigan Indians and, besides, a hail-storm passed over the portion of the reserve on which the Indians had the most promising grain crop. There was very little straw, and the overgrazing of the pasturage and want of rain resulted in an inadequate supply of hay being procurable for winter feed for the stock within the boundaries of the reserve. It was found necessary for the reasons stated, to purchase fodder and feed about 600 head of the Indians' cattle and horses outside of the reserve limits.

Sufficient snow fell during the first week of December to make good sleighing for more than three months over the greater portion of every reserve within this inspectorate, with the exception of the Stony reserve on the Bow river and near Morley. These conditions made it necessary to provide fodder for the cattle during this long period, and, while it has been trying on the supplies of feed provided, I entertain hopes that the losses of stock through want of feed on any of the reserves will be light.

The amendments to sections 105 and 149 of the Indian Act during 1914 have been, I feel confident, beneficial to the Indians. Previously to the passing of these amendments the killing of immature and female animals was quite frequent on some of the reserves, and Indians were often enticed away from their homes and their work to take part in so called Wild West shows. The killing of cattle by Indians is now punishable if done without the consent of their agent, and it is an offence for Indians to participate in any exhibition in aboriginal costume. The Indian who participates in the performance and the individual who induces him to do so are both liable under the amended Act. I now entertain fresh hopes that the cattle will increase in numbers on reserves where they were annually becoming fewer, and that the moral and other standards of the Indians will be raised through the amendments referred to.

The use of intoxicating liquor by Indians has not diminished during the fiscal year, I am sorry to be compelled to admit. Another unfortunate feature is the fact that too much sympathy is given to some who have supplied Indians with intoxicants and too little credit to the officer who has been instrumental in having the supplier prosecuted.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

Leaving Ottawa on April 29, I arrived in Edmonton on May 4, where later I was joined by Mr. H. J. Bury.

After some delay, due to the necessity of awaiting the departure of the Hudson's Bay Company transports, we left for Athabaska Landing, arriving there on May 16.

Here we secured the necessary outfit of supplies and equipment, and boarded the transport scow on May 23. This scow, No. 41 of the Hudson's Bay Company transport, was one of a flotilla of 27, all under the charge of Captain Haight.

We drifted down stream as far as Grand Rapids island on a fairly low stage of water; but, after arriving at this point, the Athabaska river rose to an unprecedented height, due to the heavy rains and the June flood from the mountains.

The swells on the rapids between Grand Rapids and McMurray had become very heavy, and it was with some difficulty that we proceeded without swamping. Apart from an occasional wetting due to the waves breaking in over the scow, the journey was without incident until we arrived at the Stony Rapids on June 11.

Here we had the misfortune to be swamped by such a volume of water, which came in over the bow, that the scow practically broke in two, the stern dropping down

into the rapids, and the baggage floating out into midstream. It was with considerable difficulty that the crew and passengers, eight in number, got ashore by means of a canoe, before the wrecked scow plunged over the Big Cascade, overturned, and deposited the entire contents into the river. The whole of our outfit was a total loss, with the exception of the treaty funds, which were taken into the canoe when the occupants left the scow.

Owing to the loss of the treaty pay-lists, and other official documents, the annuity payments were made with some difficulty.

On our arrival at McMurray, we outfitted once more, and reported our accident to Ottawa.

Payment was made at this point to 131 Indians of the Cree-Chipewyan bands.

The Indians here are very desirous of being settled upon reservations, and, as indicated in my report of last year, it would seem advisable to have this done at the earliest possible opportunity. Last season they had not been able to come to a definite decision as to the exact location they wished to have set aside; but this year the Cree band had selected a piece of land in the neighbourhood of Willow Lake, whilst the Chipewyans had divided, about 30 members desiring to settle at Janvier Creek, Pembina river, and the remainder at Moose Lake.

I would strongly recommend that a survey be made of these plots as soon as possible, as recently white squatters have been coming into the district in great numbers, and the longer this matter is postponed the more difficult it will be to set aside reservations without a considerable amount of friction and trouble.

The Indians at treaty-time made an earnest appeal for help in the form of an allowance of agricultural tools such as spades, hoes, scythes, etc., and in view of their present efforts to till the soil, and the comparative richness of the land, I would recommend that the following tools be sent in next year to the Chipewyan band: 2 dozen spades, 2 dozen hoes, and one dozen each of grub-hoes, hay forks, scythes and hay rakes, and to the Cree band one-half of the afore-mentioned quantities.

Leaving McMurray on June 17 per ss. *Grahame,* we arrived at Fort Chipewyan on June 21.

Here payment was made to 230 Indians of the Cree band. Of the Chipewyan band, 343 Indians received payment.

Leaving Chipewyan on June 24 by ss. *Keewatin,* we arrived at Fond-du-Lac on June 26, and paid treaty to 367 members of Maurice's band.

A considerable amount of destitution had been experienced last winter at this post, mostly, however, restricted to the aged and infirm members of the tribe.

The chief and headmen, speaking for the whole band, made a request for assistance in the shape of tools for carpenter work. Many of their houses are badly in need of repair, and, as several of the members of the band are capable carpenters, I would recommend that a tool chest be sent in to them next year.

Returning to Chipewyan on July 1, we left the same day for Smith Landing by ss. *Primrose,* arriving there on July 2.

Treaty was paid to 247 Indians of the Chipewyan tribe.

An inspection was made of the saw-mill, a report of which was submitted on September 22 under separate cover.

On arrival at Fort Smith on July 6, the farming operations carried on by the department were investigated, and a report was sent in covering this matter on September 22. Great credit is due to Agent Bell and Farm Instructor Salmon for the able and intelligent manner in which they have discharged their duties in connection with the work of the agency. Since last year the number of buildings in the agency grounds has been increased by the addition of a house for the official interpreter.

Leaving Fort Smith on July 6 by ss. *Mackenzie River,* we arrived at Resolution

on July 8, at 1.30 a.m., where Mr. Bury and Corporal D. LaNauze disembarked to pay treaty at this point and at Hay River. The steamer left at 3 a.m. for the north.

Treaty was paid to 140 Indians of the Chipewyan band. Of the Yellow Knife tribe, 195 Indians received payment. Payment was made to 188 Indians of the Dog Rib tribe.

Chief Vital Lamoule of the Chipewyan band wished to have the allowance of twine for his band increased, as the number of his tribe had been considerably increased by the addition of several stragglers from the vicinity of Buffalo river.

I would recommend that the allowance be increased by 20 pounds, and also an increase of 200 pounds each of ball and shot.

Leaving Resolution on July 11, Mr. Bury arrived at Hay River on July 13, travelling by means of a sail-boat kindly loaned by Inspector Field of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Treaty was paid to 101 Indians of the Slave band.

Chief Sunrise asked to have a larger allowance of twine sent in next year, as his band subsist largely on fish caught in Great Slave lake, and the present allowance is insufficient to provide for those who are in need. I would recommend that the allowance be increased by 20 pounds, and that this increase become operative next year.

After paying treaty at Hay River, and whilst awaiting the return of the steamer from the north, Mr. Bury, accompanied by Corporal C. D. LaNauze of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, ascended the Hay river for nearly 100 miles in order to explore this district in the interests of the Department of the Interior.

At Providence, on the Mackenzie river, I was greatly struck by the appearance of the gardens for, in spite of of the early drought, the roots, grain and vegetables had made wonderful progress.

At Simpson, where Mr. D. Von der Osten disembarked in order to take up his duties as farm instructor at the agency there, I found that everything looked very promising under the management of Agent Harris.

Two additional acres of land had been reclaimed and put under cultivation, and were producing a splendid crop of oats. In addition to this, the other crops of wheat, barley and roots, although not in such an advanced state as might have been expected, owing to the early drought and late seeding, were coming along very well.

At the saw-mill the grade of lumber cut is very good, and both the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the missions have been supplied from time to time. The mill itself is in good running order and is a considerable boon to this district.

At Wrigley I found that there had been no sickness, although some destitution, chiefly, however, limited to the aged.

At Norman, however, I found that considerable sickness had been in evidence since last year, and that several deaths had resulted. These were mostly due to influenza and pneumonia.

At Good Hope the mortality had again been heavier than last year, although there had been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. The fur-catch had been a fairly successful one.

I found upon arrival at Arctic Red River that there had been an outbreak of typhoid fever. Dr. Wilson informed me that he had himself treated three cases, two of which had resulted in death. The cause of this outbreak was the fact that the camping grounds of the Indians had become unsanitary, and their custom of burying their dead only a few inches in the ground had led in many instances to the uncovering of the corpses by dogs, and the subsequent pollution of the air.

I found similar conditions at Fort McPherson where, also, deaths had occurred due to the same cause.

I interviewed the local priest and missionary, and insisted upon the necessity of burying all bodies at least five feet in the ground, and I instructed the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Fort McPherson to keep a close watch on

these matters. I also made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company at Good Hope to send down thirty bags of lime to these two posts to be scattered on the Indian camping places and also used as a wash for the inside and outside of their shacks. I also spoke to several of the Indians regarding this, and believe that in future there will be no further outbreaks.

At all the northern posts, the Indians applied to me to be allowed to take treaty, and I would suggest that measures be taken to include them as soon as possible. They take the stand that they wish to be treated in the same manner as the other Indians.

During the entire trip the treaty party was accompanied by Corporal C. D. LeNauze, of the McMurray patrol, and his long experience of northern conditions together with his willingness and capacity for work made his services invaluable in connection with the treaty payments.

The return trip from the north was made without incident except for several delays on the Athabaska river, and we arrived at Athabaska Landing on August 29, and left immediately for Ottawa.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the season of 1914.

In accordance with instructions, I left Ottawa on June 1, 1914, and proceeded to the Peace River Block, arriving at Moberly lake on July 9; and under the conditions of Treaty No. 8 surveyed one block of the reserve for the Hudson Hope band of Beaver Indians at the west end of Moberly lake, laying out an area of 5,025 acres at this point.

At the east end of Moberly lake an area of 7,656 acres was chosen and surveyed for the Saulteaux Indians and a number of the Beaver Indians of St. John band who wished to have their land there.

Both of these reserves are suitable for grazing, and stock has been wintered there very successfully. A portion of each reserve is well adapted for gardens and mixed farming. Moberly lake has a supply of whitefish and trout sufficient to meet the needs of the Indians. Game is plentiful in this locality. There is an ample supply of timber on each reserve. Hay is plentiful on both reserves.

These Indians live by hunting and fishing. Several at the east end of the lake have small gardens.

On the completion of these reserves, I proceeded to Halfway river, at the west boundary of the Peace River Block, where Assistant Agent Laird had arranged with the Hudson Hope Indians to locate the remainder of their reserve.

Mr. Laird met me at Halfway river and accompanied me to Fort St. John in order that there should be no mistake about the lands at these points, the Indians having scattered before my arrival at either of these points.

At Halfway river a reserve of 9,893 acres was laid out, being the remainder of the land to which the Hudson Hope band was entitled.

This reserve is best suited for grazing. The hunting is good in the mountains near by and at some seasons trout are plentiful in Halfway river. These Indians live by hunting and fishing.

I proceeded next to Fort St. John and in township 85, range 18, W. 6th, and in township 85, range 19, W. 6th, surveyed a reserve 28 sq. miles for the St. John band of Beaver Indians.

This reserve is excellently adapted for grazing and the soil is suitable for mixed farming.

A reserve of 4,032 acres was next selected in township 73, range 12, W. 6th, and 73, range 11, W. 6th, for those Beaver Indians of the Dunvegan band who have been

living in the district west of Grande Prairie. This completes the area to which the Dunvegan band is entitled.

The land chosen is well adapted for grazing and mixed farming.

As this concluded my work in the Peace River country, I returned to Edmonton and proceeded to Ministikwan lake and adjusted the boundaries of Indian reserve No. 161.

I then disbanded my party, and arrived in Ottawa on October 17.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The bands of Indians comprising this agency consist of the following: Kitselas (Tsimpsian), Kitwanga, Kitwankool, Andimaul, Kitsegukla, Getanmax (Hazelton), Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kisgegas, Kuldoe, Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing; hunting and trapping is, of late years, less resorted to. Many work about the canneries of the coast. Some pack and team freight. Others work in and about saw-mills, do considerable gardening, and are steadily breaking up more land.

Stock.—All the bands with the exception of two, are keeping more or less stock. As more attention was paid to the stock, all wintered well.

Farm Implements.—With some ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes and wagons excepted, only the ordinary gardening tools are generally used. The Indians take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—On some of the reserves considerable improvements are noted in the pattern of houses and barns constructed in recent years. The houses are commodious, well lighted, and invariably built on good dry soil.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of nearly all the bands has continued to be very good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions are well observed. By vaccination a large portion of the people should be fairly immune.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands of this agency are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole, the members of all the bands in this agency are intelligent and generally speaking are making steady progress.

REPORT OF IVER FOUGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Rivers Inlet, Bella Coola and Tallio, Kimsquit, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitlope, Kitimat, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, and Ulkatcho.

With the exception of Ulkatcho, whose village is situated on a highland plateau some 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, all are found adjacent to tidal waters.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the natives has been good. No epidemic has prevailed, and, as to other diseases under which Indians particularly suffer, namely, tubercular and venereal disorders, conditions have been normal.

Climatic conditions were very favourable.

Sanitary conditions could be improved, and there appears to be a gradual betterment. The agency has one hospital for Indians, two physicians, and three field matrons.

Occupations.—With the exception of the people of Ulkatcho, all the Indians in the agency are similarly employed. The chief occupations are: fishing, hunting, trapping, logging, carpentering, and working as ordinary labourers. On some reserves, particularly at Bella Coola, farming on a small scale is attempted.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Outside of Bella Coola and Ulkatcho, there is hardly any farm machinery. What there is is well looked after.

Boats and Fishing Implements.—There has in late years been great improvements in boats. The canoes and row-boats are being discarded in favour of motor-boats. One band, the Bella Bella, has more than thirty of this class.

The Indians own implements wherewith to fish for home consumption. When fishing for commercial purposes the implements are, as a rule, furnished by their white employers.

Buildings.—Nearly all live in frame houses, built after the pattern used by white men. There is a noticeable improvement in buildings from year to year. The Ulkatcho people live in log huts.

Characteristics and Progress.—Compared with whites, Japanese, or Chinese, the Indians are indolent. Compared with aborigines in other parts of the world, they are industrious. They work at certain seasons with intervals of rest.

Very few lay aside money; but most of them acquire personal property from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—Indians, as a rule, are fond of liquor. However, an intoxicated Indian is not often seen, and last year was an improvement over previous years.

The sexual relations of the natives are somewhat loose; otherwise they are moral. They are law-abiding, and of a peaceful disposition.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The principal bands in this agency are Sooke, Cheerno (Beecher Bay), Songhees, Saanich District, Cowichan District, Hellelt, Siccameen and Kulleets, Lyackson, Penelakut, Nanaimo, Snonowas (Nanoose), Qualicum, Comox, Galiano, Mayne Island and Cowichan Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of most of the Indians in this agency has been good. During the winter there was an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children at Nanaimo and Cowichan, and there were a number of deaths from the disease. The sanitary conditions, in nearly every village, are very good. The villages are nearly all situated on the salt water or on the banks of some river, and almost without exception in the immediate vicinity of good springs.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in fishing, farming, hunting, hop-picking, boat and canoe-building, in the canneries, at stevedore work and as day labourers. In regard to their occupations an Indian always likes to do anything where he gets quick returns. It is hard to make them realize the benefits derived from working their soil; it does not bring quick enough returns to suit their ambitions; but since the times have been harder, and it has not been so easy for them to obtain work at such good wages, they seem to realize a little more the true worth of their own land.

Farm Implements.—On the reserves where farming is done, the Indians have a very good supply of all farm implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a very good class, being lumber and frame. On a few of the reserves the old rancherie houses are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians continue to make slow and steady progress. They do more farming now and are trying to make an effort to improve their places and take advantage of their many opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are on the whole temperate and moral, but there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. They are called Chinook Indians, and consist of three tribes comprising the following bands which are included in this agency: Adams Lake, Neskainlith or Halaut, Kamloops, Little Shuswap Lake, North Thompson or Chuckuqualk, Deadman's Creek, and the Bonapart, of the Shuswap tribe; Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, and Coldwater, of the Thompson tribe; Upper Nicola, of the Okanagan tribe.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, teaming and acting as freighters and labourers.

Stock.—Every band of Indians in this agency has horses and cattle; some have large herds of each kind, particularly the Upper Nicola band at Douglas lake, where a few members of the band, notably the chief, own large herds of horses and cattle. Among his selected band of horses are to be found some of the finest bred horses in the province. Col. McRae, the remount purchasing officer, who recently visited that section buying remounts for the army, issued a public statement to the effect that the finest specimen of a horse bought in the interior was found among those bought from the chief of the Douglas Lake band, one bred by himself.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farming implements, and some of them, especially the Douglas Lake, Upper Nicola band, are provided with the latest improved farm implements of every description.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands of this agency can be described only as being fairly temperate. In most cases their morality can be considered good.

Buildings.—A large proportion of the dwelling-houses of this agency are of logs, while there are quite a number of frame buildings, notably the Cook's Ferry and the Nicola Mameet Nol or Shulus, whose villages are composed principally of neat frame buildings, some of which are nicely painted.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the great majority of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. There was an epidemic of typhoid fever among the Cook's Ferry band during the past summer, which resulted in one death. All the other cases were treated successfully in the hospital at Kamloops, and every precaution was taken not only to stop its spreading, but to stamp out the disease. Every Indian of the band was vaccinated, and all their houses were fumigated and cleansed and otherwise put in a sanitary condition.

In most of the villages the sanitary conditions can be considered good. There are a few, however, whose sanitary conditions can only be classed as being fair.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are law-abiding and industrious. They are all, with very few exceptions, making satisfactory progress in the cultivation of their lands, gradually appreciating the value of relying on their own efforts in handling their lands, and some are doing remarkably well. Keener interest is being taken each succeeding year in the quantity and quality of the production of each individual, and every effort is being put forth to foster and encourage the interest that the Indians of this agency have been taking in the past few years in the improvement of their farms on their reserve, by keeping up a friendly rivalry among them in the quality and quantity of their production. The majority of them are neat in their dress and appearance at all times. As nearly all of them are owners of a few horses

and some cattle, some of them have fine turnouts and equipment. The young men take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports and athletic games.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: St. Mary's, No. 1; Tobacco Plains, No. 2; Lower Columbia, No. 3; Lower Kootenay, No. 4; Shuswap or Kinbasket's, No. 5, and Arrow Lake, No. 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indian during the year has been good. On all the reserves sanitary precautions were observed. There have been no epidemics amongst the Indians, and very little sickness of any kind.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting, fishing, and trapping; some are employed as farm-hands and labourers. At Creston the Indians are sought after by those engaged in fruit-raising for picking and packing fruit.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians are well supplied with farm implements, which are carefully looked after and put under cover when not in use.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings are of logs. They are, however, being gradually replaced by frame structures, and those that have been recently erected are well lighted and ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians throughout this agency are industrious and are making steady progress. They farm intelligently and keep their holdings in a fairly good state of cultivation. A number have made improvements in the past year by clearing land, erecting good fences and looking carefully after their old ones. They take good care of their stock and are materially improving their herds by the introduction of a good grade of bulls and stallions.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians in this agency are temperate and are opposed to the use of intoxicants. A few of the younger men have shown an inclination to drink, but the steps that have been promptly taken and the punishment meted out to the offenders, it is hoped, will have a salutary effect.

The Kootenays are noted for being a very moral race, and maintain their reputation as such.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1914-15 was one of the mildest on record, and the cattle and horses throughout the agency wintered well and with very little loss. The fur industry suffered from the effects of the war in Europe, which reduced the demand and lowered the prices. Industries in the district are at a standstill, and the lack of opportunities for the Indians to earn wages has seriously affected their condition; but it is hoped that with good crops in the Northwest there will be a revival, and conditions will improve.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations, but the language is practically the same.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kwashela, Nakwakto, Nuwitti, Kwawkewlth, Koskemo, Kwatsino, Klaskino, Nimkish, Tsawataineuk or

Kingcome Inlet, Tanakteuk or Knight Inlet, Mamalillikulla, Klawatsis, Matilpi, Wawlitsum or Salmon River, Wewaikum or Campbell River, Wewaikai or Cape Mudge, and the Kwiahkah.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there was no epidemic of any kind. The number of deaths was in proportion to the births. Tuberculosis in some form is the chief cause of death.

The Indians are instructed to keep their premises clean and tidy and especially to throw the offal from their fish into the sea instead of on the ground round their houses. In all places the water supply is good and no contamination arises from that source.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians in this agency is fishing. They nearly all go to one of the canneries during the salmon-fishing season and cure large quantities for their own food as well. Formerly a number of them were engaged in logging, but the trade depression during the past year made their earnings very small from that source.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are very poor. They are large and roomy, but dark and poorly ventilated, and, as the fire is built on the ground in the centre, the smoke finds its way out through all the crevices.

Some of the Indians now are building modern houses, but they are not well built, though some of them have a very good appearance from the outside.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a class the Indians are inclined to be indolent. They go from one extreme to another, but do not stick at anything long in the way of work. The complaint of those employing Indian labour is that they can never depend on their being at their work. They work well enough when at it, but do not like to stay at it day after day.

On the whole they are law-abiding and have a respect for the law. They are not quarrelsome, and such a thing as a fight amongst them is practically unknown, except a wordy warfare. There is very little progress and financially there is little advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—In many villages there has been a marked improvement in the restriction of the use of liquor, partly owing to the fact that it is more difficult to obtain it. Convictions were obtained against two wholesale liquor houses for shipping to Indians after receipt of a mail order. During the canning season or, to be more exact, at the close of the canning season, they get considerable quantities of liquor, and many of them are fond of it; but on the whole they are not worse than many whites.

They are given to the exchange of wives, and their ideas of morality and virtue differ considerably from our ethics, and considerable prostitution exists. The younger men are, however, beginning to realize the necessity of purity and virtue, and there is a slow improvement noticeable.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALISH TRIBE OR NATION.

Bands.—To this tribe the following bands belong: Cheam, Squawtits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Shawahlook, Hope and Yale, Maria Island.

Reserves.—They are all scattered along both of the banks of the Fraser river, and in a moist climate where irrigation is not required.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a short time last fall when they were all busy on the hop-yards, and it rained so much that a great many took sick, but soon recovered when they got back home from the hop-fields and canneries.

The sanitary conditions are gradually improving, but it takes time to teach Indians to be clean and keep their houses sanitary.

For both health and sanitary purposes the Indians are too fond of living and sleeping in the one room, and often in big numbers; but we are gradually getting them to build separate bedrooms.

Occupations.—The general occupation is mixed farming on a small scale. Usually they have more of a fishing nature, but of late have not done so much of it except just for their own use. Besides this, quite a lot of trapping is done; but this is being overdone, so there is very little profit in it.

Buildings.—The buildings, I regret to state, are not good with the exceptions of Squawtits and Hope bands; the others are getting old, and consequently require more attention to keep them in repair.

Stock.—These Indians have not a great deal of stock, but it is gradually increasing, according to the feed provided for them.

Farm Implements.—They have not a great number of tools, but are collecting more gradually as they improve their land.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate, and their morality is good.

There always are some that will get liquor as long as we have the supplier; but the chiefs and watchmen are taking far greater interest in the welfare of their band, and consequently have a good influence over the others.

There is far more liquor drunk in the short time that the Indians are away at the fishing and hop-picking than at any other time of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking these bands as a whole, they may be classed as industrious and law-abiding, and are realizing more fully the importance of cultivating their land properly. The members of these bands are at a great disadvantage in making rapid progress in agricultural pursuits, owing to the heavily timbered land, and the heavy cost of clearing and bringing the same under cultivation with their very limited means and often large families to support.

THOMPSON, LILLOOET, AND SHUSWAP TRIBES.

Bands.—These tribes comprise the following bands: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Anderson Lake, Seton Lake, Cayoose Creek No. 1, Cayoose Creek No. 2, Lillooet, Bridge River, Fountain, Pavilion, High Bar, and Clinton.

Occupations.—The general occupation of the Indians in these bands is mixed farming. The Lytton Indians raise a great deal of beans and fruit, and the Lillooet Indians go in more for stock.

A great number of Indians have been in the habit of working out at labouring work owing to the scarcity of agricultural land available, but since the country is being settled the work is getting scarce and the Indian is thrown back on to the land, where some of them have great difficulties in making a living.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole during this past year the health of these Indians has been very fair: of course there have been the usual deaths, but there has been no epidemic of any description.

The sanitary conditions are about the same, though we do try our best to make the Indians keep their houses sanitary and to keep the surrounding clean.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving year by year; every little while one sees an old log house pulled down and replaced by a more modern frame building, with separate rooms, thus doing away with their old mode of living and sleeping all together in the one room.

Stock.—This, I am glad to say, has shown great improvement; the Indians are beginning to realize that the old cayoose is not profitable, and they are more careful now and trying to improve their stock, from which they can get better results.

Farm Implements.—I am glad to report that the Indians are getting more of these every year, and are beginning to realize the necessity of taking care of them when not in use, instead of the old habit of leaving them out in the field where they last used them.

Health and Sanitation.—The former has been good, and the Indians are realizing the necessity of keeping their houses sanitary.

Temperance and Morality.—I think I can say that on the whole the amount of drinking has decreased, owing principally to the very active steps taken by the Dominion constable to suppress this traffic, and also to the assistance given by the different chiefs and watchmen.

The temptations during the last three years have been very great owing to the railroad construction, which has brought great numbers of men, who seem to have been only too willing to give liquor to Indians even if it has been to break the law, and in many cases it is done in order to earn 25 or 50 cents. During the last six months I have known men to buy an Indian a bottle in order that I might put them in jail, as they had no means of livelihood.

The moral question is, I think, improving gradually, and by being strict with them in regard to the marriage question, they are gradually giving up their old Indian custom of living together without being married.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most industrious and law-abiding and have now, since they have found that they have to earn their own living on their land, begun to cultivate all the available agricultural land, and on many reserves it is found that the amount of this class of land is not sufficient for the needs of the Indians owing to the scarcity of water.

A number of men who have earned their living by freighting and working on the railroad, etc., have now been driven on to the land to earn their livelihood, and are naturally finding it difficult to get available pieces of land.

A great number of them are turning their attention to fruit-growing and are meeting with good results.

The restrictions placed upon the fishing and hunting are also having a tendency to keep the Indian on his land, and I consider the progress made by them is very creditable within the last few years on their farms, considering the poor example shown them by white farmers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I think I can say that the Indians throughout this agency have shown marked improvements during the past year.

During the past year I had the privilege and pleasure of accompanying the Royal Indian Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different reserves throughout this agency.

The Indians took a very great interest in the work before them, and in many instances asked for extra land, which in my opinion was deserving.

I regret that the weather was not the best during the visit of the Royal Indian Commission, so that they saw everything at its worst.

REPORT OF C. C. PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands or Groups.—The Indians of this agency may be dealt with in the following bands or groups: Nass River Indians (Neishga nation), and Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum Indians (Tsimpshean nation).

NASS RIVER INDIANS.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a great deal of consumption amongst the Indians. The manufacture of intoxicants and over-indulgence in many cases have

resulted in premature deaths. A surprise visit to interior villages last fall by the inspector and myself was made, during which the Gitlakdamiks reserve was searched and a large quantity of liquor found and destroyed. Two Indian offenders were sent to jail, each for six months.

Dr. D. J. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, is doing his best to cope with disease against many odds.

The department has been good enough to furnish me with a good lantern, and slides on tuberculosis and venereal diseases, with which I purpose lecturing to the Indians in the several villages.

Occupations.—Amongst the principal occupations of the Nass Indians are: fishing, hunting and trapping. Some engage in road construction work, and others in packing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians have none of these, as beyond growing a little hay and root crops for a very few stock they do no farming.

Buildings.—Buildings have improved very much of late. Those now being built are of modern bungalow design and very comfortable in most cases.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress has been greatly impeded through an agitation for title to lands of the province. Notwithstanding, they are self-supporting in spite of depression consequent upon the condition of the fur market, and the war.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nass Indians are addicted to the manufacture and use of native-brewed liquors. I cannot say that they are in the main temperate and moral, although there are many good and conscientious Indians on the Nass river.

Their camping, nomadic life, with its intimate and primitive intercourse, does not lend itself to the moral uplift of the tribes.

TSIMPSHEAN BANDS.

METLAKATLA AND PORT SIMPSON BANDS.

Health and Sanitation.—With Dr. Large at Port Simpson and Dr. Cade at Metlakatla, the health of the Indians is closely watched. While there are many cases of incipient and other stages of tuberculosis found, everything possible is being done so far as the doctors are concerned.

The Indians do not like at all the isolation of patients affected with tuberculosis. They have vague notions of distrust and suspicion of the doctors and of the government, and have not yet realized the real object of isolating patients. With the lantern lectures, there should come to their minds different views from those they have held in the past.

They sometimes take their patients in advanced stages of consumption to the canneries, where they die. The cannerymen do not make any noticeable effort to avoid this, if they did, perhaps a whole family might leave the cannery, to the detriment of the industry.

There have been occasional epidemics such as itch, bronchitis, influenza, etc., but such have not been serious.

While sanitary conditions are closely watched, it is frequently observed that Indians are careless in the disposal of offal and slops, often throwing them around their doorways, particularly at the canneries.

Occupations.—Marine engineering, fishing, logging, trapping and hunting are amongst the principal employments of these Indians. Some are shop-keepers, most of whom are scrupulously careful to keep their shops in clean and tidy condition. Many of them are an object-lesson to some white shop-keepers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have none of these. They only do a little gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings are in very good and modern condition, with few exceptions, in both villages. They are usually well furnished and comfortable. Some very substantial buildings have been erected during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, being the most intelligent and progressive of all the coast tribes, are self-supporting. A large number of them are educated, having received a liberal schooling in the several institutions supported by the department and under the supervision of the churches.

Many of them, some ex-pupils, lack both ambition and opportunity. Sometimes, where ambition obtains, there is little scope for making progress. Especially is this seen amongst the young men, who, though educated, are thrown largely upon the reserve life because it is not possible for them to obtain remunerative employment. There is a large number of young men in the reserves who have nothing to occupy their time profitably. Some barely exist in the cities, rather than return to live amongst their people in reserves.

These Indians are usually law-abiding and peaceful.

Temperance and Morality.—For the greater part, the Port Simpson and Metlakatla people are temperate and moral. Many of the women, however, are given to habits of profligacy. A Dominion constable was appointed this year for duty on this —a large—reserve. The step taken will, I am sure, be very satisfactory.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—Conditions under both these heads are fairly satisfactory. There is no doctor of medicine at Port Essington; but at Kitsumkalum, Dr. Seymour Traynor gives attendance to the Indians under arrangement with the department.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt, trap, log and pack, for a living, and are self-supporting, with but few exceptions.

Buildings.—No new building has been done this year, as times have been hard. The buildings now in use are convenient and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are self-supporting, with few exceptions. They make satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. As to their morality I cannot say much. They are nomadic and are much away from their villages. They give little trouble, however.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have been to every reserve in the agency during the year. I find the Indians intelligently following advice offered them from time to time.

Last fall they put away good supplies of dried fish for winter, and conserved their potato crops instead of selling them.

They have made better use of their earnings this year, and are no longer throwing away their money by the purchase of gaudy clothing and worthless trinkets.

There has been very little drinking during the year; and no serious crime is recorded in the agency.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. The majority of them speak Chinook, as well as their own particular dialect. They also speak English well.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Those in Chilliwack district, on Howe Sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlitz,

Coquitlam, Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homalco and Klahoose, Katzie Langley and Whonnock; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skuealiam, Semiamu, Sechelt, Sumas, Sliammon and Tsawassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions the health of these Indians has been good. An epidemic of smallpox of a very mild type broke out on the Squamish Mission reserve, but owing to the efficient and prompt attention rendered by the medical officer, the disease was effectually stamped out without fatality.

Over 150 members of this band were vaccinated during the year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hop-picking, farming, and gardening. A great many of them also work in the canneries during the fish canning season, and others work for their white neighbours as farm-hands. Many of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable income from this source.

Dwellings.—The Indians in this agency are beginning to take a pride in their houses. A great many old shacks are rapidly being replaced by good frame structures, and a very considerable number of new up-to-date houses have been erected during the past year.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock, which as a rule is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which are well taken care of, and kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and making good progress along the lines of civilization. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Although many of the Indians are striving to suppress the liquor traffic, and to do away with their native dance or potlatch, yet there are a few who will drink liquor whenever they can get it, but on the whole they are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—As time advances, the Indians realize more fully the necessity of depending more on the products of the soil for a livelihood, and the advantages to be derived from the proper cultivation of the same. The time and attention devoted to fruit-growing is also on the increase. The seeds and fruit-trees supplied by the department are a great incentive to the Indians to continue along these lines.

With all due consideration for the amount of time and labour which must be expended in bringing wild land into a state of cultivation, I may say, without hesitation, that the Indians are making rapid progress along the lines of agriculture, and in most cases their crops compare favourably with those raised by their white neighbours.

REPORT OF J. ROBERT BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or Nkamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos (Inkameep) and Upper and Lower Similkameen.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year. There are some cases of blindness in the Similkameen bands.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this agency. Some bands raise stock Others also engage in hunting, fishing, fruit-growing, and work out.

Farm Implements.—Most of the bands are well supplied with the requisite implements. The Penticton band has also a spray motor.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have very fine frame houses and good outbuildings; in some cases there has been much improvement in building.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are variable, working by fits and starts; but most of them are industrious and making progress, some especially so in mixed farming and fruit-growing. All are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the Okanagan Lake reserves do not compare well in point of morality, but are improving. The members of other bands are both temperate and moral, with very few exceptions.

General Remarks.—Owing to the tightness of the money market it has been rather a strenuous year for most of the Indians of the interior, especially those who depended largely on working for white men for a living, and even those who had produce for sale found prices lower and cash hard to get, and in quite a number of cases seed as well as the common necessaries of life have had to be provided; but it will not be an unmixed evil if it results in causing the Indians to rely more extensively on mixed farming. They have some of the finest land and all it wants is thorough cultivation and attention to produce enormous crops.

Mixed farming is, and ought to be, the mainstay of the Indians, and I am glad that the present demand and high prices of cattle are not unduly tempting them to sell their cattle. They are realizing more and more the value of their hay meadows as a means whereby they can winter their cattle to advantage, and I noticed that quite a number of Indians made application for blocks of land or summer range. The present condition of the fruit industry will have a tendency to dampen any ardour towards branching out into increased planting of fruit trees.

I further desire to state that all credit is due to the Indians who in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations are making an honest effort to better their conditions.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MASSETT BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—During recent years this large band of Indians has suffered little from any disease outside of consumption, and it is pleasing to report that the number of births during the past year exceeds the number of deaths; and the statistics show that this band is increasing, although the death-rate is higher than that of the same population among the whites in any part of the province. Tuberculosis appears to exist in at least thirty per cent of the Indians. The Haidas should be a sturdy Indian race, their forefathers believing in the survival of the fittest, in order that the young men might become warriors. The tests the children underwent would surprise the most modern athlete. The introduction of intoxicants and diseases formerly unknown to them brought dire results, and many died off. The intelligent Indian is now endeavouring to practise hygiene, and a large majority understand the ill effects of indulgence in intoxicating liquor. The Indian council, working under by-laws for their government, take a lively interest in educating and forcing people to observe sanitary laws. It must be remembered that the ordinary Indian knows little, and appears to care less, about cleanliness. In a single house along the seashore the Indian usually throws his fish offal outside the door, and depends on the sea or some birds to carry it away. Living as they do now in communities it is absolutely neces-

sary that they should practice a different method. They are without a sewerage system, and a scarcity of fresh water is a drawback, considering that the land is level. It is very difficult to convince them that closed doors and windows are not conducive to health. We are endeavouring to make the Indians of this band spread out over the large reserve on tracts of one or two acres, abutting on the shore, where they can place drains and where they will be in less danger from infection. From personal experience it appears that the form of tuberculosis among the Indians is of such a nature that it will be difficult to deal with it successfully. Men, women and children mix together in the home, in the meeting-room, and in the school. At least thirty per cent of the Indians are affected with it. The children cannot escape, as they are always present where it is in its most virulent form. The only hope I see for the complete eradication of the disease is to take the strong children away and place them in a boarding school where they will be free from the germs, and under tutors capable of teaching them to avoid everything that tends to contaminate them. Little can be done with the older Indian. If there is hope for the native of this country, and we expect to make anything of him, it will be by taking the young away from the environment of the Indian home and educating him in caring for his body as well as his soul. Our medical officer is doing his duty faithfully and well; but medicine is not the only way to meet and conquer disease. If we have tuberculosis in thirty per cent of the homes, it means danger to the other seventy per cent. If we could only get rid of tubeculosis, the Massett band would have little to fear. The past year shows such a marked improvement that there is hope; but it is pitiful to enter some of the homes and see the ravages of a disease that is the bane of the Indian.

Occupations.—The Indian fishermen, comprising the whole of the male members of the band, were not very successful during the year. The two canneries, on Queen Charlotte islands, shut down early in the summer, and the Indians migrated to the river canneries and Alaska. The best of the fishermen made a few dollars, which carried them through the winter; but all of them felt the hard times, and it is problematical regarding their occupation this year. A few built boats and large launches; but cannot buy gasoline engines until they earn more money. We had a larger number of indigent Indians to care for than usual. The women had little work in the canneries. Some of them planted gardens, caught fish, for their winter food, and sold some game and fish to the whites. An effort is being made to organize a co-operative fishing company to catch the large quantities of salmon and halibut in the fishing beds off the Queen Charlotte islands. With the assistance of the department, it is possible that a large industry will be started, which would make the Indians independent of outside assistance.

Buildings.—The Massetts did not build many new houses during the year. A large number have substantial frame dwellings; but the outside appearance might be better appreciated if the interior corresponded in the way of paint and cleanliness. It would be also preferable if the Indians would not have old shacks on their outside reserves, in which to live when they go to the rivers for their winter fish-supply. The old structures are left empty all winter, and are damp and dirty. It would be better if the Indians used tents, and did not live in old shacks, where they may be warmer, but in which the germs of disease are found.

Stock.—The Massetts have cattle and horses. The animals roam the year round, and are of little trouble, or expense, to the owners. Only two families bring in their milch cows, and they take no interest in dairying. When the owners of cattle require meat, they shoot one of the beasts. I am endeavouring to have the owners of cattle place brands on them.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts are not farmers. They fish, and have small gardens. We have staked off the Massett reserve, and apportioned acre patches to the members of the band. In the future, we expect that they will take a lively interest in market gardening.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Haida Indians have been used to working during the summer months, and doing little, if anything, during the winter in the way of earning money. The amount they earn in one season they expend the next season. It has not been usual for them to look ahead and prepare for "a rainy day." In the winter-time they all congregate on the principal reserve, where they hold meetings, build boats, and allow their children to attend the day school. There are no industries on the island, where they can obtain employment. The white residents employing help have enough of their own race to do any work needed, and few employ Indians. We are endeavouring to have the Indians clear the Massett reserve, during the winter, for summer gardens. The older Indians still retain many of the ways and customs of their forefathers. If the "Indian law" suits their convenience, they endeavour to adopt it. If the same "Indian law" proves detrimental to their interests, the "White Man's Law" is "good enough for them." The younger generation—men from the boarding schools—understand that there is but one law, for all; but the "community interest," which predominates, brings the younger Indian into conflict with the older generation, regarding the moral, financial, and personal interests of the people who are not altogether satisfied with the mandates of civilization, and the difficulties under which an Indian agent finds himself in the way of adjudicating disputes and troubles would puzzle a "Philadelphia lawyer." The Haidas, as a rule, are considered more progressive than the general run of Indians; but they have characteristics of a race that always ruled over the land and feared no foe. With education, a large number of them understand all the intricacies of the law, and what is going on around them. They read and they write, and are better able to take care of themselves than many of the foreigners that take up homes on our shores. As wards of the government, they look for far more from that government than men and women who must depend on themselves, individually. When they obtain outside advice, or find themselves being imposed on, to the Indian agent they go, and he must find a way out of their difficulties, whether it be a family quarrel or a financial transaction that involves hundreds of dollars. The characteristics and progress of the Indians will not improve very remarkably until the race understands that they must become more self-dependent. Treating them like children, and catering to their wants, will always keep the Indian in a position where he will do little for himself, or those dependent on him. With education, spiritual teaching, and living in a country where all able-bodied men should be able to earn a living, the Indian should be able to take his place, like any other man. In the early days of what we term "the blanket Indian," it was advisable to support the Indian against the oppression and wiles of those who crossed the border, and traded on the ignorant race of natives, degrading them with intoxicants and placing on our hands a number of half-breeds, to care for and protect; but that day has passed. It is safe to say that the Haida Indians are able to take care of themselves, and the time should soon arrive when those capable of exercising the franchise, and taking on themselves the responsibilities of British subjects, should be given to understand that they are no longer wards.

Temperance and Morality.—If the Indians of the Massett band indulge in intoxicants, the authorities are not aware of it. Two years have now passed without any signs of drunkenness, and we have two white constables in the neighbourhood. The moral wave that is now sweeping over the island should bring a better condition than in former times. The old enemies of the Haidas, from Port Simpson, invaded the Queen Charlotte islands, and brought words of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men," instead of death and destruction, as they did in the early history of the two nations. It was the first time that the Haidas and Port Simpsons met in a friendly spirit on these islands, and a friendship was cemented that will be of great benefit to both nations. Missionary work is also going on among the Massetts, and there is a tendency to observe more and more the laws of church and state. The new Indian Council is taking up the question of bettering the condition, morally and socially, of

the Indians, and there is every prospect of the Haidas progressing more rapidly than they have done in the past. Rev. W. Creary is aiding materially in bettering the moral condition of the band.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The same remarks will apply to the Skidegate band that are used in connection with the Massetts, the other branch of the Haida nation, and in combating tuberculosis our object should be obtained. In one respect the Skidegates are superior to the Massetts, brought about by the constant teaching of the former medical officer and missionary, Dr. Spencer. He lived on the reserve, studied their deficiencies and the need of proper hygienic laws. His daily visits to the homes and insisting on cleanliness had good results. The Skidegates erect a class of buildings that would be a credit to any town occupied by white residents. They have a complete system of waterworks, with two large streams running through their village. Each week, the Indian women wash the family clothing; and expectorating on the streets, or in the houses, is prohibited. The residences are separated, and each Indian has a small piece of land, fenced. The fact that a number of the residents have consumption is a danger to the remainder; but there is no way of overcoming this, except by separating the healthy from the weak. The Skidegates did not increase in numbers during the year, but it is promising to report that the birth and death rate continues to average about the same each year. In a climate where the wet weather and cold winds are hard on the human system, and where the Indians are so much in the salt water, following their occupation as fishermen, the number of deaths from all causes is low. If we could eliminate tuberculosis, the deaths from other causes would be far below the average in other settlements.

Occupations.—The Skidegates, also, are fishermen. They make dogfish oil in an old oilery on the reserve, and work at the river canneries. Last year was not profitable. They are looking forward to better times this year.

Stock.—The Skidegates have a number of cattle and a few horses. They are branding the cattle, and having some difficulty with the white settlers over the ownership of stock. The Indians and settlers allowed their cattle to roam together, without branding, and now that the Indians are gathering their animals and branding them, the white residents claim some. We are endeavouring to settle the question of ownership amicably.

Farm Implements.—Being fishermen, the Indians take little interest in farming. They have small gardens on the islands, and where no cattle roam. We are endeavouring to get them to cultivate the land on their reserves.

Buildings.—The Skidegates have a number of fine residences, and take a pride in making homes. They furnish them well, and are clean in their habits. Several new houses were constructed during 1914. They camp out during the fall when obtaining their winter supply of food.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a similar character to that of the Massetts, being of the same family and speaking the same language. The young men are not of a saving disposition, and they live on the results of their summer fishing. The winter is a time of idleness for many, and it would benefit them much if some occupation could be found, at their homes, to keep them busy during the cold weather. The young men are good musicians, and have the best brass band in the north. The majority of the younger generation dress well, and speak the English language. Like Massett, they have their day school, church and missionary on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the people obtain intoxicants, but the large majority are sober, and the spirit now pervading is in favour of making them a superior class of Indians, although they have the credit of being a race apart from

the general run of aborigines. Among them are a number of half-breeds, who are able to care for themselves in every way. A few of the women drift away to the towns on the mainland; but the large majority are good men and women, attending to their homes and raising their children in a way that is a credit to them. Those under fifty years of age are ready and willing to adopt the customs and laws of the whites, while some of the older men are still filled with the superstition and characteristics of the old-time Indian. They are all law-abiding, frown down the habits of those who break any of the social or civil laws, and their council, composed of the best men in the village, work for the betterment of all. The missionary, Rev. John Gibson, and the teacher, Mr. J. H. Young, are both earnest workers, with experience among the Indians of the coast, and to their efforts we have to feel thankful for the assistance rendered both young and old.

REPORT OF W. SCOTT SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Stikine agency consists of all that portion of the Cassiar district of British Columbia lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stikine river.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a considerable amount of sickness among the tribe, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic. The deaths were due in most cases to diseases commonly attendant on old age. The sanitary condition of the village has much improved, every effort being made to instil into their minds the need of precautions against the spread of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The elder members of the band obtain a living from hunting and trapping, while the younger members supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, wood-cutting, and freighting with dog teams; while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and work about the placer mines. As a rule the younger men make good catches of furs and secure good prices for same, and receive the same wages for labour as white men. This year they have not been so well off, as there has been no demand for furs owing to the European market being cut out on account of the war.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are fairly well constructed, but most of them are old; one or two new buildings have been erected within the last year, but of late years a number of the band have purchased building lots in the village of Telegraph Creek, and have erected good dwelling-houses mainly of logs, well finished inside with lumber, and not a few of them are equipped with modern cook stoves, sewing machines, washing machines and imported furniture.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock. The few horses they own are employed during the summer by merchants owning large packing outfits, and are hired out to big game hunters in the hunting season. In the fall they are turned out on the range to forage for themselves until the end of December, when they are fed a small amount of hay daily until the snow is off the ground in April.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Character and Progress.—The Tahltans are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are in every respect better off than they were formerly; but the younger men are natural born spendthrifts, indulging in all sorts of luxuries and giving no heed to the morrow. They as a rule dress well and take pride in being neat in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—To all outward appearance the band has improved in these respects in the past few years, owing somewhat to the change in their surroundings. The desire of liquor is ever present and their highest ambition is to be

enfranchised in order that they may have all the liquor that they can pay for, or, to put it in their own way, they desire to be white men, and drink and treat when they like.

ATLIN BAND.

The members of this band make their living much as do the Tahltans, but they have only a few houses and are not generally as well off as the latter. They have no reserve or stock and do no farming, and are morally on the same footing with the Tahltans.

The interior tribes are the Cascas, the Liards, the Grahame Nomads, and the Fort Nelson Nomads. All these Indians inhabit the country to the east of Dease lake and live solely by hunting and trapping furs. They have a few houses which are used more for storing food and personal effects, the majority of these people living in tents and open camps the year round and seldom stay long in any one spot. None of them are as well off as the Tahltans, and they are not as a rule well clothed.

Morality.—Their moral conduct as a rule is below the average.

Temperance.—There are no saloons north or east of Telegraph Creek; consequently there is no temptation in the way.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The bands included in this agency are as follows: Yacutcee, Tatcee, Pintcee, Grand Rapids Tsislainli, Stuart Lake, Stella, Francois Lake, Cheslatta, Fraser Lake, Stony Creek, Blackwater, Kluskus, Fort George, McLeod's Lake, Fort Graham, Fort Connelly and Naanees.

Health and Sanitation.—General ailments have been common, and while no epidemic prevailed, the northern Indians, particularly at Fort Graham, suffered severely from an intestinal trouble that affected old and young alike, and several deaths resulted. A few of the bands suffer considerably from tubercular diseases.

In the matter of general sanitation and bodily cleanliness there is still room for improvement.

Occupations.—The bands located in the southern and central part of the agency are commencing to take an interest in farming and stock-raising, particularly the Stony Creek band, which is again well to the front in this respect. The main stand-by of the majority is, however, hunting and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The commoner kinds of field implements are coming into use. The Stony Creek chief brought in a binder for the last harvest, and paid for it himself. Garden tools are also extensively used. All are kept in fair repair.

Buildings.—One or two very nice modern houses were built this year, but the majority of the dwellings are of the one or two-roomed log cabin type that are often very badly ventilated. Barns, stables, and out-houses are in most cases sufficient for the purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious; a great many are, however, very improvident and quickly fritter away what money they earn. A fair degree of progress can be claimed for those who are commencing to till the soil and raise stock. The majority are yet hunters, who simply live from hand to mouth, sustaining themselves from year to year from the product of the chase, for these little real progress can be claimed. All are law-abiding and tractable.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there have been a few cases of drinking, particularly round Fort George, they can be classed as a very temperate people. With the exception of a few isolated cases their conduct and habits are excellent.

McLEOD LAKE, FORT GRAHAM, AND FORT CONNELLY BANDS.

These bands may be described separately as semi-nomadic. Being hunters exclusively, they range the woods the best part of the year. Some small attempts have been made from time to time to raise potatoes and turnips, but with little success, except at McLeod Lake, as time cannot be spared from the hunt to look after a garden. With fur prices so low just now, their lot is not an enviable one. Owing to migration and a high death-rate they are gradually decreasing in numbers.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS) NOMADS.

Again I have little to report of these wandering people. Indications are that they are gradually merging into the surrounding bands in the north and that in a very few years they will have entirely lost their identity and standing as a band.

General Remarks.—The year just ended can be described as a very lean one from the Indian view-point. Fur prices fell to an astonishingly low figure, hitting the hunters and trappers very hard; also the amount of money earned by outside labour, usually a very important item in the list of Indian resources, was this year hardly worth considering.

These adverse conditions have, however, clearly demonstrated that the Indian who cultivates the land is the best off. He has crop or stock to sell, potatoes in his cellar, and he does not have to suffer the exposure or privation of the hunter in winter-time. That these facts are grasped by the Indians in the southern part of the agency I have the best of assurances.

In the matter of criminal or serious offences it is very gratifying to have again to report an absolutely clean sheet.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The West Coast agency comprises the following eighteen bands: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht, Ucluelet, Hesquiat, Howchucklesit, Kilsemaht, Kyuquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitchesaht, Pacheenaht, Toquaht and Tseshaht.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been very good during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind. The majority of the bands are taking a keener interest in the appearance and cleanliness of their premises. Several Indian patients have been treated quite successfully in the West Coast General hospital during the year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are all fishermen. They get their main supply of food by fishing, and it is also their greatest source of revenue. About the month of June they go to the various canneries and work there till September or October when a great number go to the American side, hop-picking. During the winter months they fish for their own use, and do a little trapping also. About April and May many of them seal off-shore. The principal sealers are the Clayoquots, Kilsemahts, Ahousahts and Hesquiats. A number of the Kyuquot band find employment at the Kyuquot whaling station, and also at the clay pits in that vicinity. During the past winter several of the Ohiahts have been employed cutting wood for the Pacific cable station at Banfield and have earned a considerable sum.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians do not engage in farming. The few simple tools that they possess are fairly well taken care of.

Buildings.—The old Indian type of dwelling is practically extinct. One or two are still standing in some of the villages. The houses are all frame buildings, generally consisting of two rooms. The interiors of some are very neatly finished. One in par-

ticular on the Numukamus reserve, built by an Ohiaht, shows skill in carpentry. The kitchen is quite modern, with its built-in cupboards, shelves, etc. There are still a considerable number of old shacks and smoke-houses in existence that are rather unsightly. I am very pleased to state that I am gradually inducing the Indians to remove these obstacles. I expect that within two or three years' time they will be a thing of the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—Like the whites, the Indians are feeling the effect of these strenuous times. In fact I have never before known the Indians to be so hard-up as during this past winter. They had a poor season at the canneries and hop-fields last year. They are not very industrious, and yet they could hardly be called indolent. They are all law-abiding. Last winter a number were prosecuted for "potlatching." At first they looked upon it as a great hardship, but now a great number express their willingness to give up this old custom.

Temperance and Morality.—I consider that these Indians could be classed as temperate, although there are some ever waiting for an opportunity to get liquor. There is a gradual decrease in the number of liquor cases each year.

Some of the women are inclined to immorality.

General Remarks.—In May of last year the launch *Wekeninnish*, for this agency, was put in commission. It was impossible to do much travelling by her during the winter months, as the weather on the coast is very rough and uncertain at this time of the year. It will be of great assistance and convenience during the greater part of the year.

REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Anaham, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Riskie Creek or Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Quesnel, Soda Creek and Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap, Chilcotin and Carrier tribes.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping and freighting.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—These Indians have fair buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair. On some of the reserves quite a few of the young children died of whooping cough. Sanitary conditions are improving every year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious, and are making progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians drink. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella

Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit China Hat, Oweekayno, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla Kitlofe, Ulkatcho and Kitimat.

The principal industries of the Indians of this agenly are fishing trapping, hunting, logging and agriculture. Some of them do considerable trading and own very good stores, which they conduct at the different villages. During the fishing season many of the Indians, both men and women, find remunerative employment at the various canneries. The Indians of this agency in many cases own very fine gasoline boats, which they use for travelling between the reserves located near the water, and during the fishing season these are a great aid to them.

Where the soil is at all suitable, these people have begun to take an interest in agriculture, and there are some very fine gardens under cultivation. In the different villages visited considerable building has been done, in the way of erecting new dwellings and improving the old ones. At Bella Bella a new wharf has been built, and an efficient water system is being installed. At Bella Coola the Indians propose building a new roadway and sidewalk, which will be a great improvement to the village. The new hospital has been publicly opened, and Dr. Bavis and staff are doing excellent work. The Indians have taken a great interest in the hospital as is evidenced by the fact that they devoted something like twenty-eight days' free labour in clearing the grounds.

The new gasoline launch *Charles Todd* is proving a valuable acquisition, and during my recent visit to this agency greatly facilitated travel, as we were enabled to visit the different reservations and canneries without so much loss of time as previously experienced.

At the different canneries we found the accommodation as provided for the Indians for the most part satisfactory. At Rivers Inlet cannery the houses are old and dilapidated, but Mr. Carter, the manager, informed me he would endeavour to get the company to build new houses before the next fishing season. The water supply and sanitation are fairly satisfactory.

The conditions of this agency are much improved since my last visit, both as regards general advancement and appearance of the different villages. Constable Tucker is doing good work in keeping a sharp lookout on all matters pertaining to his duties.

The Indians are, perhaps, not in as good a financial position as in previous years owing to the closing of the logging camps and the unfavourable condition of the fur trade; but the fishing season was fairly good, and as more attention has been given to agriculture, with the result that they are well provided with potatoes and other vegetables, we do not anticipate that they will suffer very much from hardship this year.

More attention has been given to sanitation, and as a result the health of the Indians has been much improved, and I am pleased to report very little sickness among these people during the past year.

STIKINE AGENCY.

This agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies, and is in charge of W. S. Simpson. The principal villages are Tahltan, Drytown, Casea and Atlin.

The chief occupation of the Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing, working on pack trains and acting as guides for the big game hunters, which latter affords them considerable revenue. In many cases the Indians have this year had a profitable season catching young foxes, which they dispose of to the various stores. The agency is not adapted to agricultural pursuits on account of the long winters, early frosts and poor soil, so we can not look forward to any great success in this line.

Conditions at this agency are very satisfactory and much improvement was noticed since my last visit. The Indians all are comfortably housed and take a keen interest in keeping their buildings in good repair and their homes clean and sanitary. The general conduct of the people is reported satisfactory and their health good.

Constable Cullen is doing good work, and since his appointment there has been a marked improvement in the moral conduct of the Indians and much has been done to keep down the liquor traffic.

NASS AGENCY.

The Nass agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the headwaters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Gitlakdamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging. Many of the Indians own gasoline launches and others are employed on boats operating on the various waterways. The Indians here are expert boat-builders, and many are engaged in this occupation. Where the nature of the soil permits, efforts are being put forth to encourage the Indians to take an interest in agriculture, and in some of the villages, particularly Metlakatla, Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks, the Indians have excellent gardens under cultivation. At Aiyansh there is considerable stock, which is particularly well cared for.

At the time of my visit to this agency, the Indians were busily engaged in putting up dried fish, in which occupation we were particular to encourage them, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the fur trade.

The appointment of Constable Watkinson, with headquarters at Port Simpson, has given great satisfaction, and with Constable Phillipson the agency is well looked after and much is being done to keep down intemperance among the Indian people.

Conditions in the Nass agency are wonderfully improved. The Indians have many splendid buildings, especially houses, and everything is kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are reported as being a fairly moral and law-abiding people, and are very anxious to improve themselves.

The Indians of the Nass river seem to have overcome to a great extent their antipathy to the white settler. This is a marked advancement, as they have heretofore shown an unfriendly attitude. Indeed I was greatly pleased with this agency as a whole; the streets are kept clean and sanitary and the Indians themselves were neat and tidy in appearance.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Colla agency and east of the Nass, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, who is located at Hazelton at the head of the Skeena river. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (new town), Kitwangar, Andimaul, Glen Vowell, Kispaiax, Kitseguecla, Meanskinisht, Hagalgate, Morris Town, Kitsegas, Kuldoe and Babine.

The Indians are for the most part engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. A number have gardens, and some engage in teaming. Many of the villages have sawmills; but the Indians, for some reason or other, do not seem to have much success in working their mills. More interest is being taken in agriculture than heretofore, and the fruit-trees supplied by the department have received careful attention. Considerable stock is owned by these people and seems to be well taken care of.

Constable Hamblin is doing good work and keeping close watch on the liquor traffic.

The Indians have put up an extra supply of dried salmon and with the garden truck, such as potatoes, etc., which they have raised this year, I am of the opinion that they will be able to get through the winter without much hardship.

Conditions at this agency are very favourable. The health of the Indians has been good; as well as their moral conduct. The houses are comfortable and kept in fairly good condition. Sanitation is much improved, and the different villages visited showed a marked improvement since my last visit.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, Massett only being visited this year.

Mr. Thomas Deasy is the Indian agent stationed here, and doing good work among the Indians, who are very much attached to him and have every confidence in his ability to look after their interests. They engage for the most part in fishing and have many fine launches which show remarkable workmanship. Indeed the Indians of this agency are splendid carpenters and besides boat-building have erected many splendid homes, which are kept in good repair and excellent condition.

Under the council the village is exceptionally well managed, and, as there has been abundant rainfall this winter, the streets were kept clean and sanitary. Constable Hughes is doing good work and keeping the liquor traffic under control.

The health of the Indians has been good, and in spite of the fact that the fishing season was not so good last year as on previous occasions, they are all fairly comfortable and have managed to get through the winter without any hardships.

These people have made remarkable progress since my last visit, and, with the new fish company started and under good management, I anticipate much better results in the future, as the Indians will then be able to remain at home during the summer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the Northern inspectorate are for the most part an industrious people. They are very quick to learn and anxious to improve themselves so that they may favourably compare with the white settlers. In person they are very clean and tidy and take a great pride in their appearance. The younger generation wear modern up-to-date clothing and imitate the white people in every respect.

Much improvement was noticed in their houses, which are for the most part clean and kept in a sanitary condition. Many of the Indians own very fine buildings, which are substantially built and comfortably furnished.

More interest is being taken this year in agriculture than heretofore, and as a result the Indians are well supplied with garden truck. Efforts are being made to induce these people to take an interest in the cultivation of small fruits, and in many cases these efforts are meeting with success. Many Indians own very fine boats and launches, and become very skilful in the management of them. These prove a valuable acquisition during the fishing season.

The liquor traffic among the Indians has been a great detriment to advancement and is the cause of much crime. The various constables in the different agencies are doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, and all offenders in this respect are quickly brought to justice.

The Indians treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, and on all my visits I was treated with the utmost kindness. The meetings held were always conducted in an orderly way, and the different requests and complaints brought forward in a courteous manner. These people are making good progress in nearly every direction, and, although this year has not been so prosperous as former years, yet conditions are favourable, and I do not anticipate any great suffering from want among the people

of this inspectorate this year. As they are becoming more cleanly and keeping their homes and streets in a sanitary condition, so is their health improving, and I am pleased to report very little sickness among these people during the past year.

The Indians of this inspectorate are very musical and nearly every village has its brass band, some of the Indians being very efficient.

During the coming year the Royal Commission will visit the Nass, Babine and Stikine agencies, and the Indians are eagerly looking forward to having them with them.

REPORT OF A. E. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises six agencies: Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Lytton, Williams Lake, and Stuart Lake.

All were visted during the year, and some of them several times. Besides, I had the privilege and pleasure of accompanying the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in British Columbia on their visit through portions of five of them.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

The Kootenay agency was visited in July, September and November. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, who has lived in this district and has known the Indians for about forty-five years and has been their agent for over twenty years, is still in charge of the agency. His strong personality and kindly sympathy have eminently fitted him for the duties, and enabled him to serve the Indians well.

Most of the land held by the Indians in this agency is not as well adapted for farming as in other parts of my inspectorate. Much of it is unfit for anything except grazing, and the Indians are trying to make the best of it by keeping all the stock they can.

The unfortunate condition of the lumber trade in the district, which has been the main industry and employed more labour than any other, has rather seriously affected the prosperity of the Indians by lessening the opportunity for employment.

One of the most progressive bands in the agency is the Lower Kootenay band, at Creston. Unfortunately the land allotted to them is overflowed from the Kootenay river and is of no use to them except for fall and winter pasturage. These Creston Indians are exemplary in conduct and are noted for their industry. Several growers of small fruits in the district, who operate on a large scale, would have a difficult job marketing their ouput but for the assistance they obtain from the Indians, who do most of their berry-picking.

The beneficial effect of the Kootenay industrial school is very apparent in the agency.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

This large agency, covering the watershed of the North and South Thompson rivers and Shuswap lake, has recently been augmented by the addition of the reserves in the Nicola district.

The year has been on the whole a prosperous one. On some of the reserves the entire acreage held is under cultivation, which is a most favourable showing, and some of the holdings are in very creditable condition. Some Indians from this agency have year by year exhibited products at the Westminster fair.

Mr. John F. Smith is the agent, and his office was visited in April and June, and the work of the agency found to be well in hand. Morally and industrially the year has witnessed an improvement in the Indians of this agency.

LYTTON AGENCY.

This agency was visited five times during the year. Besides being a very large agency, it is a most difficult one to manage, owing to the large number of reserves scattered along on both sides of the Fraser river, and the agent, Mr. Harry Graham, has a difficult task in reaching them.

Drought injured the crops, and, in addition, a blight attacked the bean crop, which has always been a fair source of revenue to the Indian farmers along the Fraser. Another thing that caused some distress was the difficulty in procuring the usual supply of salmon. These hindrances, however, were not without good results, for they have led to more attention being paid to irrigation. Some of the Indians were also driven to a trial of their luck at placer mining on the old river bars, and a few of them did quite well.

With the exception of some bridge-building and track-laying on the line of the Canadian Northern, there has been little work out of the usual, and consequently a lessening of the amount of crime that seems inseparable from railway construction work in the vicinity of reserves.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was visited in July and again in October, but on the last occasion the agent, Mr. Isaac Ogden, was absent, having been called to Victoria to meet the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Indians of this agency have done fairly well during the year, as they have shared in the general prosperity enjoyed by farmers along the Cariboo road during construction of the Pacific Great Eastern; but entire readjustment in the methods of farming in that part of the province will now become a necessity. Heretofore there has always been a good local market for hay and oats supplied to freighters along the Cariboo road. Oats sold at prices from 6 to 11 cents per pound, but already the shipment of grain from the prairies by the Grand Trunk Pacific to Fort George has more than cut those prices in two. The Indians, besides, did considerable freighting from Ashcroft themselves and thus earned fair wages. Stock-raising, for which the district appears well adapted, should now be given more attention, and it will be necessary for agents to pay special attention to the Indians, and give them the counsel and assistance that will be needed during the trying period of readjustment.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

This most northerly of all the agencies in the Southeastern inspectorate is the largest in extent and the most difficult to cover, although the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific has improved the situation in the matter of transportation.

W. J. McAllan, of Fort Fraser is the agent, and in spite of the enormous extent of his agency and the widely scattered reserves, he manages to keep in touch with them. Reaction from the boom days of railway construction has been rather severely felt by the Indians, and to this adverse circumstance was also added the low price of fur.

During construction, the agent obtained employment for many of the Indians in clearing right of way for contractors. This not only earned money for them, but improved their health. His object is now to direct their energies to the working of their own land. Several of the bands in this agency had no land allotted them, but this was partly overcome during the past year by allotments of reserves by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia, and still further allotments will be made during the present year to bands as yet unprovided for.

A beginning was made during the year in the education of Indian children by the organization of a school at Stuart Lake, which has been successfully conducted since May, 1914.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

So far as extent and value of reserves is concerned, this is possibly the most important agency in the inspectorate, and while in some cases the Indians appreciate the advantages they possess in their valuable holdings, and have shown a degree of enterprise and industry that is commendable, there are, nevertheless, instances where they have fallen far short of what might be expected.

Mr. J. R. Brown is the agent, and I have seen much of his patient and zealous work during the year. The agency is large, and some of the most important reserves are close to towns, which renders the work of the agent, and of peace officers, all the harder.

Nevertheless, progress is being made. The agency has heretofore been without an Indian school of any kind, but there is evidence that the spirit of opposition to schools is yielding, and the present year is likely to see one, or more, established. The Dominion experimental farm, now being established near Summerland, should also prove of benefit to the Indians, as it will furnish them with an object lesson of what can be done with the lands that are left in a state of nature.

Too much credit cannot be given Chief Constable Fraser and his staff at Vernon, and other points of the district, for their efforts to suppress the liquor traffic with the Indians. Chief Clarke, of the Vernon City police, has also given valuable assistance in this way.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the reserves so widely scattered about the province, the difficulty of devising a feasible plan for the employment of farm instructors is apparent. More personal supervision and instruction for Indians, however, is required, and some plan that will enable the agents to give more personal supervision should be sought.

The decision of the department to give a prize each year to the Indian in each agency who has the best managed farm is well calculated to foster a spirit of emulation that should prove of great benefit. Effort is being made by the agents to take full advantage of it.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster, and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

During the past year conditions throughout this agency were but little changed from those of 1913-14. The Indians derive their livelihood from farming, fishing, hop-picking, gathering seaweed, stevedoring and at general labour work. During the past four or five years a great amount of unskilled labouring work has been available to the Indians, at which they received good wages. Since the war broke out in August, the Indian, like the white man, is confronted with hard times and very little outside labour is obtainable. They will now have to devote more attention to the fine farming lands that they have throughout the whole of the Cowichan agency.

While a fair proportion of the Indians devoted considerable time and attention to their farms last year, the crop as a whole was not up to the standard, principally on account of the dry season. Very few of the Indians who went to the canneries and hop fields last summer returned to their homes in the fall in a better financial condition than they were before they left. At the canneries the fishing was poor, and at the hop-fields the number of pickers was at least one-third greater than in former years,

and the weather was exceedingly wet throughout the month of September. Fortunately the past winter has been a very mild one, and the Indian cattle have come through in fair condition, very little winter feeding being necessary.

A considerable amount of clearing has been done, and a number of new houses have been built on the Malahat reserve by Saanich Indians. For a great many years this reserve was made but little use of by the Indians, but since the building of the Malahat drive, which is on the Island highway, and traverses the reserve itself, the Indians have taken a new interest in the land, and a number of families have gone there to live.

The Songhees Indians, on their new reserve at Esquimalt, are doing some new work with the land each year. A large number of fruit trees and berry bushes have been planted, and the whole reserve shows evidence of intelligent cultivation. A stranger passing by this reserve would not for a moment imagine that the property belonged to Indians.

An epidemic of whooping-cough occurred during the winter at Cowichan and other places, which, with consumption, was responsible for a number of deaths, principally among the children.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency has been fair; in fact there are signs of some improvement over the past year. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that they will get intoxicating liquors whenever they can, and the opportunities are numerous, as there are always worthless characters who are looking for an opportunity to get the Indians' money. It is gratifying to note, however, that the number of prosecutions amongst the Indians and suppliers of liquor during the past year by Constable O'Connell was much less than that of 1913-14. Constable O'Connell has during the past year also done considerable work in having pupils returned to the various boarding and industrial schools who had overstayed their leave of absence.

Early in the summer of last year an outbreak of rabies occurred among dogs in the Cowichan district, and a general muzzling order was put in force by the Department of Agriculture, which, at first, of course, was unpopular with every one. It did not take long, however, for the Indians to understand the importance of this precautionary measure, and they soon fell in with the regulation by either destroying or muzzling their dogs. The department's officers gave Inspector Maconachie all the assistance possible in this matter.

The new agency office was completed early in the summer and, the agent moved in during the month of June.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

During the past summer every village of the Kwawkewlth agency was visited by myself while in company with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Indians of this agency derive their living principally from fishing, hunting and logging. In a few instances there is work obtained by them at the saw-mill at Alert Bay. Those that fish for the canneries did fairly well, as there were large packs of summer and fall fish put up both at Rivers Inlet and Alert Bay. The hunters and trappers made but little money, principally on account of the exceedingly low prices of furs. As practically all the logging camps throughout the district were closed down all the year, very few Indians got any labour at these places. The lumber market was in bad condition, therefore it was not profitable to do hand logging on any extensive scale.

A slight improvement has been noticed at various reserves in the matter of Indians' habitations, and several new houses have been erected to take the place of the old ones.

There is but little agricultural land on the reserves in this agency, therefore the Kwawkewlth Indians can never expect to produce much foodstuff from their land.

A few small gardens are observed at different places, notably at Cape Mudge, where the Indians have cleared off some land on the plateau behind the village.

The moral conduct of the Indians has undergone but little improvement during the past year. Several have been convicted for potlatching, but generally the penalties have been light and they have been let off on suspended sentence. The present period of hard times and the lack of money amongst the Indians generally will, no doubt, have an effect on keeping down this wasteful custom.

In the month of May Mr. T. P. Wicks was appointed Dominion constable for the agency. Provided he displays the amount of energy and discretion that a position of this kind calls for, he should be able to do a great amount of good work in the suppression of the illicit liquor traffic among the Indians.

The health among the Indians during the year has been fair; notwithstanding this, there have been a number of deaths, which have been principally due to tuberculosis.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

The Indians of the New Westminster agency have various sources from which they derive a living, namely, farming, fishing, hunting and trapping, stevedoring and basket-making. Those who engaged in farming in an intelligent manner had good results from their labour; but little labour was obtained by those who looked for unskilled work; the fishermen earned but little money at the Fraser river, and those who went to the hop-fields fared no better. The amount of money earned by the women for the sale of Indian baskets was but small, as the tourist travel fell off greatly during the past summer.

During the month of August I distributed among a number of the Squamish Indians $81,089, being 50 per cent of the sale price of the reserves on Howe Sound, which were surrendered and sold to the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company. As the Squamish Indians living on Burrard Inlet usually earn their living by working in saw-mills, loading ships, etc., the distribution of this amount of cash among them should carry them over the period of depression when labour is scarce.

There has been a steady forward movement among the Indians generally, and more especially amongst those of the Fraser valley. The Chilliwack Indians produced over 4,500 boxes of apples, 1,400 boxes of pears, 1,100 boxes of plums and 3,600 boxes of cherries. Raspberries and blackberries were also produced in great quantities and sold at a good price. In garden crops they produced 316 tons of potatoes, 35 tons of turnips and 70 tons of carrots, with other crops in proportion. Hay was grown in sufficient quantity to supply their own wants and leave a surplus for sale. The Indians profited much by the mild weather throughout the winter, no snow having fallen in the Chilliwack valley; thus they were enabled to keep their cattle out all winter. The price obtained for fruits was very low and the Indian and the white suffered alike in this respect. A good deal of the early apples and pears were sold to the Indian hop-pickers; but some who kept their apples until later and packed them well obtained fair retail prices.

A packing school was organized at Chilliwack during the winter and again it was highly successful. Sixteen Indian pupils took part at this school. The Indians also appear to have evinced a more willing spirit in the matter of keeping their reserves clear of noxious weeds.

In January of this year an outbreak of hog cholera took place among the hogs of the white settlers of the Sumas district, and 57 hogs belonging to the Indians of the Sumas reserve were destroyed by the officers of the Department of Agriculture, as the hogs belonging to the Indians were known to have been in contact with those affected.

The Indians are realizing that there is not now so much work to be had on the road, saw-mills, and logging camps, owing to the hard times, and this is making them take more interest in the land. This can be seen in the increased acreage brought under cultivation, old pasturages broken and new land being slashed and burned.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards, gives the Indians of this agency who are inclined to agriculture every attention and assistance, showing them how to prune and spray their trees as well as to keep their farms in good condition. The results of his efforts are quite apparent.

Considerable improvement has been observed at different reserves in the way of Indians repairing their homes and fences as well as erecting new houses. A considerable amount of assistance has been given by the department to the Indians of this agency during the year in the way of wire fencing, agricultural implements and seeds and fruit trees.

The conduct of the Indians has been fairly good throughout the year. Mr. John Grant was appointed Dominion constable in May last, and he should be able to do much in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, at which places the Indian always seems to be able to obtain a supply.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out on the Squamish Mission reserve in December last. A strict quarantine on the premises was enforced, with the result that the disease was not allowed to spread. There were no deaths from this outbreak. There was also an epidemic of measles at Tsawwassen during the fall, which passed off with no serious results. Apart from the epidemics above mentioned, the general health of the Indians throughout the year has been fair.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The conditions prevailing amongst the Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island throughout the year have been unfavourable in every instance. During the summer months the Indians leave their homes to go to the various canneries and hop-fields. In the winter some engage in trapping; there are also a number who seal off shore, while a few obtain work at saw-mills. As the run of fish in the Fraser river was very poor last year, but little money was earned. The hop-pickers also did very poorly on account of unfavourable weather and an extra number of people engaged in hop-picking during the month of September. Little, if any, sealing or trapping was done, on account of the low prices obtained for skins. It is fortunate, however, that the wants of the Indians living in this agency are small, and consequently it does not take much money to keep them going.

The health of the Indians of the West Coast agency throughout the year has been very good, as there were no epidemics of any serious nature.

Very little agricultural work was done. At practically every reserve small gardens are seen, in which are grown potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions. A few of the Indians at Alberni who own horses and cows harvest a small crop of hay.

Considerable improvements were made throughout the year amongst the Indians in their houses and premises, especially at the Clayoquot and Nootka villages.

An improvement in the morals of the Indians has been reported.

Since the prosecution of some of the Indians during the past winter for potlatching, no attempts have been made by the various tribes to carry on this custom, especially now that money is so scarce amongst them. With the exception of a few of the older people, they appear to be willing to give up the practice and can readily see the benefits they will derive from so doing.

The new launch *Wekenninish* was put in commission in the month of April, with Mr. T. T. H. Bartlett appointed as engineer and constable. This launch has proved of great use to the agent in visiting various points of his agency, and allows him much more frequent and lengthy visits to the numerous villages than was permitted in the past, when it was either necessary to travel by the regular steamboat or to hire launches, which were generally somewhat expensive.

During the month of May every village in this agency was also visited by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs. The Indians expressed their appreciation of and confidence in the commission to look after their interests, and in a few instances asked for increased reserves, principally as fishing stations. Where it has been possible, these reserves have been granted and the lands were surveyed by Mr. Ashdown Green, the department's surveyor.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST,

OTTAWA, May 10, 1915.

Mr. DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Deputy Supt. General Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, covering the work that he has carried on under my directions in connection with the orchards on the Indian reserves in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1915.

As I have pointed out on previous occasions, the work that we are carrying on for your department has assumed a character of much greater importance than it possessed during the first years of its administration, when it was confined, to use the words of the appropriation, "to the cleansing of the Indian orchards." The orchards having been made more valuable to the Indians, it was deemed desirable to extend the work, and, with the sanction of your department, the acreage under orchard was increased by planting out young trees. During the last two years Mr. Wilson has succeeded in making a gratifying start in the matter of teaching the Indians how to pack their fruit as demanded by modern methods of marketing, and the Indians are taking advantage of this opportunity to secure a better market for their fruit.

For a number of years special attention has been devoted to teaching the pupils in the Indian industrial and boarding schools the principles of fruit-growing. With a view to extending this useful educational work, you sanctioned the establishment of demonstration orchards at five of the Indian schools, and the action that we have so far taken is reported by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has also assisted your inspectors in various matters of an agricultural character in which his knowledge makes him competent to pronounce an opinion. He has carried on a continuous campaign for the eradication of weeds on the Indian reserves.

The report shows continued progress in the matter of fruit-culture among the Indians, and that they are being provided with the means of producing good fruit and of placing it on the market in a condition to compete with their white neighbours; all of which implies no little advance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present to you my ninth annual report on the work done in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

I am extremely pleased to report a great advance along agricultural lines among the Indians generally. Lands that have been lying fallow for ten years or more, have been ploughed and got into condition for crop this season, also some large areas have been cleared of timber, and brush, and these also, I expect, will be planted. It is very encouraging to note the increased interest that is being taken.

It may be that the present financial stringency, which has resulted in the closing of so many saw-mills, logging camps, and other public works, and so shut off the demand for labour, has had the effect of sending the Indians "back to the land."

During the past year, in the Lower Fraser valley, we have had very little trouble with any serious insect pest affecting fruit-trees, with the exception of some bud moth, and leaf-rollers. These, however, had little effect on the quantity of fruit, not so much so as a sharp frost that occurred during the flowering time. We had, however, a very remarkable infestation of the larva of that beautiful noctuid moth, *plusia californica*. It appeared by thousands, in different parts of the province, and, although it did little or no damage to fruit trees, it devastated such ground crops as beans, cabbage, lettuce, and others. Several Indians in the Lytton agency, whose main crop is beans, lost heavily. A spray pump, with a supply of arsenate of lead was sent, but too late, as the damage was done before the report came to hand. Some parts of the Okanagan country also suffered. Clover was damaged to a certain extent, but this could not be sprayed with the arsenate of lead, as there is a prejudice against it.

A rather bad attack of black knot was found on an outlying part of the Musqueam reserve among a lot of seeding plums. Although this disease has been known to develop on trees imported from the East, and which were affected with the disease, I do not think it had ever been known to spread to other trees. This is the first instance of the disease having been found in British Columbia, where it had got a hold and had spread to others of the domestic varieties. It had spread over an area of about half an acre. I had the trees cut down and destroyed. Since then there has been no further spread of the disease. The origin of the attack in question is unknown. As it was fairly isolated and a long way from any orchard belonging to white settlers, no danger of infestation could arise.

Fire blight again did great damage in the orchards of the Okanagan country; but our Indian places, lying contiguous to them, were practically free. I attribute this to the fact that the Indians are a bit indolent, and do not do the same amount of cultivation that whites do, so the same amount of soft wood is not produced. We had trees growing within two hundred yards of some of the worst infested places which showed no signs of the disease but bore abundant crops.

The attack of fire blight at the Kootenay industrial school was watched closely, and, whenever, any signs of blight showed up, the affected parts were cut out and destroyed, and several trees that were beyond saving were also burnt.

Root maggots on cabbages and turnips were prevalent but they are difficult to fight on Indian lands, as the owners do not care to go to the trouble of using the tarred paper discs.

The agitation among the Indians against such noxious weeds as burdock, Canadian thistle, and others, has been kept up. I am glad to say that a very fair measure of success has attended these efforts. This applies more especially to the reserves in the Fraser valley.

There are, on every reserve, patches of land claimed by absentees or Indians who live on other reserves. These people cannot attend to such land themselves nor will they,

in many cases, allow others to crop and keep it clean. This is a great drawback and hinders development. The migratory habits of some of the Indians also militates against good husbandry.

We had another fruit-packing class opened at Chilliwack along the same lines as that which we had at Sardis last year, but on a more extensive scale. Sixteen Indian pupils took part, instead of eight as before. Mr. Loveday, who again conducted the school, was most lavish in his commendation on the way they took to their instruction, and now I have had requests from other bands to have classes conducted for their benefit.

In the lower Fraser valley generally, the fruit crop was below the average, and at the same time prices were low on the whole, so that a good deal of it failed to find a market; but the earlier kinds had a ready sale during hop-picking time, as all or nearly all the Indians are fruit-eaters when they can get it. Those who had fruit in the neighbourhood of the hop-yards sold it at very remunerative prices indeed,—pears, early apples, late cherries and plums sold readily.

I am sorry to say that a good deal of small fruit went to waste owing to the shutting down of some of the fruit canneries. I was able, however, to have some sold in Vancouver. One man had nine hundred pounds of raspberries and one thousand pounds of blackberries, on which good prices were realized. Other Indians had more or less in proportion. A quantity of trees was again supplied to the Indians of different bands, at Sardis, Lytton, Shuswap and Okanagan. These were planted on land which had already been prepared. I took the agents in charge of the different bands with me when the trees were distributed so that no Indian received any whose land was not in first-class condition for planting. They have been visited from time to time, and with the exception of Shuswap have all done well. At Shuswap they suffered from want of water for irrigation; owing to the supply having been cut off by a saw-mill company for log-driving about 3 per cent failed to grow. I was looking over some trees lately that were supplied to the Katsee band about three years ago and some of them are showing flower, and we might get a sample of apples this summer.

Permission was granted by the Department of Indian Affairs to plant out some demonstration orchards of an acre each, at several of the Indian industrial and boarding schools. This was to provide the means of instruction to the pupils on the best methods of handling young trees so as to have the best results in after years. These were put out as follows:—

1. Coqualeetza Institute.—The trees consisted of a few apples, cherries, and pears. No plums were sent, as they are almost a drug on the market, and also brown rot is very prevalent in the district and they are too much trouble to grow to perfection. The soil is a stiff clay loam, nearly flat, with fairly good drainage and all well fenced. The trees have all done well and no blanks occurred. They have been seen to at different times and have been well cared for.

2. St. Mary's Mission.—Cherries, pears, and plums were planted: no apples were sent, as there was already a large plantation of apples in existence that had been, at the request of the principal, the Rev. Father Rohr, planted under my own supervision a year before.

The soil is a good sandy loam with a few stones, easily worked, well fenced and with a southern slope. These trees have all succeeded admirably and no blanks. They have been well tended and made good growth.

3. Sechelt Boarding School.—We had apples, plums, cherries and pears planted. The soil is light and sandy, about two feet deep, overlying a gravelly subsoil. A considerable amount of manure had been worked in the ground and more is being put in. The place is well fenced and cattleproof. Owing to the extremely dry weather that we had last summer, we lost 4 per cent of our trees. This was not from lack of attention, but drought. This will be rectified, as a more liberal supply of water will now be available.

4. St. George.—This place was planted with apples, pears, cherries and plums. The soil is a rich glacial deposit, easily worked and had been lying in alfalfa for about six years. This had been ploughed under and well disked. This is the only school orchard that depends entirely on irrigation for its moisture, and, owing to the water being too long delayed in application, I am sorry to say we lost 5 per cent of our trees. The place is well fenced and cattleproof. It has a gentle slope to the west.

5. Kuper Island.—The trees supplied to this school consisted of apples, cherries, pears and plums. On visiting the school I found that on the proposed site there was still a good deal of work to be done in the way of getting rid of stumps, and also there was no fence round it. I therefore had the trees put out in nursery lines for the time being. The site chosen is a long, narrow piece of excellent soil, facing the west. The depth varies from two to four feet overlying rock and hard pan. About a month ago I visited the school and found that the land had all been prepared and everything was in readiness; accordingly I had the land staked out and the trees transferred from the nursery and planted. In every case the work was done entirely by the pupils, who seemed to take a deep interest in the different operations. I usually commenced by giving a little sketch of the functions of the various parts of the trees, and the reasons for doing this and that, and afterwards inviting questions on what they did not understand. The stock selected was all healthy and strong, in fact it was the finest I could get.

Spraying and pruning instructions have been given when possible at the different schools, and many of the young Indians are turning out to be excellent workmen in this direction. A number of competition plots have been laid out at St. Mary's Mission school. These have been put into the hands of different pupils to tend for the season. The principal, Father Rohr, is going to give a prize to the one making the best showing. Vegetables are to be grown on each at the pupils' discretion.

Attempts have been made to get the teachers of the Indian day schools to do something in the way of beautifying their surroundings, but we have not had much success up to date. At the instance of Major Megraw, the inspector of agencies for the Eastern inspectorate, a bonus has been offered by the department for the best kept farm on the different agencies, the same to be awarded on the recommendation of the inspector and myself. It is to be given somewhat along these lines: So many points for good general farming and gardening, so many points for absence of noxious weeds, so many points for absence of permanent manure piles, so many points for tidiness surrounding the dwellings.

Quite a number of Indians have signified their desire to compete, and I take every opportunity to impress them with the importance of so doing. I think we shall manage to get up a good healthy rivalry among them.

No exhibition was held last fall either at Victoria or Westminster, owing to the financial stringency. Several of the bands were disappointed, as many of them were preparing for competition. Only one lot of Indians took part at any of the local fairs. These were the Indians from the head of Okanagan lake. They put up very creditable exhibits at Armstrong of fruit, grain and vegetables. We hope that more interest will be taken in the local exhibitions. An effort will be made in this direction.

In conclusion I have again to thank the different inspectors of agencies, also the agents, who have so ably co-operated with me in my work among the Indians for their advance along agricultural and horticultural lines.

Your obedient servant,

TOM WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT OF J. HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR YUKON TERRITORY.

During the year I have visited most of the bands of Indians scattered through the territory. Some of them are remote from the usual travelling routes and are difficult to reach. I have been in fairly close touch with all the bands during the winter, mostly through correspondence.

When the news of the declaration of war reached the Yukon, the fur traders dropped the prices paid for furs. This was rather serious for the Indians, as they depend very largely upon their hunting and trapping for a livelihood. It was generally feared that there would be quite a lot of distress among the natives through this slump in the fur market. I am pleased to say that up to date no cases of undue distress have been reported. Moose and cariboo have apparently been plentiful everywhere, and successful killings have been made; all the bands have been in a position to provide for themselves with some to spare for sale among the whites, by this means providing themselves with clothing and other necessaries.

There are a few aged and blind that are provided for from the funds sent by the department for this purpose. It appears to me that some sort of institution in which the blind and infirm could be placed and properly cared for is needed. Some of them I came across in my visits to various places were at the time living under miserable conditions. There are about 10 blind Indians in the territory, all well advanced in years. In each case they were provided with rations, but they have to depend upon the casual care of their friends.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the different bands has been fairly good throughout the year, the death-rate has been particularly light.

A member of the Lancing Creek band met with a fatal accident while out hunting moose He stepped on an overhanging snowdrift and fell down a precipice, being instantly killed.

There has been no epidemic among the natives during the past year. Tuberculosis is rather prevalent and quite a few develop tubercular glands, especially in the neck. During the year seven children have been operated upon and the glands removed by the medical officers. Five of the cases have been successful, one has broken out again, and one (a girl) died.

There is much room for improvement in the sanitary conditions under which the Indians live. They do not yet appear to realize fully the value of cleanliness in their persons, dwellings and surroundings. Through the co-operation of the missionaries the Indians were induced to clean up their villages; I noticed a great improvement in their surroundings when I visited them. Notices were issued to the Indians that they must clean up their places, and requests were made to the missionaries asking for their help in this matter in seeing that the Indians complied with the notices. In some cases rakes were supplied; I am pleased ta report that the effort met with a measure of success. While I was with the bands, I took the opportunity of urging upon them the necessity of personal cleanliness, and showed them the benefit of keeping their dwellings clean and well ventilated. It will take time to wean them from their old habits, but perseverance will ultimately conquer.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious, their chief occupation being hunting and trapping, though at times some of the younger men work as guides and deck-hands on the steamboats. In the circumstances they make a fair living. They are not so thrifty as one could wish, nor are they as regular in their habits of life as they might be, they do not appear to realize the benefit of steady and regular work; for instance, if they go on a hunting trip and thereby make a little money, they apparently think they are entitled to a holiday, which usually lasts as long as their money lasts. There are a few exceptions to this rule, one or two have realized the benefit of saving money. We hope to see this trait grow among them, efforts are being made in this direction.

Partly through climatic conditions and partly through the nature of their means of livelihood, the Indians do very little in the way of gardening or agriculture. At some of the places where the bands make their headquarters a few try a little gardening and raise a small quantity of turnips and potatoes with fair success. As time goes on we hope to see more of them doing this.

Temperance and Morality.—Like most native races, the Indians of the Yukon have an inclination towards intemperance, and unscrupulous white men cater to them by supplying the liquor. Efforts are made to suppress this nefarious traffic, several white men have been convicted and imprisoned, and some of the natives also have undergone terms of imprisonment for drunkenness. The members of the band at Moosehide are the greatest offenders in this matter; being located so near Dawson, they have so many opportunities of procuring liquor. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police do their best to check the traffic and arrest the offenders, but it is a difficult task in a town like Dawson.

The morals of the Indians, I regret to say, are not of a high order. This state of things may be attributed to outside influences, the temptations by which the younger women of the tribes are surrounded are many, and, when one takes into consideration the environments in which they have lived, it is really a wonder that they are not worse. Time and consistent effort will doubtless overcome much; we hope to see improvement in these matters as the Indians become more enlightened.

Without doubt a gradual improvement is taking place generally among the Indians, they dress better, and are becoming more tidy in their personal habits and in many ways try to imitate the white man in their deportment, though one would like to see him copy fewer of his vices and more of his virtues.

Attitude towards the Whites.—The relationship between the Indians and the whites is, generally speaking, cordial, they intermingle freely, very few disputes arise, and the dealings between the two races are fair and honest.

The foregoing remarks apply to all the bands in the Yukon territory.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915

OTTAWA, June 1, 1915.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

The expenditure for the year from the parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Indian Education.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Ex-Pupils.	Travel and Salaries.	Tuition.	Freight expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	24,058 74	41,456 44	52,332 88		7 30	1,362 57	579 49	3,656 38	
Quebec	17,647 65				2,425 07	6,717 80	23 35	3,625 43	
Nova Scotia	7,855 02					136 50	4 60	754 17	
N. Brunswick	8,100 92				510 65	551 50	2 91	676 75	
P. E. Island	512 50					76 52		66 32	
Manitoba	15,605 07	267,825 21	52,380 42	1,602 31	175 80	430 43	370 51	2,311 49	
Saskatchewan	24,896 51	70,055 25	35,172 11	3,579 10			1,287 94	1,436 27	
Alberta	2,982 67	81,784 61	19,352 85	186 35		199 75	1,317 67	1,248 90	
North West Territories	100 00	12,145 63		219 40			18 50	92 72	
Brit. Columbia	29,119 53	36,391 66	131,406 36	369 07	76 95	165 34	359 24	2,055 05	
Yukon	2,520 80	11,417 64		75 00		45 00	35 43	74 58	
	133,399 41	521,076 41	290,644 62	6,031 23	3,195 77	9,685 41	3,999 64	15,998 06	984,030 58

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Many bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	667 25	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	312 00	
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,231 85	5,725 00
4	Chippewas of Rama	521 88	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia	1,212 93	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,499 78	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	112 50	
8	Chippewas of the Thames	673 80	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	246 15	
10	Chippewas of Fort William	336 00	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	601 99	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	91 00	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	325 38	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	498 58	
18	Mississaguas of Credit	498 15	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	225 00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	225 00	
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	23 53	
22	Mobawks of Bay of Quinte	2,192 50	
23	Moravians of Thames	500 43	
28	Ojibbewas of Mississagua River	9 00	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound	246 30	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	48 60	
33	Six Nations of Grand River	8,643 05	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	3 00	
40	Abenakis of St. Francis	6 40	
44	Hurons of Lorette	6 00	
45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga		804 91
50	Algonquins of River Desert	427 94	
79	Mount Elgin Institute	379 05	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	339 45	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	82 00	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	244 50	
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	150 00	
249	Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	9 26	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	429 25	
		23,019 50	6,529 91
	Total		29,549 41

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment; while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

In addition to the above expenditures the religious denominations engaged in Indian educational work have spent considerable sums from their funds, the exact amount of which is not easily available.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1914 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age

of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been most encouraging, there having been a marked increase in the enrolment and a much larger average attendance than formerly.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The department's efforts to improve the day schools are producing gratifying results, both as regards attendance and scholarship. As higher salaries are now paid more efficient and experienced teachers are obtainable. New buildings have been erected, old ones repaired, remodelled and furnished with up-to-date equipment, and the surroundings made more suitable and attractive. With but few exceptions teachers are deeply interested in their work, which is not confined to the class-room only, but includes the teaching of domestic science, household economy, hygiene and sanitation, with the result that improved conditions in the Indian homes and on the reserves are in evidence. More interest in agriculture has been evinced since the inception of school gardens, and the pupils of some of the schools have been most successful in open competition with the white schools in their neighbourhood.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The moral, mental and physical welfare of the children attending these schools is receiving the earnest attention of the principals and staffs in charge, and, as a result steady progress is in evidence, which is recognized by Indian parents, who are anxious that their children should receive the benefits which these schools afford.

During the last fiscal year 30 girl and 39 boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of $6,467.23. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year $1,499.45. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging, and, while the refunds have not been as great as expected, they are considered satisfactory in view of the depression caused by the present war.

In Quebec and the maritime provinces, where there are no residential Indian schools, a number of orphan and neglected children have been placed in institutions established by the white communities, and the department allows a per capita grant for the maintenance of these children. The training at these institutions is excellent and the Indian children derive much benefit from association with the white children. The number of Indian children attending institutions of this kind during the past year was about 60.

In addition to the children placed in charitable institutions, the department allows a per capita grant for about 25 children who are attending institutions of higher education. Some of these institutions attended by Indians are McGill University, Grand Ligne Mission, Lévis College, Quebec Seminary, Nicolet College, Dartmouth College, St. Laurent College, Aylmer Convent and Lachine Convent in the province of Quebec and St. Dunstan's College, St. Joseph's University and Carleton Convent in the maritime provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	42
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	23

Rev. John A. McDonald, Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The only Indian school in this province is the day school at Lennox Island. The school building is bright and well kept. Last year it was equipped with new desks which not only add to its appearance but also enable the pupils to make more progress especially in writing. The school is in charge of Jacob Sark, a son of Chief Sark. He began his studies in the school on the reserve and afterwards attended St. Dunstan's College. Though only teaching since September, he is meeting with much success and inspires his pupils with enthusiasm. A few Indian children attend the white schools at Richmond, Freeland and Miscouche. The pupils generally are bright and anxious to attend. The Indians of Rocky Point are not allowed to send their children to the white school and are thus deprived of the benefits of education. Though efforts have been made with the assistance of the Superintendent of Education for the province, to have them admitted, these efforts have been so far unsuccessful. The grounds for the objection are that these children's parents are tuberculous.

John J. Sark, the former teacher, has enlisted for the front, and is now training in the artillery at Fredericton, where he has already been promoted to the rank of bombardier.

Among the pleasing results of the education imparted in the school may be mentioned the habits of neatness and cleanliness acquired, which has an effect on the lives of the whole reserve. Many ex-pupils receive the daily papers and besides taking up the study of vocal music, in which they excel, they have a brass band of fourteen instruments on which they play fairly well.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. S. Hoyt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six Indian children attending the white school at Lequille. This school is taught by Miss L. B. Harris.

One Indian boy attends the McDonald school at Middleton.

All the children are doing well. They are well-behaved, and their parents keep them neat and clean.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	20

The Indian agent, Mr. John Cameron, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Afton school is the only Indian school in this agency.

The teacher, Mr. W. J. Rogers, has given good satisfaction during the past year.

The pupils are making very good progress and seem eager to learn.

The Indians of Guysboro county, residing at Cook's Cove, are not able to take advantage of the Afton school. Their children attend the white school and are making good progress.

Educational work is still in its infancy in this agency, but I think that it is safe to predict that much good will result before many years.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

Mr. R. H. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Millbrook Day School.

This school has been regularly conducted with a good attendance, and interest well maintained.

Miss Jessie Scott, an experienced and capable teacher, is in charge.

In warm weather little outings are planned, in winter occasional entertainments, at which candy and fruit are provided, serve to keep up the attendance and stimulate the work of the school.

To show the effect of education on the reserve life, it may be mentioned that newspapers are read in nearly every house.

The Indians have as good an idea of the progress of the war as their white neighbours, and in common with the whites have made a contribution to the Patriotic Fund.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of children enrolled	9
Average attendance	6

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Johnson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Owing to the few Indian children attending school in this county, my report must necessarily be short.

Three children attend the white school at River Hebert. Two of these are in the second grade and one in the third. They are quite bright, attend school regularly and are progressing satisfactorily.

There are also six attending the Halfway River public school. The progress of these compares most favourably with that of the white children. I am pleased to say that their conduct at school is most exemplary.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	14
Average attendance	9

The Indian agent, Mr. R. A. Harris, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Bear River School.

Bear River Indian school is centrally located, and is well equipped with school apparatus. During the year the school grounds were nicely graded and the buildings newly painted, which adds greatly to its appearance. This school has been for several years in charge of Miss Agatha McGinty, a qualified teacher. She insists on the pupils being orderly, neat and clean. The average attendance for the year has improved.

General Remarks.

Education has a good influence on the Indians. They are cleaner in their habits and their dwellings are well kept. Nearly every one can read, write and speak English.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	10

Rev. A. R. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

James D. McNeil, the teacher of this school for the past three years, continues to do good work. The children are bright and intelligent, and when they attend school regularly they make good progress. The attendance during the past year has been better and consequently a marked improvement was the result.

The progress of the ex-pupils of the school shows that they have greatly benefited from the training and instruction received during their schooldays. They are brighter and more intelligent than those who failed to take advantage of the opportunity of attending school. Education has had a very beneficial effect in every respect upon reserve life.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	11

Mr. D. Chisholm, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tuft's Cove Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Richardson. The attendance is good and marked advancement has been made by the pupils. The Indians take pride in sending their children to school regularly.

This school is suitably equipped with all the modern supplies.

General Remarks.

At Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale and Wellington, a few Indian children attend the white schools, but the attendance is so irregular that very little advancement is made.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	7

Mr. A. Wallace, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

This school has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year by Miss Mary Short, who has proved a very efficient teacher.

The pupils in the several grades have made good progress, and the attendance has been quite regular. The pupils at this school compare favourably with those attending the white schools.

General Remarks.

The younger Indians are showing the benefits of the education they have received. In dress, deportment and language they conduct themselves as well as their white neighbours.

All the younger generation are beginning to speak the English language fluently.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	15

Rev. D. McPherson, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Whycocomagh Day School.

Mr. J. A. Gillis is again in charge of this school. Owing to certain adverse circumstances, progress is rather slow.

A young Indian from the Whycocomagh reserve, who formerly taught at Malagawatch, is now attending St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and is making satisfactory progress.

Malagawatch Day School.

Miss Annie Macneil started to teach this school in January. The attendance is necessarily small.

On the occasion of my visit to the school, the children sang very nicely. The reading was fairly good.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of pupils enrolled	9

The Indian agent, Mr. C. E. Beckwith, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white school in the district in which they live.

At Berwick they attend the school taught by Miss F. Crawford. The children are bright, attend quite regularly and are making good progress.

At Cambridge they attend school taught by Miss Marchant. As most of the children are young, they do not attend very regularly, but are progressing fairly well.

At Brooklyn Corner, the school is taught by Miss Turner. The Indian children attend quite regularly in the summer, but they are not very advanced in their studies.

At Bishopville, they attend school taught by Miss Coldwell. As most of the children live a long distance from the school, they are unable to attend regularly, but they are making fair progress.

General Remarks.

As the children advance in their studies, they become more particular in their dress and are neater in their homes. Those who have received even a small amount of education are much superior in many ways to those who have not enjoyed the benefits of attending school.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	11
Average attendance	8

Mr. N. P. Freeman, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The New Germany school is in a very satisfactory condition. Miss E. B. Julian, the teacher, is much interested in her scholars and reports fair progress. The attendance is the same as last year. The buildings are comfortable, and during my last visit I was delighted to see the general state of cleanliness inside the school.

There is no school on the Gold River reserve, but some of the children attend the white schools.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	45
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	19

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Indian Cove Day School.

This school is on the Fisher's Grant reserve. The teacher, Miss G. McGirr, has had considerable experience in teaching Indians.

The school is very comfortable and is neatly kept.

The chief difficulty in teaching the children here is that they are ignorant of the English language owing to the fact that Mic-mac is spoken exclusively in their homes.

In these circumstances the children make reasonable progress. They are docile and well-behaved.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16

The Indian agent, Mr. C. Harlow, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is no Indian school in this agency.

Some of the children attend the white schools, but the parents do not manifest much interest in the education of their children.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	36
Average attendance	14

Rev. R. L. MacDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows—

Salmon River School.

During the past year, this school has shown quite satisfactory progress. In December, 1913, the highest standard was the fourth, while this year there were 4 pupils doing fifth standard work.

The attendance was good. During the summer a large number of the families leave the reserve and the attendance is small, but during the other months it is excellent.

The teacher, Mr. E. L. McNeil, shows interest in his work, and this accounts for his success.

I was disappointed last year in starting a school garden, but hope for better success this year.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	8
Number attending school	4

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Hipson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There is no Indian school in this agency, but the Indian children attend the white schools and receive the same attention as the white children.

The Indian children are a little dull, but they do fairly well.

SYDNEY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	22
Average attendance	12

The Indian agent, Dr. J. C. Sparrow, reports on the Sydney school as follows:—

The teacher at this school is Miss E. Boyle, who succeeded Miss Gough, and I feel assured that she will conduct the school in a very efficient manner.

The school building is frame and in good condition. The children are making good progress.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	11

Mr. J. E. Campbell, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Middle River School.

This school is situated on a hill overlooking Nyanza bay, and from a sanitary point of view the site is excellent.

The school building and outbuildings are in good repair and there is ample equipment.

The teacher, Mr. J. A. MacRae, is qualified and has had several years' experience. He has secured the confidence of the parents and the pupils, and the attendance is most encouraging.

Mr. MacRae is a qualified nurse and has the sanitary viewpoint always in mind. As a result, the health of the pupils has been very good.

I find the pupils are quite intelligent and apt in learning, particularly reading, writing, drawing and arithmetic. Their deportment and discipline as well as their cleanliness is all that could be desired.

The marked contrast in the intelligence of the younger generation with that of their parents is evident proof of the wisdom of the Government in providing education for the Indians. With few exceptions, the ex-pupils are doing well. They are industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding, and are more suseeptible to the instructions given by the farm instructor.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	10
Number of children attending school	3

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whelan, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are three children from this agency attending school, and they are making satisfactory progress.

The Indians in this agency have a good opportunity of giving their children an education.

Favourable reports have been received on the benefits of education to these Indians.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. Geo. A. Hutchinson, acting Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Number of children of school age	170
Number of pupils enrolled	140
Average attendance	78

Big Cove School, Kent County.

This school is well located on the Big Cove reserve. Miss Alice McLaughlin, who has been teaching for two years in this school, holds a second-class teacher's license from the province of New Brunswick, and is doing as good work as can be expected under the circumstances. The building and outbuildings are in good condition. The children who are attending regularly are making good progress.

Eel River School, Northumberland County.

This reserve possesses a new school building which is excellently adapted for the purposes for which it was built. The school is in charge of Miss Mary LeBlanc, whose work is deserving of great praise. The discipline is exceptionally good, and the general attitude of the teacher and the pupils towards each other and their work would compare favourably with that of any school in the province. The average attendance is good.

Red Bank School, Northumberland County.

This school was opened last year in a building owned by Henry Cloud, and fitted up for the purpose. The attendance is regular, and the teacher, Miss Ena Cormier, is doing good work. Both the pupils and the older members of the band are very much interested in the work of education and appreciate the action of the department in establishing this school on the reserve.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the building and outbuildings are in good condition. Miss Margaret Isaacs, the teacher, who speaks the Mic-mac language and who has an excellent education, is doing remarkably well. The attendance is large, and the pupils exhibit great interest in their work, while some of them are very well advanced, especially in reading and arithmetic. Miss Isaacs also teaches sewing and fancy-work to the children and cooking and general household work to the women of the band. In deportment, discipline and general grasp of the subjects taught, this school takes first rank among the schools of this agency.

Burnt Church Reserve.

This reserve possesses a good school building which is well cared for. The teacher is Miss Harriet E. Keating, who holds a second-class license from the province of New Brunswick. She also instructs the children in sewing and fancy work. The attendance is very good and the pupils are making steady progress. Last year a school garden was conducted in connection with the school with good results.

General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the children are allowed to attend white schools in their vicinity upon payment of a small fee. At Dorchester, Westmorland county, several children from the neighbouring reserve attend the town schools and are making good progress, one of them especially, a boy of about fifteen, son of Israel Nocote, is among the highest in his class and is deserving of encouragement. The deportment of the children in the schools is good and the teachers, without exception, show great interest in their work. The parents are showing an increasing interest in education. The great interest taken by the men of the reserves in the present war has led them to appreciate much more highly the ability to read, and while the effect of this may not be permanent, I believe it will help them to see the value of education.

Former pupils of these schools, with but few exceptions, are making greater progress and advancement than those similarly situated in other respects who have not had any educational advantages. The effect of education on the reserve life, while in all cases beneficial, is most marked in the younger Indians, upon whom the effect of association with the teachers of the schools, who in every instance are young ladies of education and refinement, is very apparent.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	36

Mr. S. P. Waite, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two Indian day schools in this agency, one on the Edmundston reserve, in Madawaska county, the other on the Tobique reserve, in Victoria county.

Edmundston Day School.

This school has been in operation for the past four years. Miss V. Dionne, the former teacher, resigned at the close of the September quarter and has been succeeded by Miss A. Michaud.

In addition to the regular curriculum, French and sewing are taught at this school and the pupils have made excellent progress.

The roomy and well equipped school-room and the ample playgrounds are much appreciated by teacher and pupils.

Tobique Day School.

Miss E. F. McGrand has taught this school for the past four years. French as well as English is taught and the pupils are also given instruction in domestic science.

A night class in domestic science is held twice in the week and the parents attend this in large numbers.

Two ex-pupils of this school are attending St. Joseph's college.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	81
Number of children enrolled at day schools	81
Average attendance at day schools	57

Mr. N. J. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Woodstock Day School.

Miss G. Brophy is teaching this school. I have observed more improvement this year than last.

An additional piece of land has been purchased and it is hoped to have a school garden this year.

Kingsclear Day School.

Miss R. A. Donahoe, the teacher, is painstaking and as a result is very successful. The new school was opened last February.

St. Mary's Day School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Mary T. Hughes. The attendance is very regular and the teacher requires all the children to be clean and neat.

Oromocto Day School.

This school is taught by Miss B. McCaffrey. Owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the attendance is irregular and consequently the progress is slow.

General Remarks.

Calisthenics is taught in all the schools and the pupils go through the exercises like soldiers. They appreciate a word of praise from those who visit the schools.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	114
Number of children enrolled	92
Average attendance	50

The agent, Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., reports as follows on the schools in his agency:—

Bersimis Day School.

This school is conducted by three reverend sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of Chicoutimi. Two of the teachers attend to the teaching. The school is divided into two classes according to the degree of education of the children attending; one is under the control of Sister St. François Xavier, the other under the direction of Sister Marie du Carmel.

Out of 104 children from six to fifteen years of age on this reserve, 84 are on the register, and the average attendance, allowing for the absences necessitated by the departure of the families for their hunting ground in winter, was 70 for the past year.

The school-house, which includes the residence of the teachers, is sufficiently large for the two classes, and is well ventilated, and well lighted. The seats supplied by the department are very comfortable, and the heating during the winter is well regulated and quite sufficient.

General Remarks.

The good effects of education on this reserve are quite marked. Although this school has been open only fourteen years, most of the pupils who have attended and who are at present attending can make themselves understood in French. Quite a number speak this language with facility.

Escoumains Indian Reserve.

The Indian children of this reserve attend the school in the village of Escoumains.

Out of ten children from six to fifteen years of age on this reserve all attend the school.

French only is taught them.

Owing to the small number of Indians inhabiting this little reserve, they come more in contact with the white population, whose language they are compelled to speak. With the exception of two or three on this reserve who speak only Indian, all the members of the young population speak French, and several of them speak this language only. These Indians are becoming civilized more rapidly than those of Bersimis.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	494
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	370
Average attendance at day schools	264
Number attending Mount Elgin Industrial	3
Number attending Spanish River Industrial	52
Number attending Shingwauk Home	2
Number attending St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa	28
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	10

The Indian agent, Mr. J. W. Brousseau, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Caughnawaga Village Schools.

There are at present five schools in this agency, three in the village and two in the country. For the last few years the boys' school has been in charge of Mr. P. J. Deslisle, assisted by Mr. Peter Williams. The girls' school has been taught for several years by Miss Mary E. Burke, assisted by Miss Sadie Burke. On January 1, 1915, these two schools were placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Anne. Four sisters are teaching and they are assisted by the Misses Burke. Both these schools are large brick buildings, and another building has been fitted up as a residence for the sisters.

The Protestant school in Caughnawaga village is also comfortable. Although smaller than the other school, it is sufficiently large to accommodate the number attending. This school is taught by Miss Margaret Mathews.

St. Isidore Road School.

This school is a new, large frame building and is well lighted. It is taught by Miss E. E. Gallagher.

Bush School.

This school is in charge of Mrs. A. Beauvais, an Indian woman, who appears to be very successful.

This building is very well lighted and sufficiently large for the number who attend.

General Remarks.

Owing to the efforts of the truant officer, the attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory.

The Indians attach great importance to education, and its good effects are being felt.

A great number of the ex-pupils are doing well.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	57

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There are two classes in the Lorette school. Sister St. Jeanne de Chantal is in charge of the senior room, and Sister Ste. Agathe teaches the pupils in the junior room.

The pupils of the first division of the intermediate course will in a few weeks learn the rules of syntax. The sisters endeavour to develop the imagination and judgment of their pupils by having them compose short letters.

In arithmetic they are beginning the rule of three, and in addition are taught bookkeeping, history and geography. Lessons in deportment, hygiene, agriculture and drawing are given daily.

The pupils of the first-class also learn English with remarkable facility. Their pronunciation is excellent.

Seven boys and three girls have recently left the Lorette school. The boys are attending the Christian Brothers' school at Loretteville, and the girls are attending the convent at the same place. Their progress is favourably commented on. Their expenses at these schools are paid by their parents.

Both the sisters and myself notice that the conduct of the pupils is better than in previous years. There is more emulation and more marked progress in every respect.

To encourage the children, the class marks are given out each month.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

The Indian agent, Mr. E. S. Gauthier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Congo Bridge School.

This school is situated five miles from Maniwaki and is taught by Miss J. White, who has had long experience.

Maniwaki School.

Miss M. McCaffrey is in charge of this school. As in the past, her experience as a teacher has largely contributed to the success of her pupils.

General Remarks.

Both the schools were painted during the past year. They are well supplied with all the necessary equipment. The attendance has shown great improvement. I am also pleased to say that the pupils are progressing most satisfactorily.

It has been decided to hold a public examination at the close of the school year and to award prizes to the deserving pupils. It is hoped that this will stimulate the interest of the children.

We wish to tender our gratitude to the department for the assistance given us in the form of supplies for the mid-day meal and also material for the sewing classes.

I, also, tender my thanks to the teachers for their painstaking efforts.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	22

Rev. J. D. Morin, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

There has been a school on this reserve for the last thirty years, and during the last five or six years the progress has been excellent.

Miss Josephine Audet has taught this school for the last five years, and is a favourite both with the parents and pupils. The present attendance is most satisfactory.

All the pupils are able to speak English, as well as French and Micmac. Music lessons are also given.

Assisted by the department, there is no doubt that the present efficiency will continue. Two girls from this agency are attending Carleton convent. Aided by their education the reserve life is improving.

OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	90
Average attendance at day schools	73
Number attending Shingwauk Home	18

Mr. C. F. Bertrand, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

This school has been closed during the past year, as there were only 4 children old enough to attend. These now attend the Oka country school.

Oka Country School.

The teacher at this school is Miss L. E. Dickinson, who is doing excellent work.

The progress of the children is rather slow, as their parents do not appreciate the value of education.

The building is in good order. A new woodshed was built during the year.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

General Remarks.

In addition to those attending the Oka country school, a number attend outside schools, and good reports have been received about their progress: 5 attend St. Philomene school, 11 at Christian Brothers' school, 8 at Congregation Notre-Dame, 3 at St. Benoit convent, 1 at St. Laurent college, 1 at Grey Nuns' convent at St. Laurent, 1 at Grey Nuns' convent at Montreal, 1 at Bourget college, and 2 at Feller Institute.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	66
Number of pupils enrolled	82
Average attendance	62

Mr. H. Niquet, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy (R.C).

This school is under the Grey Nuns, who display remarkable zeal to the great advantage of their pupils. The teaching is in French and English, and comprises a complete commercial course. The nuns also teach music to the most talented pupils, and this year seventeen are taking advantage of these lessons. For two years dressmaking has been taught the young girls.

Protestant School.

This school is under Mr. H. Masta, a member of the band. Mr. Masta, who is well educated and has had several years' experience in teaching, has in addition the advantage of being able to explain his lessons to his pupils in their mother tongue, which enables them to understand his explanations more easily. French and English are also taught and the progress of the children who attend this school is very satisfactory.

POINTE BLEUE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number enrolled at day school	94
Average attendance	66

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Tessier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school-house at Pointe Bleue is comfortable, well lighted and ventilated and equipped with modern furniture.

Sister Marie Antoinette and Sister St. Louis, of the Order of the Good Counsel, display great zeal in their work and impart useful knowledge to the pupils and inculcate in them the principles that will make them good citizens.

During the past year a young Montagnais, Miss Kate Simpson, passed her examinations for an elementary school diploma. Another is preparing for the entrance examination for the normal school. On the last visit of the county school inspector, our schools once more received the remark "excellent."

The good effects of the education received at school are felt in the homes. The parents realize the advantages of education for their children and they send them to school regularly. The attendance has been very good. The application of some of the children is worthy of special mention. Those children who live at the far end of the reserve do not allow either storms or bad roads to prevent them from coming to school.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number of pupils enrolled	80
Average attendance	45

Mr. J. A. Pitre, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary and Sister St. Joseph are in charge of the day school in this agency. They are doing excellent work and the children attend regularly.

In addition to the regular curriculum, instructions are given in knitting, sewing, dressmaking, cooking and general housework. In all the studies, the pupils are progressing.

In summer a school garden is cultivated.

The class-rooms are well heated, ventilated, and kept in first-class order.

Near the school is a large playground.

General Remarks.

By the improvement in the mode of life on the reserve, it is evident that education has a beneficial effect on the Indians. Three of the ex-pupils hold first-class certificates. Two others are studying in the academy.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	218
Average attendance at day schools	129
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	4
Number attending Spanish River industrial	8
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	2

The Indian agent, Mr. A. E. Taillon, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chenail School.

This school is in charge of Mrs. S. Back, who has taught here for several years. Prizes are distributed to the worthy pupils at the close of the school year.

Chetlain School.

Miss M. Gallagher, the teacher at this school, is meeting with much success.

Prizes are given to the deserving pupils at Christmas and at the close of the school year.

At the Christmas entertainment, an excellent programme was rendered by the pupils.

Cornwall Island School.

Mrs. F. Armstrong is teaching this school and is doing good work for her pupils. Prizes were distributed at Christmas.

St. Regis Island School.

This school has been in charge of Miss E. Burke, who has done excellent work. Owing to ill health, Miss Burke was compelled to resign.

St. Regis Village School.

Miss N. Keon, the teacher, is very popular with the Indians, and the attendance at this school is most gratifying.

The inspector has reported highly on the work being done by the pupils.

At the Christmas entertainment a splendid programme was rendered by the pupils, and the Indian parents expressed great satisfaction at the work that was being done at this school.

General Remarks.

It is gratifying to know that many of the Indians are co-operating with us in the matter of education. They realize the necessity of an English education and are more anxious to send their children to school. It is quite noticeable that, when the parents have had the benefit of an education, their children are brighter, neater, and more anxious to advance.

As a result of education, a better class of Indian is found and one who is more alert to promote his own affairs.

One of the chief causes of irregular attendance is that some of the Indians make only a temporary stay on the reserve, and when they move they take their children with them, and this lowers the average attendance.

I endeavour at all times to urge upon the Indians the value of having an education. A large amount of thanks is due the teachers for their earnest efforts in behalf of the pupils.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	131
Average attendance	82

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Renaud, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

This school is taught by Sister Monica, of the Order of the Good Shepherd, who have a residence in North Timiskaming.

The pupils are polite and obedient and have much respect for the teacher, and consequently are progressing rapidly.

Summer Schools.

During the months of June, July and August, summer schools were conducted at Abitibi by Miss M. A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Emily Wabie, and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. I had the pleasure of visiting these schools during the past summer, and I am glad to say that the pupils were progressing most favourably. Special attention was given to the cleanliness of the children, and this assists greatly in maintaining their good health.

General Remarks.

The Indians realize the value of education, and are anxious to send their children to school.

The living habits of the Indians have been greatly improved as a result of education.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance at day school	23
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	6

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Coyle, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Alnwick Day School.

The ground floor of the council-house is used for the school-room.

The teacher, Mr. F. J. Joblin, has been in charge for the past seven years. He is energetic and painstaking, and the children are progressing in their studies. The school and the surroundings are kept clean.

Owing to the indifference of a number of the parents about sending their children to school regularly, a truant officer was appointed last year, and as a result the average attendance has improved considerably.

A plot of ground was purchased for a school garden and is being prepared so that the pupils may be taught to grow vegetables and small fruits.

General Remarks.

Education is having a most beneficial effect on this reserve, and the Indian children compare most favourably with their white neighbours. Nearly all the children speak English. The ex-pupils can converse intelligently, and a number of them are holding positions of trust.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	63
Number of children enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance at day schools	55
Number attending Spanish River industrial	5
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	3

Mr. A. J. Duncan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are three day schools on this reserve and at two of them there are residences for the teacher.

Cape Croker No. 1 Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Mary Moffitt. The children of this section show steady improvement in the regular school studies, especially in English. This is apparent from the better understanding they possess of what they have read and by their interest in hearing stories and gathering news of the war. With few exceptions those over eight years of age can write a very good letter.

Progress is also being made in vocational branches. The girls learn sewing and the boys are given instructions in wood working.

The greatest advance, however, and one that has the most beneficial results is along agricultural lines. For the past two years, the teacher has been encouraging home gardens in connection with the school garden. Seed is given to the older pupils and the teacher and pupils visit the home gardens at least twice during the season. The children take great interest in this work and thus arouse interest among their parents. One table at the fall fair was assigned to them and their exhibit was most creditable. The girls are also taught to cook the vegetables grown in their gardens. Last year this section was supplied with tomato plants, raised by the pupils and in the fall rhubarb roots were distributed. This spring different vegetable and flower seeds raised in the garden and packed by the little boys will be given to each family. Five of the ex-pupils, under the direction of the teacher, will raise seed corn. The intention is to develop a local seed growers' association as this seems to be one of the greatest agricultural needs of the reserve. The success of this plan should be both far reaching and beneficial. The work commenced in school days will be thus continued when the boys leave school.

Great interest is taken in the ex-pupils both by the teacher and by the resident missionary, Rev. J. C. Cadot, S.J., who spares no effort to improve the Indians. He personally directs the young men's society and in order to keep them on the reserve, does everything in his power to furnish them with amusements. Hockey during the winter and baseball and football during the summer occupy much of their leisure time. Matches are played with the teams in neighbouring towns and the Indian boys by meeting their white neighbours on equal terms are learning to develop manliness

and self-respect. Several evenings in the week are devoted to music, and the Cape Croker band has a reputation for good behaviour and fine music, which makes it a welcome addition to the gala days of our white neighbours.

Sidney Bay, No. 2 Day School.

This school is taught by Miss I. McIvor, who has had several years' experience.

The school house is a comfortable modern stone building. It has individual desks and an excellent library. Everything is kept in good order.

The pupils make good progress in the usual studies prescribed by the department.

A school garden has been in operation for several years with very satisfactory results.

The girls are also taught sewing and knitting.

Port Elgin, No. 3 Day School.

This school is at Port Elgin and is taught by Mr. Thos. Jones, a member of the band. The building is new and is equipped with individual desks and a library.

A school garden will be cultivated here this year.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and are taking an active interest in the welfare of their children. It is a noteworthy feature that the ex-pupils now speak English fluently and quite a number take daily papers.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	240
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	177
Average attendance at day schools	89
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial	130
Number attending Mohawk Institute	8

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Janes, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency: two on the Oneida reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

Back Settlement School.

This school is situated near the centre of the Chippewa reserve. It is a frame building, having been built four years. The teacher is Mr. L. W. Fisher, a Chippewa Indian.

Bear Creek School.

This school is on the Chippewa reserve, near the townline between the townships of Caradoc and Ekfrid. The teacher is Miss Annie McDougall.

The school building is in good repair.

River Settlement School.

This school is situated on the south side of the Chippewa reserve. The building is in good repair.

The teacher is Miss Vining, who holds a second-class certificate.

Oneida No. 2 School.

This school is on the Oneida reserve and is taught by Mr. H. C. Jamieson, who holds a third-class certificate.

The attendance is satisfactory, and good work is being done by the teacher.

Oneida No. 3 School.

This is a comparatively new brick school and is situated about the centre of the Oneida reserve. The teacher, Mr. Levi Williams, has been in charge for the last two years, and is doing good work. The pupils are well advanced in writing and drawing.

General Remarks.

The five day schools of this agency are having a beneficial effect on the rising generation. The three teachers on the Chippewa reserve are exerting a splendid influence over their pupils. Both teachers and pupils are much interested in school gardens. During the past year a splendid exhibit of garden produce from the school gardens was made at the agricultural shows.

All the younger Indians are able to read and write and are well qualified to look after their own business.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Chapleau boarding	40
Number attending Shingwauk Home	12

Mr. W. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no day schools in this agency, but some Indian children, who reside in the villages of Bisco and Chapleau, attend the public schools in those places and are making satisfactory progress. Under the auspices of the Anglican Church, diocese of Algoma, a teacher was sent to Missinaibi for the summer months.

Chapleau Boarding School.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. Geo. Prewer, who is assisted by a staff of three persons.

Mr. Prewer takes great interest in teaching the children the English language. All the pupils have made good progress in the curriculum of studies prescribed by the department.

Mrs. Prewer gives the girls special instruction in cooking, sewing and mending. The boys help with the gardening and the care of the stock. All the children enjoy plenty of recreation.

One or two of the ex-pupils have married and live on the reserve. They show that they have profited by the education they received.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. Prewer, says:—"Marked progress has been made in the class-room work. The ex pupils have a good influence among their own people on the reserves."

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	36
Average attendance	16

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on educational matters in this agency as follow:—

The pupils under the instruction of Mr. James Oliver, M.A., are making very good progress owing to the fact that the attendance has been more regular. I also believe that the awarding of prizes at Christmas and the summer holiday had a very good effect on the pupils as well as the parents.

There are some very good scholars on the reserve and some of them could make a creditable showing in business outside of the reserve if they desired. The effect of education can easily be noticed by the polite manners of some compared with the shy and backward ways of others.

With the exception of a few of the old members, English is understood and spoken by every one on the reserve.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	177
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding	58
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	3

Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency and it is situated on the northeast end of the reserve. It is three and one-half miles from the town of Fort Frances.

The principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., is assisted by Mr. A. Leger, farmer, and five sisters.

All the pupils are progressing favourably.

In submitting his report, the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, makes special mention of the complete laundry that has been installed during the past year. He also reports that the attendance is most satisfactory and that the pupils are making excellent progress. The conduct of the ex-pupils is praiseworthy.

General Remarks.

I consider that education has a good effect on reserve life. The ex-pupils appear anxious to better their condition. They are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier. The careful training and advice that they receive at school encourages them to live morally. I hope for still more improvement in the future.

FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	295
Number enrolled at day schools	112
Average attendance at day schools	50
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	10
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending Spanish River industrial	1

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Brown, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are four day schools in this agency and it is expected that two more will be opened this year.

Mountain Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Annie O'Brien. The attendance is increasing and the children are making very satisfactory progress.

Mission Bay School.

This school is on the Fort William reserve and is taught by Miss Rose Chaput.

The attendance during the past year has improved. The children are well mannered and orderly and are making steady progress.

Lake Helen School.

This school is for the Red Rock band. It is well taught by Miss Carrie Harrison. Those children who attend regularly are making good progress.

Pic School.

This school was reopened in September, 1914. It is situated at a central point in the village and the attendance is very satisfactory.

Fort William Orphanage.

This is a large modern school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Fort William. The children are taught sewing, baking and laundry work in addition to the regular curriculum of studies.

General Remarks.

This is my first year as agent, and when visiting the schools I was impressed with the bright faces of the children. They compare favourably with the average white children.

The good effect of education is quite noticeable in this district. The children of the bush Indians are generally dirty and unkept in appearance but the children who attend school are the very opposite.

GEORGINA ISLAND.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance at day school	16
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending Mount Elgin industrial	2

The Indian agent, Mr. J. R. Bourchier, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The school-house is a frame building on a cement foundation. It is furnished with comfortable seats and desks and is kept clean and warm. Mr. George Cork, the teacher, has a first-class provincial certificate and takes great interest in his pupils. The average attendance continues satisfactory.

Many of the ex-pupils read, write and speak the English language correctly, and they appear more anxious than the older members of the band to have their children attend school regularly.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	39
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	16

Mr. P. Rankins, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Golden Lake Day School.

Since the Christmas holidays this school has been taught by Miss Catherine M. Goulet, who has proved to be a satisfactory teacher. She takes a great interest in her work and seems to do all she can for the welfare of her pupils.

As there had been trouble with irregular attendance in the past, a truant officer was appointed recently.

In addition to the regular subjects, instruction is given in calisthenics and domestic science.

The majority of the ex-pupils are fairly industrious.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	98
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	94
Average attendance at day schools	58
Number attending Shingwauk Home	5

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. Baxter, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

West Bay Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a frame building with nice large playgrounds, with a very pretty little park at the rear of the buildings.

This school has a good garden plot in which gardening is carried on under the direction of the teacher, Miss Clotilde Laferriere, who has completed her course of study at the Guelph Agricultural College. The pupils are very much interested in this work.

In addition to the usual school study, lessons in cooking and sewing are also given. The children are very much interested in them and they are of great benefit.

One of the ex-pupils of this school is now postmaster and general merchant on the reserve, and is doing well.

Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a cement building, being one of the finest school buildings on the Manitoulin Island

Miss Elizabeth Leusch is in charge of this school, and is doing good work.

Last season gardening was started at this school by the teacher, who has completed her course at the Guelph Agricultural College, and the pupils took a great interest in the work, and had a very nice garden.

Sewing and cooking lessons are given in addition to the usual course of school study, and the pupils derive very great benefit from these lessons.

One of the ex-pupils of this school is now postmaster on the reserve.

Sheshegwaning Anglican Day School.

This school is a small frame building.

Mr. W. C. Dunn is the teacher, and is doing very good work.

In addition to the usual curriculum, lessons in cooking and sewing are given, which are a great help to the children.

Gardening was started last season, and the pupils joined the school fair, at which they competed with the pupils of six white schools. The Indian children succeeded in winning 46 prizes for their products.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	529
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding	54
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding	59
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	19
Number attending Pine Creek boarding	1

The Indian agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal Lake, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The staff is as follows: Rev. F. T. Dodds, principal; Mr. Glenn, outside instructor; Mrs. C. C. Kay, matron; Miss C. E. Brodie, teacher; Mrs. Glenn, cook; Miss Lyla Stratton, nurse, and a laundress, all of whom are giving satisfaction.

A large amount of repairs have been made during the year. A new verandah and fire escape have been erected, and the buildings have been re-painted. The whole building has been fitted up with all modern conveniences, including up-to-date fire appliances. Fire drill is regularly practised, and the whole premises are in first-class order.

The class-room is in every respect first-class, and is kept well ventilated, clean and in proper order.

The teacher, Miss Brodie, who holds a second-class certificate, takes great interest in her work, and the pupils are making very good progress under her guidance. Calisthenics and drill are regularly taught.

Miss Lyla Stratton, who is a trained nurse, is very devoted to her work, and is giving thorough satisfaction.

Instruction is given the boys each day in the care of stock and farming, while the girls are taught cooking, sewing and general housework. All are making good progress.

The dormitories are well ventilated, and the beds are very clean.

The principal and staff take a lively interest in the work of the institution, and the management throughout is first-class.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. F. T. Dodds, says:—"Good progress has been made in all branches of the class room work. The boys are taught farming and the girls are given instruction in domestic duties. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well. They are industrious and law-abiding."

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated about two and a half miles from the town of Kenora on the bank of the Lake of the Woods, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The staff is as follows: Rev. C. Brouillet, principal, a matron, Sister Gilbert and Sister Octove, teachers holding second and third-class certificates, cook and laundress, and a lay brother for outside instruction. This school is equipped with every modern appliance: hot and cold water in every room, electric light and first-class heating apparatus.

The dormitories and class-rooms are in the best of order and kept neat, clean and well ventilated. The dining-rooms are first-class, and the food supplied is of the best. The building is provided with fire appliances and escapes, and fire drill is regularly practised, and calisthenics and games are engaged in by the pupils. The boys are taught the care of stock and farming, while the girls are instructed in sewing, and general housework.

The whole staff is devoted to their work, and leave nothing undone to make the school a success. The progress is very marked in every respect. The school is attended by Doctor Ferguson and at present all the pupils are well. The management of the school is all that could be desired.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., says: "There has been marked progress in the class-room work. The pupils have also taken considerable interest in vocal music. All the children have enjoyed good health."

Ex-pupils.

The majority of the ex-pupils who live on the reserves have been doing fairly well during the year; the benefit of the education they received at school is very apparent among them. They live better and are showing a good example to the older Indians. They keep their houses clean and are more like white people. The Indians are following the example given them by the ex-pupils, and the general effect of education is producing good results on the reserves.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	430
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	213
Average attendance at day schools	105
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending Spanish River industrial	33

The Indian agent, Mr. W. McLeod, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six day schools in this agency:—

Wikwemikong	Miss A. Duhamel, principal; Miss A. Kelly, assistant.
South Bay	Miss R. Fagan, teacher.
Buswah	Miss Lila A. Dodd, teacher.
Whitefish Lake	Mrs. J. Jalbert, jr., teacher.
Sheguiandah	Mr. R. S. Ferguson, teacher.
Sucker Creek	Miss M. E. Schultz, teacher.

These schools are in the charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for some years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England. The other four are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

The attendance at the Wikwemikong school has increased to such an extent that it was necessary to secure the services of an assistant teacher.

At South Bay and Wikwemikong the teachers instruct the girls in cooking, sewing and knitting, and the boys gardening. A number of the girls are capable of making their own garments.

The department furnishes the material for the sewing class, also the seeds and tools for gardening.

Buswah school is situated about one mile from Manitowaning. The attendance is fair, the pupils being mostly juniors.

Whitefish Lake school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve about four miles from Naughton on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The attendance is good.

Sucker Creek school is in the township of Howland, about three and a half miles from Little Current. The attendance is fair, and the pupils are making good progress.

Sheguiandah school is in the town-plot of Sheguiandah. The attendance is satisfactory.

General Remarks.

The industrial school which was formerly situated at Wikwemikong has been moved to Spanish. There have been fifteen pupils admitted to this school from this agency during the present term. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training by their successful farming. Their houses are well kept and their surround-

ings are in good condition. Their homes are comfortably furnished. In addition to those farming, a number work on the steamboats and a few are in mercantile business. All are making good use of their education.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	45
Number of pupils enrolled at New Credit School	29
Average attendance	17
Number attending Mohawk Institute	9
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	11

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There is one school on this reserve. The building is brick veneered and well equipped with modern seats, slate blackboards, and everything necessary for school work.

During the past season concrete walks, steps and platforms as well as a new floor in the school-room and new outbuildings were erected, which adds materially to the appearance of the premises as well as the convenience of the pupils.

Calisthenics and hygiene are taught regularly. Children that attend regularly make good progress, and there are very few, if any, on this reserve that have reached the age of 12 or 14 years and are still unable to read and write.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	83
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	65
Average attendance at day school	31
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	3

The Indian agent, Mr. E. Beattie, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure and is heated by a furnace. It is situated in the centre of the reserve. Around the school there are ample grounds, which have been improved by the planting of evergreens.

The library, which was recently installed, is very popular with the children and is used extensively.

The attendance, recently, has improved and the children are making good progress. Their appearance and manners are also improving.

A number of ex-pupils reside in Chatham, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Winnipeg. All are employed at mechanical work.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number of pupils at day schools	93
Average attendance at day schools	46
Number attending Spanish River industrial	4
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alex. Logan, reports on the schools in this superintendency as follows:—

There are four schools in this superintendency:—Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvey Inlet, and Gibson reserve. At present we have very capable teachers, who take a great interest in their Indian pupils.

Ryerson School, Parry Island.

This school is in charge of Miss Francis Munt. She is a good teacher and likes her work. While a great many of the children do not attend as regularly as they should, there are some who have not missed a school day during the year.

Shawanaga School.

This school is in charge of Miss Alberta Creator; Miss Tutt having resigned at the end of January last, after being in charge for the last two years.

The children have progressed well under her tuition and are feeling sorry at losing her. The new teacher has a third-class certificate, and four years' experience teaching. We hope she will be able to follow up the good work of her predecessor.

Henvey Inlet School.

This school is back from the C.P.R. some four miles, and 50 miles from Parry Sound. It is in charge of an Indian teacher, Joseph Partridge, a member of Parry Island band. He lives at Henvey Inlet with his Indian wife, in a cottage near the school, built and furnished by the department. They have a very nice modern school, but it seems hard to get the children to be regular in attendance.

Gibson School.

This school is situated about nine miles from Bala, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and is in charge of a very efficient teacher, Miss Sarah Stephenson, who has had years of experience and is doing good work. The trustees, appointed by the Indian council, are encouraging the attendance of the scholars. The intelligence of the pupils of this school would compare favourable with that of any of those at white schools.

Maganatawan Band.

There are some eight or ten children in this band of school age. There has never been a school on this reserve, so the children go to Byng Inlet school, some three miles distant. The few who attend regularly are doing very well.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	65
Number of pupils enrolled	52
Average attendance	34

The Indian agent, Mr. C. W. Myers, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The Rama school and teacher's residence is a large, modern, brick structure with a quarry stone foundation, which gives it a solid appearance.

The school grounds contain two acres enclosed by a 6-foot wire fence.

Near the entrance and on both sides of the school there are flower beds. The school garden is situated at the rear of the building.

Since the opening of this new school, eleven months ago, the children have made excellent progress in their studies. Miss McBain, teacher in the junior room, takes a great interest in the little ones, who are progressing most favourably in their studies. Miss Waite, teacher of the senior room, is doing splendid work with her pupils.

General Remarks.

The Indian children have a natural talent for writing, drawing, singing and music. Education is evidently improving reserve life, and has a beneficial effect on their mode of living. The parents are taking great interest in their children's education.

In spite of many difficulties, the school garden was a great success this year. Our first annual fair, held this year, has increased the interest both of the pupils and their parents, and I expect to see a number of gardens on the reserve during the coming summer.

RICE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	63
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	35

The Indian agent, Mr. R. J. McCamus, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Rice Lake School.

This is a union school both white children and Indians attending. The Indian children seem to be as intelligent as the white children. The teacher is Miss Throop, and under her care the pupils are making good progress.

Three of the children had a perfect record for attendance last year. The school garden is one of the best in the county.

Mud Lake School.

The old church on the reserve has been remodelled and it makes a very commodious school. The teacher is Mr. H. C. Buffam, who is doing good work. The children at this school are particularly bright.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	88
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	79
Average attendance at day schools	40
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	18

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Maxwell, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are three schools in this agency:—St. Clair, taught by Miss A. Matthews; Kettle Point, taught by Mrs. A. George; and Stony Point, taught by Miss A. Weaver.

Several improvements have been made during the past year. Additional equipment was supplied to the St. Clair and Stony Point schools. The playground at the St. Clair school was underdrained.

During the past year, all the schools have been satisfactorily conducted. The children were instructed in school gardening.

The general effect of education is noticeable in the fact that the Indians are much interested in the affairs of the country and read both the daily and weekly papers.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	95
Number of children on roll	90
Average attendance	78
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	8
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	2

The Indian agent, Mr. T. A. Stout, reports as follows:—

There are three brick scholl houses on this reserve and two teacher's residences. All are in good repair and are well equipped.

Saugeen School.

This is an exceptionally good building and is in good repair. It is furnished with all necessary improvements. A good library furnishes interesting reading for the pupils. Miss Isabel Ruxton is still teaching in this school and is doing very good work.

In addition to their regular school work the girls are taught sewing.

French Bay School.

This school is also in good repair and is well equipped. One pupil passed the entrance last year and is now attending business college in Owen Sound. Mr. T. J. Wallace, the teacher, is doing very good work. The attendance is satisfactory and the pupils are progressing.

Scotch Settlement School.

This school is in good repair and is well supplied with all the necessary equipment. There is a very complete library. The teacher, Mrs. B. Robb, takes a great interest in her pupils. A first-class entertainment was held at Christmas, and the singing and reciting was excellent, considering the short time they had for preparation. In addition to the regular subjects, the girls are taught sewing.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils are beginning to show the value of education, and many of them express a desire for higher education. One ex-pupil is attending the Owen Sound Business College. A number of the girls are improving in housekeeping, and the sanitary conditions of their homes are much better. The parents are very anxious to have their children attend school.

Nearly all take a weekly paper, and in this way keep in touch with the happenings of the outer world. Particular attention is being given to the war news.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	192
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	149
Average attendance at day schools	81
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home	82
Number attending Spanish River industrial	15

The Indian agent, Mr. A. D. McNabb, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden River Anglican School.

This school is in charge of Lucien F. Hardyman, a teacher of long standing with the department, having taught for eleven years. He is a very careful teacher, and takes great pains in the education and welfare of the children. I see a very marked improvement in the school in the past year. The school building was repaired during the past summer. Mr. Hardyman takes great pleasure in beautifying the school grounds and teaches the children gardening and flower raising. The attendance at the school is fair.

Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school has been taught by Miss Catherine Tackney since the summer holidays, previous to that time it was in charge of Miss Ida May Ryan. Miss Ryan was a good teacher, and the children made very satisfactory progress under her instruction. Miss Tackney is proving to be a capable teacher, and I am looking for a splendid showing in 1915. The attendance during the winter months is not just as large as it should be on account of the long distance some pupils have to walk to school, but in the summer the attendance is excellent. The school building was painted during the summer.

Goulais Bay School.

Goulais Bay Roman Catholic school is in charge of Miss Annie Kehoe, a teacher of long standing with the department. She also acts as field matron, and is doing very good work in both capacities. Attendance at this school is fair. This building was repaired during the last summer.

Batchawana School.

Batchawana Roman Catholic school is taught by Miss Florence Mercier. The attendance during the summer is good, but not so satisfactory in winter. The school is in the Roman Catholic Church, which is away from the residential section of the village, necessitating a two-mile walk for some of the children. The department has purchased two acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the village for a new school, which we expect to have erected in 1915.

This school has made excellent progress during the two years that it has been operated.

Michipicoten School.

Michipicoten Roman Catholic school is in charge of Miss Annie O'Connor. The few pupils that are attending are making good progress. Miss O'Connor is a very good and painstaking teacher.

Shingwauk Home.

I visited the Shingwauk Home industrial school monthly, and am greatly pleased with the progress being made in that institution by the pupils, as well as the efficient manner in which it is being conducted by Mr. Fuller and his assistants. Everything is in fine order inside as well as outside the home.

The children are clean, tidy, and contented-looking, which goes to show that Mr. Fuller and his staff spare no pains in looking after the comfort and welfare of their pupils.

General Remarks.

The young men and women are for the most part showing the benefits derived from their attendance at school, and I think their conduct and mode of living is an incentive for the younger generation to obtain an education. Parents, who have not attended school in their youth, are very indifferent about making their children attend whereas those who have attended school are very anxious to have their children educated. I have insisted on all children attending regularly.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	6
Number of pupils enrolled	6
Average attendance	4

Mr. J. W. Crozier, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

This is a union school, both white children and Indians attending it.

Miss C. G. Hays has been in charge since New Year's and she appears to be doing her best. We find it rather difficult to have the children attend regularly as the parents do not take the interest in the school that they should.

Those who attend learn easily and are making good progress.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	729
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	556
Average attendance at day schools	241
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	128
Number attending Shingwauk Home	4
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	8

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Trustees.—The schools are under the management of a school board composed of three whites representing respectively the New England Company, the Methodist and Anglican missions, five Indians appointed by the council, and the superintendent who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year at the council house and at the Indian office alternately. An annual grant of $8,000 is made by the council for the payment of the salaries of teachers, truant officers and inspector. All other accounts are paid by the council.

T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. The Indian trustees act as truant officers for the schools placed under their charge.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Mary Jamieson, is an Indian. She is a graduate nurse and was a former teacher at this school. She began duties on the first of January last. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 2 School.

The teacher is Elmer Jamieson, B.A., an Indian, and a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and a normal school in Alberta. Mr. Jamieson was a former teacher at No. 1 and after a year's absence in the west, returned to the reserve and has taken charge of the senior division at No. 2 school.

Miss Ethel Alexander is teaching the junior division. She has been in charge for about nine months and is doing good work. The building is a two-roomed brick with cement basement and is situated in the village of Ohsweken.

No. 3 School.

The teacher, Mrs. C. E. Scragg, holds a first-class certificate from the English army school. She intends writing for a Normal certificate here. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Sam. A. Anderson, an Indian, who holds a certificate from the Ontario Agricultural College. The school is a new frame building with special ventilating system, and the grounds are ample and well shaded.

No. 5 School.

The teacher, James D. Moses, an Indian, has no professional qualifications, but some years' experience. The old school building has been condemned and a new frame building with special ventilating system is in process of construction on a larger school lot than the old one.

No. 6 School.

The teacher, John R. Lickers, an Indian, has had 25 years' experience, but no professional qualifications. The building is old and out of date. This is a difficult section to work as so many of the parents are employed as berry pickers, and remove their families from the reserve in the spring.

No. 7 School.

The present teacher is Mr. Garland Churchill, who has no qualifications. He succeeded Miss N. M. Alexander after Christmas. This is the largest school on the reserve.

Owing to the change of teachers the average attendance is small. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system and ample grounds.

No. 8 School.

The teacher is Mr. H. T. Parker. The school is a frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Jesse Moses, an Indian. This school section is in a progressive portion of the reserve. The building is brick.

No. 10 School.

The teacher is Julia L. Jamieson, an Indian, who has passed her entrance to the Normal school. The building is brick, situated in well shaded and ample grounds. In this neighbourhood there are many deists and consequently Long House festivals and berry-picking interefere seriously with the attendance.

No. 11 School.

The teacher, Victor A. Ellis, holds a second-class Normal certificate. The old school building has been condemned and a new one is in course of construction. An additional acre of land has been purchased so that the school lot will be an acre and a half in extent.

Ex-pupils, graduates of the reserve schools, are obtaining higher education as follows: six at Caledonia High School, three at Brantford Collegiate, one at Hamilton Collegiate, one at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and one at McGill University in the Faculty of Medicine. The occupations of some of the other graduates are: one, teacher on the reserve of the Mississaugas of the New Credit; seven, teachers on the Six Nation reserve; four, graduate nurses, of whom one is head nurse in a surgical ward in the hospital at Sandusky, Ohio; one in a New York hospital; two engaged in private nursing; two, stenographers in Brantford; three practising medicine in the United States; one, secretary of the Six Nations Council, and one, clerk in the Indian office. Three Indians passed the entrance examination in June last, of whom two were prepared in the reserve schools and one in a rural public school.

General Remarks.

The matter of education has received considerable attention from the council during the past year. The annual grant for the payment of salaries was increased

from $5,450 to $8,000 per annum. New buildings were constructed at schools No. 5 and 11. An epidemic of small-pox during the winter, which necessitated the closing of all the schools for different periods, has interfered very seriously with the progress of education; but I am pleased to state that many parents have been complaining about the schools being closed, as they and their children were anxious to have them opened. Some of the deists still resist compulsory school attendance, but even their opposition is being gradually overcome. Illiteracy is now rarely found amongst the rising generation, and almost all the children speak and understand English.

Speaking generally, I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing good work. The present staff of teachers are enthusiastic and if they can only be retained long enough their influence will be felt. There is still difficulty in securing qualified Indian teachers.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	125
Average attendance	77

The Indian agent, Mr. G. P. Cockburn, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden Village School.

At this place there is a large school with suitable grounds furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance. Miss Mary V. Mercier, the teacher, has been in charge since the summer vacation, and takes an active interest in the work.

A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance, which has been increased by a number of children coming from Beaucage, where they formerly attended the Nipissing school.

The parents residing in the vicinity of this school take an active interest in the education of their children, which greatly assists in keeping up a good attendance.

The building is kept clean and comfortable and is well furnished. The grounds are well fenced and kept in good condition.

Calisthenics and hygiene have been added to the regular curriculum, and the girls are taught sewing and knitting. The pupils are neat and clean in appearance and well clothed, and take good care of school material. They progress rapidly.

Bear Island School.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, owing to the Indian families leaving for the woods each fall upon their annual hunt and not returning until the spring.

Miss Mary G. Honan, the teacher, takes a very active interest in the welfare of the children. The general routine of study is followed. The children are bright and appear to learn rapidly. The attendance during the past summer has been good. The building is kept clean, and is comfortably furnished.

Mattawa Separate School.

In addition to the above schools a grant of $250 is paid by the department to the Mattawa separate school. At this place a number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside, and their children attend this school. The attendance is good, and the children are making progress.

General Remarks.

The education of the Indian children within this agency is bringing good results. The general effect upon the reserve life is shown in a marked degree, not only upon the pupils in attendance at the schools but upon the others as well.

The older people realize the value of education, and are anxious to send their children to school. A noticeable feature is that the children all understand English. This progress has been attained by attendance at the schools. The children, as a whole, are bright, clean and show marked intelligence, and in writing, reading and arithmetic show considerable efficiency.

The progress of ex-pupils of the schools has been most encouraging in many ways. This is noticed in their homes, in their manner of living and in a desire to improve their condition. Pupils who formerly attended school appear to do much better at various vocations. The Indians need business methods, and the more education they get the better they will be able to look after their interests and cope with their white neighbours.

The Indians are beginning to realize that as the opportunities for hunting and fishing become depleted, they must look to other ways of making a living.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	96
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	72
Average attendance at day schools	47
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial	193

Mr. S. Hagan, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Day School.

Miss L. C. Shaddeau, who has been in charge of this school for the last three years is still continuing as teacher and gives thorough satisfaction. During the summer of 1913 she took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, passing her examination there with honours.

The school is modernly equipped and commodious, and is very suitable for its requirements.

There are now five children on the reserve. All attend the school, and are taught the usual subjects, as well as knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture, agriculture and botany. Two children belonging to this reserve were last year transferred to the Spanish River industrial.

Mississagi Day School.

Miss Lillian McGoey is still the teacher of this school. She continues to be very energetic and highly competent.

The children are attending regularly, are making favourable progress, and seem to be interested in their work. They are taught the usual subjects, and also knitting, sewing and cooking.

The school is very comfortable, and has two extra rooms on the ground floor to accommodate the teacher.

Serpent River Day School.

This school has been closed.

Spanish River Day School.

The Rev. T. H. Young is still in charge of this school. Its situation is on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in a good state of repair, and is very comfortable.

Spanish River Industrial School.

This is a large school with several departments.

The staff of teachers in charge is excellent and the school is a benefit to the district and to the other schools in this agency. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. In submitting his annual report the principal, Rev. L. N. Dugas, says, "Both buildings are now entirely finished and equipped with all modern comforts. About 200 acres of land have been cleared. The main industry taught the boys is farming, but instructions are also given in wood-work and shoe-making. The girls are taught domestic science. Owing to the complete ventilation system installed, the sanitary conditions are excellent."

General Remarks.

Education is undoubtedly uplifting the Indian, as it creates in him a higher intelligence. However, owing to their associations, the careers of all the ex-pupils are not as satisfactory as could be desired.

TYENDINAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	277
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	150
Average attendance at day schools	56
Number attending Mohawk Institute	19
Number attending Mount Elgin industrial	5

The Indian agent, Mr. G. E. Campbell, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Western School.

This school is one mile from Shannonville and is taught by Miss Picard, who is doing good work.

I have visited this school a number of times and I find that the pupils are making steady progress.

In addition to the regular subjects, the teacher gives instructions in sewing and some of the scholars are making their own clothing. I saw a shirt that one of the boys had made and he had certainly done it well.

Central School.

This school is taught by Miss Fletcher. The attendance during the past year has been rather unsatisfactory.

Instruction is given in knitting, and stockings are knitted for the poor scholars.

Mission School.

This school is on the north side of the reserve and is taught by an Indian, Mr. Leween. He is doing good work and I can see an improvement since I first visited the school.

Eastern School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Hall, who succeeded Mr. I. Brant at the first of the year. This is the largest school in the agency and about three-quarters of the pupils are in the primer and first book.

General Remarks.

All the schools are in good repair and will compare favourably with the white schools of the township of Tyendinaga.

WALPOLE ISLAND RESERVE.

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	86
Average attendance at day schools	48
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	3
Number attending Shingwauk Home	4

The Indian agent, Mr. T. A. McCallum, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Walpole Island School No. 1.

This school is on the west side of the reserve and near the St. Clair river and is taught by Miss O. Stewart, a qualified teacher. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance and the progress of the pupils this year.

Walpole Island School No. 2.

This school is on the southeast side of the reserve and is taught by an Indian, Joseph Sampson. The attendance is satisfactory and the pupils are making excellent progress. The school is in good repair.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils make very good citizens. Education improves their mode of living and makes them law-abiding.

Besides those attending Mount Elgin Institute and Shingwauk Home, there are a number at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding	57
Number attending Sandy Bay boarding	3
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	3

The Indian agent, Mr. G. H. Wheatley, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba. There are 30 acres under cultivation at the school. The farm attached to the school is two miles away, and about 70 acres are now being cultivated by the pupils, under the supervision of the principal and farming instructor.

The improvements made to the buildings by the Presbyterian Church authorities have been completed, and the building is now in good condition. The rooms are well heated and lighted, and the ventilation and sanitary arrangements installed are as required by the department.

The work in the school-room, under the teacher, Miss Elizabeth R. McCurdy, is going on steadily, and progress in the junior classes is satisfactory. In the senior grades, however, very little improvement was noted, as pupils are indifferent and seem to lack ambition. The younger pupils, especially the girls, are very bright and do their best to improve in reading, writing, arithmetic and speaking English.

The cottage hospital in connection with this school, under the management of the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, Dr. R. Wheeler, the medical officer, and Miss Cormack,

nurse, is doing excellent work, and the health of the pupils is greatly benefited. The older girl pupils also receive first aid training, and take turns in assisting the nurse in charge.

The routine of school duties is as follows: Pupils who attend in the school-room half a day are employed the other half, the girls in the sewing-room, laundry and kitchen; and the boys on the farm, caring for the stock, cutting firewood and doing the necessary chores about the building.

The school building is owned by the Presbyterian Church, which has missionaries on the different reserves. These missionaries take a great interest in the school, and assist in recruiting pupils for it. They also take an interest in the pupils who graduate, and give good advice and supervision when needed, and those that marry are assisted to keep their homes in proper order. Religious services are held regularly each Sunday and on the Bird Tail Sioux reserve a weekly service is held by the Indians themselves, also a Sunday school class.

There is no doubt that the education of the Indian children is for the good of the race, and that the example of the ex-pupils has in most cases a good effect on the people of the reserves. Some ex-pupils, of course, do not live up to the training received at the schools, but it is to be noted that, after they marry and settle down, better results follow.

The Indians of the reserves on the whole are in favour of having their children educated. All the members of the staff are very capable and seem devoted to their work, and are doing their best to improve the pupils. They are vigilant and a strict supervision is kept, so as to prevent the older pupils from abusing any of the younger ones. I expect better results during the coming year and a greater attendance of pupils, as the Indian, who is a very cautious person, wants to be certain that the staff of the school will be kind to the children.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, B.A., says: "The subjects required in the curriculum have been carefully taught in the class-room. Rapid progress has been made by the younger pupils. The older pupils who devote a portion of their time to industrial pursuits, have not made such rapid progress. The boys are show an increasing interest in farm work and take pride in doing their work well."

Ex-pupils.

The progress made by the ex-pupils who are working for themselves, on the reserves, has been fairly satisfactory. Last season they had in crop, 13 acres of wheat, 2 of barley and 268 acres of oats. With the exception of Rolling River reserve, crops were light, and the returns were: wheat, 76 bushels; barley, 4 bushels; and oats, 5,218 bushels. Seventeen acres of new land have been broken, 35 acres summer fallowed, and 112 acres fall ploughing, ready for spring.

The ex-pupils who marry after leaving school and settle down to farm for themselves, with the determination to continue, are making steady progress, notwithstanding failure of crop last season.

I might mention a few pupils who are making excellent progress. Walter Long-claws, Waywayseecappo's reserve, is now married. He has his quarter-section fenced, and 33 acres broken, a good log house with shingled roof, erected the past summer, with upstair apartments, good floors, doors and windows. The carpenter work has been neatly done, and the house is well kept by his wife, who is an ex-pupil. He has log stables, storehouse, poultry-house and also four large work horses, six head of cattle and 50 poultry.

Frank Seaton, another expupil, has his quarter-section fenced, 70 acres broken, a good log house with shingled roof, well finished, erected the past summer, good log stables and storehouse, also cattle stables. He has four good horses, 6 head of cattle and makes a good living for his family.

Evan Bird, another ex-pupil of the Rolling River reserve, is married. He has his quarter-section fenced, and 40 acres broken. He had 36 acres in crop, which yielded 2,293 bushels of oats (this reserve was favoured with an excellent grain crop last season) a good log house with shingled roof, with kitchen annex, good stables and storehouse and poultry house. He also has three horses, a yoke of oxen, 22 pigs and 44 poultry. He is one of the councillors of the band, progressive, and subscribes for a daily newspaper and the *London Graphic*.

The female ex-pupils who have been employed as domestics, have on the whole given satisfaction to their employers, but in future it would be wise to encourage them to intermarry with their own race and settle down on the reserves.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	138
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	144
Average attendance at day schools	59
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	71
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	23

This is an excellent institution and reflects great credit on the principal and his efficient staff.

There is one boarding school, five day schools and one municipal school in this agency. The boarding school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is situated on the Fort Alexander reserve. The day schools are at North St. Peters, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River and Water Hen reserves. The Patapun municipal school is on the Old St. Peters reserve, in the municipality of St. Clements. A number of Indian children attend this school and the department pays a per capita grant for them.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This is a first-class institution and reflects great credit on the principal and his efficient staff of teachers.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Geelen, O.M.I., says: "New laundry equipment has been installed during the year. In addition to the class-room work, in which they have made satisfactory progress, the boys are taught farming and shoemaking, while the girls are instructed in housework and sewing. Their health has been perfect."

North St. Peters Day School.

This school is taught by Peter Harper, an Indian of the St. Peters band. Until the school was closed, he was doing good work. This school has been closed since December 18, owing to an outbreak of smallpox on the reserve.

Brokenhead Day School.

This school is in charge of John Sinclair. He is doing well, considering the class of children he has to work with.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. C. H. Fryer, an Anglican minister. He is a competent teacher and does much good among the Indians.

Black River Day School.

Mr. Geo. Slater, the teacher in charge, is giving satisfaction. The average attendance has been very good.

Hollow Water River Day School.

Rev. Geo. Smith, an Anglican minister, is in charge of this school and is giving great satisfaction to the Indians.

Patapun Day School.

This school is in the municipality of St. Clements and is taught by R. D. Askin. The Indian children, who are attending, come from the old St. Peters reserve.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	534
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	275
Average attendance at day schools	106
Number attending Brandon industrial	44
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	6
Number attending Fort Alexander boarding	1

The Indian agent, Mr. T. H. Carter, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

South Peguis School (Anglican).

This school is still successfully conducted by Mr. H. J. Francis. The attendance has increased and the pupils are progressing very favourably.

North Peguis School (Anglican).

The teacher, Mr. L. Francis, has obtained leave of absence and is now at the front with the first Canadian contingent.

Miss H. White had charge of the school during the December quarter. Mr Ayres is now teaching this school. The attendance is good.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

Under the management of Miss E. N. Royan, this school is in excellent condition. The pupils are bright, cheerful and well-behaved. They attend regularly and consequently are well advanced in their studies.

Grand Rapids School (Anglican).

Rev. C. Morris left Grand Rapids last summer and the school remained closed until the fall when Mr. N. Settee took charge.

Berens River School (Methodist).

I visited this school on February 22, and found the Rev. J. H. Lowes temporarily in charge, pending the appointment of a teacher.

I examined the 34 pupils present and found that the reading, spelling, writing and singing was very good. Calisthenics and discipline were very good.

A midday meal is served to the pupils.

Bloodvein School (Methodist).

This school was open during the summer months only. Good work has been done by Mr. J. Everett, the teacher.

General Remarks.

The parents who have had little or no education, are still indifferent with regard to the education of their children. We may naturally expect this, but the parents who have attended school are eager for their children to be educated. Those who have had educational advantages are improving the reserve life.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number enrolled at day school	29
Average attendance at day school	19
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	13
Number attending Brandon industrial	5
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	8
Number attending Birtle boarding	3

The Indian agent, Mr. Jas. McDonald, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

The teacher of this school is Miss R. Havard.

The school has been opened for a year and eight months and the children are progressing very favourably.

There are now three grades. Children in the second and third grade read aloud in fairly good English.

The pupils have shown the most advancement in drawing, reading, writing and singing. The third grade have advanced as far as multiplication in arithmetic and are doing well in other subjects.

This school is well equipped with modern furniture. The matron prepares a hot meal for the children at noon and keeps the school clean. The teacher is keenly interested in her work, and the attendance is fairly good.

General Remarks.

Since the school started on the reserve the older Indians are more ambitious. Some of them are learning English and try to write.

The ex-pupils are changing their mode of living. When they marry I encourage them to build houses for themselves and live apart from the old people. They are making a very good living. Education is a great benefit to the reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	736
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	272
Average attendance at day schools	110
Number enrolled at Norway House Methodist boarding	92
Number enrolled at Cross Lake, Roman Catholic boarding	22
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	2
Number attending Brandon industrial	19

The Indian agent, Mr. J. G. Stewart, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are only five day schools in operation this year in the Norway House agency. There are two at Norway House, the Methodist and the Anglican; two at Cross Lake, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic, and one at Nelson House, which is Methodist. The Oxford House day school has not been open regularly during the past year.

In the day schools, the progress of the pupils is satisfactory. The pupils are quick to learn but they do not seem to realize the usefulness of retaining the knowledge acquired.

Norway House Methodist Boarding.

The new Methodist boarding school at Norway House was completed last September and formally opened for pupils on October 15.

Cross Lake Roman Catholic Boarding.

The new Roman Catholic boarding school is still in course of erection and will probably be completed next winter. At present the old Catholic mission has been turned into a temporary residence for the 22 pupils who are attending the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M.I., says: "All the pupils are taught English and the regular curriculum of studies. The buildings now in use are quite comfortable. The health of the pupils has been excellent."

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	175
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	188
Average attendance at day schools	80
Number enrolled at Pas boarding	82

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are seven day schools and one residential school in this agency.

Pas Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Pas reserve, six miles west of the town of The Pas. Rev. L. Laronde, the principal, is assisted by two teachers, Miss Willis and Miss Hopsdell.

The new building was opened on October 1, 1914. The main building is a three story frame structure on concrete foundation. It is heated by steam and is lighted by acetylene gas. Substantial out-buildings have also been erected.

The pupils are recruited from the various reserves in this agency and at the present time there is a roll of 79. The school was opened on October 1, 1914, and although but a short time has elapsed, marked progress has been made.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Splendid progress has been made in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming while the girls are instructed in general housework. There is every prospect of success."

Big Eddy.

This school was closed shortly after the opening of the Pas boarding school. Until closed, progress was steady.

The Pas.

This day school is kept open for the younger children from the eastern portion of the Pas reserve who have not been taken into the residential school. Miss Chambers is a good teacher and the pupils are progressing.

Chemawawin.

This school is taught by Mr. R. G. V. Cooper, who is a very capable and painstaking teacher. Mr. Cooper is giving his entire time to the school, and the progress of the pupils who attend regularly is very good. I was much pleased at my visit in February to notice such improvement among these children, both in their behaviour and their studies.

Moose Lake.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy is now teaching here, having been transferred from Red Earth, when Mr. Mitchell resigned. There were ten children present at my visit in February. They were bright and well-behaved.

Shoal Lake.

Louis Young, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is teaching here. The pupils are bright and intelligent, and progress in primary courses is marked. Seven of the children from this school have been transferred to the Pas residential school.

Red Earth.

The teacher is Fred Young, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school. I notice a great improvement in both the attendance and studies of the pupils.

Cumberland.

Joseph Chamberlain was sent to Cumberland from Big Eddy school when it was closed, and Nathan Settee was sent to Grand Rapids. There are now only seven pupils attending this school, the rest having been taken into the Pas residential school.

GENERAL.

While the general advancement of the Indian is slow, it is sure, and we can trace it to the result of educational influence.

While some of the ex-pupils are indolent, I am glad to say the majority are industrious, especially the women, who endeavour, as far as they can, to keep their houses in order. It is noticed that other Indian women follow their example. It must be remembered, though, that the men have very little chance of putting their education to practical use, as they have to depend chiefly on hunting for a living in this north country.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	431
Number of pupils enrolled in day schools	254
Average attendance at day schools	122
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding	42
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding	51
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding	80
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	23

The Indian agent, Mr. R. Logan, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

In Portage la Prairie agency there are three day schools and one boarding school. In the Manitowapah agency there are nine day schools and two boarding schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is taught by Miss Jessie G. Bruce, who has had several years' experience, having taught in the provincial schools before taking up Indian work. The teacher is very capable, and the children are fond of her.

Miss Bruce prepares a mid-day meal, assisted by her sister and the pupils, which is an excellent idea, as it encourages regular attendance and also teaches the children how to cook properly.

Roseau River Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher, Miss Emma Godon, manages the school in a very satisfactory manner. Miss Godon took charge of this school last August, and, although she does not hold a certificate, she teaches the elementary work well and the pupils are making marked progress.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school has been in charge of Miss Olive Leslie since June, 1914, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The girls are also taught sewing. In the summer a school garden is cultivated both by the boys and girls. The proceeds of the sale of the garden produce is used to buy Christmas presents for the children.

These two industries, sewing and gardening, are an excellent idea and help to animate the children and make them industrious.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Mr. W. A. Hendry, B.A., whose capabilities as a teacher admit of little improvement. Mr. Hendry is devoted to his work, and I know no one who understands the Indian character better. He does everything in his power for the welfare of his pupils.

Mrs. Hendry acts as matron, and there is an assistant teacher, Miss Henderson, who has great influence over the pupils.

This school is doing a great work among the Indians, and its influence is helping to uplift them.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, B.A., says: "In the class-room the pupils have made good progress, especially the younger pupils. English only is spoken in the school. The boys are taught farming, carpentry and painting, while the girls will be instructed in housework and sewing. Our ex-pupils are doing well."

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Lake Manitoba reserve and is taught by Mr. R. A. Martel. He is a bright, intelligent young man, and should do good work as an Indian teacher.

At the time of my visit to this school, everything was in good order. The pupils presented a very bright and clean appearance and were making satisfactory progress in their studies.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. R. Bruce, who has had several years' experience with the Indians. Mr. Bruce has no certificate, but I consider that he is quite capable of teaching elementary work, and the pupils are progressing.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Colin Anderson, a treaty Indian. He deserves credit for the work he is doing.

He is the only teacher in my district who is teaching fourth standard at the present time. Everything around the school is neatly kept, and the discipline is good.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

Mr. James Clare took charge of this school in March, 1914. When I visited the school, everything was in first-class order and the pupils appeared very bright and intelligent.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. J. E. Favel, who has been in charge for several years. He maintains discipline well.

Water Hen Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Inglott took charge of this school in April, 1914. He manages the school well and everything was in an orderly condition when I visited the reserve.

A small garden was cultivated, which helps to educate the boys and girls in agriculture.

Pine Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by one of the sisters from the boarding school. The pupils were making good progress.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Conlin took charge of the school on the first of the year and, as he is well recommended, I expect progress. At the time of my visit the children appeared bright and intelligent, and with a little encouragement they should do well.

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., is assisted by two sisters, as teachers and a brother to instruct farm work.

In addition to the regular curriculum the girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, while the boys are instructed in farming and the care of stock.

The education the pupils receive should enable them to take their place among the white people of the community.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, states that 80 acres of land were cultivated last year. He also expresses his appreciation to the department for installing a new laundry. The ex-pupils are doing well.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Pine Creek reserve. The principal is Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., and he is assisted by a number of sisters, and a brother, who teaches agriculture.

Besides the regular studies, the girls are instructed in general housework and the boys are taught farming. Some of the pupils write very artistically. In his annual report, the principal says: "Fair progress has been made in the class-room work. Our ex-pupils are doing well, some have started to farm."

General Remarks.

During the last ten years education has accomplished excellent results in the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah reserves. One can converse with the younger generation now, besides, they dress better and are cleaner and healthier. When the parents have received a fair education, it is found that the home life is improved. The day schools offer splendid educational advantages, and I consider that their work in the past has been most encouraging and the future results should be all that could be desired.

The influence of the ex-pupil of the boarding school tends to advance those who have not had the opportunity of attending school. These pupils take better care of

themselves and are more particular about whom they associate with. Many of these ex-pupils are now married. Their houses are better built and are much better kept than the homes of their parents.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	15

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is situated near the agency buildings. Surrounding the school are the playgrounds and garden plots, neatly fenced. Near the school is the teacher's residence. The children living at a distance are driven to and from school each day. Under the teacher's supervision a warm dinner is prepared for the pupils by the older girls.

This gives them a fair knowledge of housework in somewhat more modern style than they see it in many of their homes.

In addition to the regular studies all the pupils in the summer devote a portion of their time to work in the garden. The girls are also taught sewing, needlework, laundry work and singing.

The teacher, Miss Lawrence, takes a great interest in the school and is doing good work. The children of the ex-pupils make faster progress in their studies than those coming from the uneducated homes. Their training is also superior.

Ex-pupils.

The progress made by the ex-pupils from the boarding and industrial schools is fair. Many of these ex-pupils are now married and are settled in homes of their own. The women make fair housekeepers and are anxious to work. The men are generally industrious. Some of them have to be advised continually, and a strict supervision kept over them. The ex-pupil, or educated Indian, on this reserve is, and has been, the most progressive.

General Remarks.

Education no doubt improves the Indians' morals and mode of living. Their ambitions towards modern advancement are more noticeable each year. The older people are anxious to have their children educated, and try to make them attend school regularly.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	172
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	104
Average attendance at day schools	54
Number enrolled at Thunderchild boarding	35
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	11
Number attending Duck Lake boarding	1

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Rowland, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. They have a new up-to-date school and teacher's residence, centrally situated to accommodate the children of both bands. The children are driven to and from school by Indians specially employed for this purpose, and by this means a large average attendance is secured. The children are supplied with a good meal, at noon, which is much appreciated. This school has been showing good progress during the year due to the energy shown by the teacher, assisted by his wife. During the year they have had a night school for the older Indians, and it has been attended with good results.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The school building and teacher's residence are new and up to date. A good noon meal is served to the children. As many of the pupils have quite a distance to come, the attendance is not as large as it would otherwise be. There has been good progress shown during the past year. The teacher's wife, who acts as field matron, has worked hard to assist the Indians in improving their homes, and teaching them to live in a more sanitary manner.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher has the use of the Catholic church for the school and the priest's house for a residence. The teacher has made exceptionally good progress with the children. A noon meal is supplied for the pupils. The teacher also acts as field matron and has assisted the older Indians by instructing them in the care of their children and their houses.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is being conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is held in the Roman Catholic church. During the year Mr. Rotsey, who was teacher, left and a new teacher was appointed. The school has been making good progress during the year. A field matron has been appointed recently for this reserve, and she is showing energy in her work. In addition to their regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance is poor. Most of the Indians are away hunting during the greater part of the year and this lowers the attendance.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. They have a modern building well equipped for the accommodation of the scholars who attend. The school is under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption, who are very thorough in their work. This school is showing very satisfactory progress and the children show evidence of the work done by the teachers. In addition to their regular studies the girls are taught housework and the boys receive instruction in gardening and a limited amount of farming.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I., reports: "Many improvements have been made to the building during the year. Our garden yielded a

fair crop of potatoes and also a variety of other vegetables. The children are taking great interest in the progress of the war. This year we started a mandolin orchestra for the girls."

Ex-pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are 15 males and 20 female ex-pupils in this band who have received instruction at boarding and industrial schools. Most of the women are married and make very fair housekeepers. The young men are not quite so industrious and are continually making plans which they never carry out. There are three who are good carpenters, but cannot be made to attend to their trade. All do some farming but the general results are poor, owing to the poor working of the land. They have been encouraged in every possible way by the farm instructor, but they are naturally indolent and prefer a hand to mouth existence rather than work.

Stony Band.—There are 3 male and 5 female ex-pupils in this band. They are not very industrious and instead of farming they devote their time to carting hay and wood for a living. They are no doubt hampered by the older Indians who are opposed to progress, and they would be far better off if they were away from the band.

Poundmaker Band.—There are the same number of ex-pupils here as there were last year, 6 males and 4 females. The men who show fair progress are engaged in farming and in stock raising. The women are married and make good house-keepers.

Littlepine Band.—The ex-pupils on this reserve show good progress and are trying to improve themselves. They have secured very fair returns for their farming.

Sweet Grass Band.—There are 4 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. One of the young men is a carpenter who lives off the reserve and usually finds plenty of work in his line. The others are making fair progress. The girls are married and make good housekeepers.

Moosomin Band.—There are 9 male and 12 female ex-pupils on this reserve. These young people are industrious and are trying to improve. One is a school teacher and the others farm, fish and hunt for a living.

General Remarks.

Education in this agency is under the auspices of the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches. I am pleased to say that the day schools have shown marked progress compared to other years. Notwithstanding the opposition shown by the older Indians we have succeeded in having a much larger attendance than heretofore. This is no doubt due to the inauguration of the improved day school system, conducted under qualified and capable instructors. The teachers assisted by the field matrons have worked hard for the advancement of the children and for the most part have achieved good results. There is still great opportunity for improvement, and this doubtless will be the case for some years to come. The daily associations at home are being counteracted by the training they receive at school, and this is bound to eventually show an effect on the older Indians. It is deserving of note that those Indians who have themselves received the advantage of an education are the most eager to give their children the same opportunity.

During the past year the Battleford industrial school was closed and the children for the most part are now attending the day schools. The Thunderchild boarding school under the Sisters of the Assumption, is still doing good work.

In a few cases the young men of this agency have done well for themselves. There are two school teachers and three carpenters. The present principal of the new Indian boarding school at The Pas is a graduate of the Battleford industrial school. Another graduate of the same institution is teaching a white school at The Pas.

The morals of the ex-pupils can only be considered fair. For the most part they are honest and temperate. Only one conviction for drunkenness has been recorded against them during the past year.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	195
Number enrolled at day schools	168
Average attendance at day schools	92
Number attending File Hills boarding	4
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	1
Number attending Duck Lake boarding	44

The Indian agent, Mr. S. A. Milligan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Under the supervision of Mr. George Swift, who is an undergraduate of the Saskatchewan University, the work at this school has been successfully carried on since the resignation of Mr. Godfrey, which took effect on the last day of May, 1914. Since taking up his educational duties at the beginning of September, Mr. Swift has not only been very energetic, but one can easily see that he takes an exceptional interest in the work upon which he is now engaged.

In addition to the usual school-room routine, various forms of drill are regularly taught, including manual exercises, with special features such as boxing for boys.

Once or twice a week the field matron, Miss Charlotte Swift, instructs the girls in sewing and various domestic duties, her efforts in this direction being quite successful. Both the girls and boys in fact have already made many woollen garments under her direction.

The pupils sing fairly well and continuous progress is made by the majority in arithmetic.

Their drawing shows individual merit, they also possess some idea of design.

The attendance has been good, although at times I understand the teacher finds that "usefulness at home, and a certain amount of indifference" accounts sometimes for spasmodic appearances. In the latter case, however, a little persuasion puts a different aspect upon the situation even though the scholar at the time fails to appreciate the method that necessarily has to be used.

Mistawasis Day School.

The Rev. J. E. Smith, the resident missionary, controls the educational work at this school, although prior to September 21, 1914, the Rev. C. W. Bryden had charge. The teacher is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and a post graduate in theology of the same institution. He has also had three year's experience as a teacher in the province of Ontario.

In spite of the difficulties experienced in the matter of language, the majority of the pupils show a very satisfactory progress in most of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

I am pleased to remark however that since Mr. Smith took charge I have been able to perceive a very decided and increased interest in the school work on the part of the pupils, especially is this true in reference to arithmetic, writing and reading, and there is not less than an average degree of interest in every other department.

The attendance has been on the whole, very satisfactory. The pupils living within a distance of less than three miles have been in attendance almost every day.

The children attending school on this reserve are given a complete outfit of clothing for winter and summer by the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, but the greatest vigilance must be exercised by the teacher in training the children to care for them.

The general moral conduct both of the parents and children, will compare very favourably with the average community of white people. The conduct of the children on the whole is all that one could desire.

Mention might be made of the fact that the teacher much appreciates the action of the department in granting much additional black-board space, and the necessaries in reference to primary work, all of which have contributed immeasurably to the efficiency of the work.

Ahtahkakoops Day School.

The work at this school for the year has been of an exceptionally high standard, for which Mr. Hutchinson, the teacher, is to be congratulated.

The curriculum of studies authorized by the department is diligently carried out. The average attendance this year has shown a most gratifying increase.

Mrs. Hutchinson, the field matron, is doing excellent work amongst the female pupils, her duties being similar to those engaged in this work at the Sturgeon Lake and Mistawasis schools.

Big River and Montreal Lake Day Schools.

While those in control are doing fairly well, it cannot be expected that the same results should be obtained in these schools as in those already reported upon, for the reason that the teachers themselves have hardly had the necessary experience and education. However, apart from this, and the fact that the teachers are themselves of the Indian race, they are nevertheless making a considerable effort.

Teaching is thankless work, at the best of times, and probably more so when one's work consists of educating the offspring of uncivilized Indians.

General Remarks.

One has essentially to bear in mind that the effects of teaching, not only on the pupils themselves, but on their parents, and others as well, depends to a great extent upon the nature of the teaching.

A school where attention is paid only to the three R's, even if the work is strenuously carried out, will have as its resultant, a very one-sided one, and an education that carried out, sends a boy or a girl into the world only partly armed for life's work (and this applies also to a limited extent to reserve life). If on the other hand, the object of the teachers is not only to train the intellect, but also to build character, then the pupil is doubly armed and has a prospect of a more successful career in the world, and, what is of great importance, will probably make a better citizen than the former who is only partially equipped.

This aim should be before every teacher, and will be, if he regards the true welfare of his pupils.

As far as possible this appears to be the aim of the teachers at the majority of the schools I have referred to, although some difficulty is experienced in carrying it out at times owing to the existing conditions upon the different reserves.

There is no doubt that the scholars carry home and rehearse to their parents much that they have been taught in school, both of an intellectual and moral nature. Here, then, we see an opportunity not only for the betterment of the pupils themselves, but also of their parents and the community in general. While it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to place one's hand upon actual results, yet we know there must be some resulting good.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	182
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding	49
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding	45
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	17
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	1
Number attending Brandon industrial	1

Mr. E. Taylor, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Round Lake Boarding School.

This is an old established school, the principal being the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., who is assisted by a staff, with Miss Munro as matron, who appears to be very competent and to have the welfare of the pupils at heart. The teacher, Freddie Ahetapew, is an ex-pupil of the same school, and holds a third-class teacher's certificate. The attendance of pupils enrolled is not as regular as could be desired, but I trust conditions will mend on this line. No trouble is experienced in keeping up the number of pupils authorized.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. H. McKay, says:—"The programme of studies recommended by the Department has been followed, and good progress has been made. The girls are instructed in domestic science, and the boys are taught farming. The health of the children has been very good. A large number of our ex-pupils are making a comfortable living."

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., who is the principal of this school, has the educational welfare of his pupils at heart. He is ably assisted in his work by a loyal and devoted staff, and from time to time improvements in general are made. The children here are bright boys and girls, and, individually or collectively, take a delight in proving to a visitor how they are progressing in their studies. A pleasing feature when visiting the school cannot help to be noticed how both boys and girls appear to have strong confidence in themselves. The attendance of pupils is regular, seldom any being absent without special permission, and the teacher, Sister Augustin, seems to have the educational welfare of the pupils at heart. The school building is well planned. Barn and outbuildings are very good and well kept, which sets an excellent example.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. Beys, O.M.I., states:—"The attendance has been very regular. The children are showing signs of careful instruction. Our farm and garden are well kept, and should serve as a standard for both the pupils attending and the ex-pupils. The health of the pupils has been excellent. As a rule our ex-pupils are self-supporting."

Ex-pupils.

Practically all our ex-pupils are capable of showing better results than they do, but some are showing an inclination to do better than they have heretofore, and I feel that the hoped for change is surely coming.

Crops here were light this year owing to the very dry weather in June and July, and owing to a very hard frost early in August the sample was not good. The acreage of new land broken and summer-fallowed was not up to expectation, but was an increase over the previous year and owing to the fine fall we got a nice lot of fall ploughing done which will make a further increase next year.

I may mention one man who has had assistance in the form of a loan of three oxen. He put in forty acres of wheat and three acres of oats, and summer-fallowed 50 acres and fall ploughed 40 acres which gives him now 90 acres almost ready for wheat. Besides this he built a very creditable log house, two storey with shingle roof. Altogether our Indians built five new log houses, two story with shingled roofs and plastered with lime and sand, and as they are nicely whitewashed they have a very respectable appearance and are comfortable and sanitary.

It is unquestionable that education has a very beneficial effect on our Indians. We have a few young men who have grown up on the reserve without attending school, and there is a vast difference between them and the young men who attend school, and while the education in some cases is not turned to good account in the majority of cases it is very noticeable.

General Remarks.

As in former years many of the ex-pupils received assistance through the office, chiefly in the way of seed grain and orders for actual necessities to enable them to carry on their farming operations. In most cases, when the time arrived to repay this assistance, the amounts of money due were paid.

The attitude of the Indian parents regarding the education of their children, I am pleased to say, gives but little trouble, although at times throughout the year some parents, after getting their children out of school on some pretext or other hold out from returning them as long as possible. A decided change, however, in this respect is gradually coming ,and in a few years' time, always considering good school management, which is absolutely necessary, such cases should be very rare indeed.

The health of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory, and with the exception of two or three children having childish diseases there has been no sickness to report.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school ago	221
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	93
Average attendance at day schools	57
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding	108
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	1
Number attending Brandon industrial	4

Mr. C. P. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:

Duck Lake Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. H. Delmas. The classes are taught by the Rev .Sisters of the Presentation, who devote themselves unspairingly to the interests of the pupils. The girls are carefully instructed in all necessary household duties. The boys are taught farming under the supervision of practical men. The school garden and farm is a credit to the institution.

The class-room work is up to the standard, and nothing is left undone which tends to the advancement of the pupil. The buildings are frame two-story structures with cement basement. The water-works and sewage system, recently installed, have proved a success. The water supply is pumped by an oil engine from an artesian well into air pressure tanks. Fire hose and lavatories are found on both floors. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

The outbuildings comprise large barns, a poultry house, a laundry, and a work-shop in which are to be found an up-to-date outfit of carpenter's, blacksmith's and plumber's tools. In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., says:

"A very satisfactory attendance has been maintained during the year. Qualified teachers who are thoroughly acquainted with the most modern methods are employed, and they spare no pains to teach the children the English language. The pupils enjoyed very good health during the year. The school is in a prosperous condition."

John Smith's Day School.

The teacher of this school is Mr. P. H. Gentleman. The field matron is Mrs. Gentleman who, with an assistant, serves a mid-day meal throughout the year. The attendance is good, and the progress most favourable. The majority of the parents on this reserve are ex-pupils of Emmanuel College, and the Battleford, and Regina industrial schools; hence, a greater interest is taken in the education of the children than on a reserve where the parents are uneducated.

James Smith's Day School, North.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Henry W. Shaw. Mrs. Shaw performs the duties of field matron, and, with an assistant, serves a mid-day meal to the children. A considerable portion of the vegetables used is grown in the school garden.

The children attending the school are from the north end of the reserve. The attendance is fair, but irregular, owing to so many of the parents leaving the reserve and taking their children with them.

James Smith's Day School, South.

Mr. J. L. Lowe is the teacher, and Mrs. Lowe is field matron. A mid-day meal is also served at this school. The children attending this school come from the south end of the reserve. The attendance is very good, and the progress encouraging.

General Remarks.

Education is having a marked effect upon the manners and customs of the Indian ex-pupils, more especially those from the boarding and industrial schools. Many of these now have good homes and are making a comfortable living by farming. The vast improvements wrought by the female ex-pupils contribute greatly to the comfort of the homes.

Those now attending the day schools are, with few exceptions, children of ex-pupils who take a keen interest in the education of their children.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	28
Average attendance at day school	17
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Cory, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school is very prettily situated near the Presbyterian mission house and only a short distance from the agency building. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation and affords comfortable seating for 30 pupils. Attached to the school is a well equipped kitchen where domestic science is taught and the mid-day meal is prepared. In the school garden a large supply of vegetables is grown for the benefit of the children and is used in furnishing the dinner served to them each school day.

There is a marked improvement in the Indian homes and in the people themselves that can be traced directly to the work done in the schools and we can only have

patience and keep working away and do the best we can. There is no more difficult position to fill in the work among the Indians than that of school teacher. The attitude of both the parents and children towards the school at the present time is very favourable. We have no truant officer nor does any one drive the children to school yet we have a good attendance daily in the severest weather. Some children walk three miles to the school with the temperature at 30 below zero.

General Remarks.

Several ex-pupils have very comfortable homes and are doing well at farming. Others are not doing much and do not seem very anxious to do anything.

With all our disappointments, I think that the hope for the Indian's future lies in the schools. The chief moral force is not the missionary but the school. Our great difficulty is to secure competent teachers.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	267
Number enrolled at day school	8
Number enrolled at Onion Lake Anglican boarding	27
Number enrolled at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding	55

The Indian agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in this agency, one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

Owing to the illness of the principal, the management of this school during the past year has devolved on his wife, Mrs. E. B. Matheson, M.D., who is particularly capable.

The teacher is Miss A. Cunningham and, under her guidance, the progress of the pupils has been really remarkable.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of calisthenic exercises.

On the whole, I can report very favourable progress.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. R. Mathesou, says: "Every attention has been given to the class-room work and there has been marked progress. Calisthenics and music were also taught. The health of the children has been particularly good."

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. E. J. Cunningham.

The classrooms are in charge of Sisters St. Isabelle and St. Mary. Both are very energetic in their work and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Calesthenics is also taught and the girls learn to play the mandolin. The children appear happy and are comfortably clad. For many years this school has been exceptionally well conducted and it is difficult for me to single out any one subject for special mention.

In his annual report ,the principal, Rev. E. J. Cunningham, says: "The boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in housework. The health of the pupils during the past year has been excellent. A new well was dug last fall and there is now an ample supply of water."

Frog Lake Day School.

This school has been started recently and should prove valuable to those children whose parents would be unlikely to send them to either of the boarding schools. The teacher is Mr. Chas. Quinny, an Indian, and a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. He is very anxious to do good work at this school and I hope to be able to report good progress in my next report.

The male ex-pupils show little application in their work and as a consequence are not as successful as could be wished.

The female ex-pupils seem to profit by the education they have received.

The effect of education on the ex-pupils is more noticeable in their care for personal appearance and the tidiness of their homes than in any other way.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	40
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding	47
Number attending Birtle boarding	21
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	1
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	8

Mr. W. G. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney, is assisted by a staff of five persons. The teacher is Miss McLaren. She experienced some difficulty in making the children speak clearly but, by patient perseverance, has made an improvement.

The pupils are well advanced in their school work. The girls are given special instructions in general housekeeping. There is a large farm in connection with the school and the boys receive practical teaching in agriculture.

Most of the pupils at this school come from the Cote reserve.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. W. McWhinney, says: "There is a considerable increase in the interest in the classroom work. The boys are also given practical instruction in farming. The girls are taught housework. Our ex-pupils and pupils have shown praiseworthy effort in aiding the Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds."

Keeseekouse (St. Philips) Day School.

The Keesekouse boarding school was closed last year and a day school opened. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is held in the old boarding school building. Rev. Father Ruelle, who has had many years' experience in Indian schools has been teaching the day school since Miss Guertin left.

The attendance has been good and will increase during the summer. Much better progress was made than was expected and a good showing should be made during the coming year.

St. Andrews Day School.

This school is on the Key reserve, and is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The teacher, Mr. A. J. Lowes, is an energetic young man and is doing good work.

The average attendance has been good, and the parents are taking more interest in their children's work.

It is hoped to have a school garden this year.

Valley River Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Haines, an honour graduate of the Birtle boarding school. The children attend regularly, and are progressing splendidly.

The parents are much interested in this school. The pupils are always clean and well clad and appear anxious to attend.

General Remarks.

Two boys from the Cote reserve were sent to a white school near their homes. The parents paid their fees, and the boys are doing well.

The effect of education on the Indian children is much the same as on white children—some are benefited and make good use of their education, while others are not improved. As a rule, the female ex-pupils show improvement in dress and cleanliness, while the male ex-pupils also appear to be better than before going to school. Altogether it must be conceded that they are much better for their school training, especially when we know how seriously they are handicapped by association with their indolent, nomadic relatives on the reserve after returning from school.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	93
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial	237
Number attending File Hills boarding	11

The agent, Mr. H. Nichol, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no schools within the limits of this agency, but there are two schools within easy reach, namely, Qu'Appelle industrial school, and File Hills boarding school.

These schools have been in existence for many years, and have taken care of all the children from this agency.

For some time a great deal of opposition was met with in securing the children's attendance. This has gradually been overcome, through the untiring efforts of those in charge of the schools and support by the officials of the agencies.

To-day there is practically no trouble whatever in getting parents to send their children to school. In most cases they take them voluntarily, and in other cases a word to the parents to the effect that their children are of school age is sufficient. The older Indians are very much opposed to education, and the passing of the old mode of life and customs, but very wisely keep their opposition to themselves, and in a great many cases we receive strong support from the old people, as they now see that it is very necessary for their children to have an education, if they are going to have any chance in the future struggle of life.

The Indian home life has a strong tendency against rapid advancement on the reserve by ex-pupils. The child is master of the home instead of the parent. From infancy to maturity the Indian child is given its own way, and allowed to do as it pleases. However, the ex-pupils are now nearing a point where they will be soon in the majority. In many cases their children are now at school, and it is noted that there is more discipline in the homes of the ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils' inability, after a term of years in school, to earn his living along the old lines is also responsible for a marked improvement in reserve life.

Not so very many years ago the Indians were continually fighting for a free issue of provisions, such as flour, tea, bacon and beef, to assist them in carrying on their farming operations. To-day nearly all requests and suggestions are coming from the ex-pupils, and are for improving conditions on the reserve.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	155
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	11
Average attendance at day school	8
Number enrolled at Muscowekwans boarding	52
Number enrolled at Gordon's boarding	36
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	19
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	12

The Indian agent, Mr. W. Murison, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Muscowekwans Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowekwans reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

The staff consists of the Reverend Father Dugas as principal, an assistant priest, a lay brother and five Sisters of Charity, one of whom acts as teacher.

Steady progress is noted in class-room work. The older pupils spend a half day in the school-room and the other half at farm and domestic employments.

All the work in connection with the cultivation of the land and the care of the stock is performed by the boys. The girls make all their own as well as the boys clothing. They are also given a good training in cooking and general housework. The girls take turns with the boys at milking the cows.

In his annual report, the principal, Reverend A. J. Dugas, O.M.I., states: "The attendance during the year has been very satisfactory. The boys receive practical instruction in farming while the girls are taught housework. Most of our ex-pupils are farming on the reserve."

Gordons Boarding School.

This school is centrally located on the George Gordons reserve and is under the auspices of the Anglican church.

It is conducted by the Rev. H. W. Atwater, the principal, and his two daughters, all of whom are trained teachers.

The health and conduct has been excellent during the year. Splendid progress has been noted in class-room work as well as in their general deportment.

The pupils are also given a training in farming, gardening and general housework. This school is noted for the excellent housewives which it turns out.

The acreage under cultivation is being steadily increased and will soon be an important feature at this school.

The returns from the farm and garden were greatly reduced owing to the dry season.

The school is a stone building. It is heated with stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps.

Fire protection is provided and the pupils are given regular practice at fire drill. They are very smart at responding to the call.

The crop last season consisted of 100 acres of grain and 7 acres of potatoes which were practically a failure owing to a dry season.

They have 90 cattle, 17 horses, 6 brood sows and about 150 poultry. In addition to providing all the meat, butter and eggs required for the school 6 cattle and 1,500 pounds of pork were sold.

They have excellent outbuildings consisting of a large barn, cow house, piggery, poultry house, granary, laundry, and implement house.

The training at this school supplies the pupils with a knowledge which should make them good farmers and good housewives.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, says: "The class-room work during the past year has been very satisfactory. A number of the children have taken music lessons. The boys are showing marked proficiency in farming, while the girls are becoming excellent housekeepers."

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils almost invariably take up farming on the reserves when they leave the school and the effect of their school training is plainly evident in their homes.

Day Stars' Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Stars reserve. It is under the auspices of the Anglican church.

The school is a frame building which provides ample accommodation for the attendance. A four-roomed cottage is provided for the teacher.

The pupils are making good progress towards the acquirement of the English language as well as in other directions. Mr. W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe is teacher.

There is a school garden in which each pupil is given the care of a plot. The produce of the garden is used to supplement their mid-day meal.

The attendance at this school is very regular owing to the interest taken in the school by the Indians on the reserve.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils all have a good working knowledge of the English language. They take up farming as an occupation and are civil and obedient.

Their houses are kept clean but their manner of housekeeping is purely Indian.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	113
Number enrolled at Crowfoot Roman Catholic boarding	45
Number enrolled at Old Sun's Anglican	39
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial	6

Mr. J. H. Gooderham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school, which is situated under the auspices of the Anglican church, is situated about one mile south of Gleichen, and can be seen from the town and from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The buildings are frame, completed in 1912. The main building is 73 feet by 54 feet, two stories and a basement, with two wings each 33 feet by 36 feet, of one story each and basement. The class room and laundry are separate. Outbuildings are a horse stable, a cow stable, an implement shed and a poultry house.

The N.E. ¼ of section 1, township 22, range 23, west 4th pricipal meridian, is fenced and set aside for school purposes, and 28 acres of land is now broken, practically all of which was under crop during the past season.

The principal and staff give their whole time to the instruction and welfare of the pupils.

Ex-pupils.

There is a large number of ex-pupils on this reserve. Out of 72 men who have taken up farms, 26 are ex-pupils. While in the minority it is interesting to note that an ex-pupil grew the largest number of bushels of wheat, another the largest number of bushels of oats, another had the highest average of wheat per acre, and another the second highest average of oats per acre. The total average of wheat and of oats grown by ex-pupils was also higher than the averages of the older Indians. It will thus be seen that they make the best farmers. They are more easily made to understand the importance of following the best methods of farming, and can more easily be made to see the connection between poor work and crop failure. They learn easily to handle the machinery and to care for it and for the horses, and in most cases are more ready to live in and care for their houses. Some have good gardens, which should give good returns after a couple of years' cultivation.

Other ex-pupils work at haymaking, harvesting, and in the mines, and other employments and make a very good living.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. M. C. Gandier, says: "The department's curriculum was followed during the year and the pupils made satisfactory progress. The girls are given special lessons in housekeeping and sewing while the boys are taught farming. Durig the summer the boys formed a cadet corps."

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school, which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, is situated about half a mile from Cluny and the Canadian Pacific railway. The building is frame and was completed in 1914. The main building, in which class-rooms and laundry are included, is frame, two stories high, has a basement and measures 145 feet by 67 feet. The outbuildings consist of a frame stable 38 feet by 60 feet, implement shed, root house, poultry house, and ice-house, which latter is fitted for cold storage.

The N.W. ¼ of section 32, township 21, range 21, west 4th M. on which the buildings are located, is fenced and cross fenced for crop and pasture. A good supply of water is found in the pastures, and already they have broken 25 acres for crop purposes and 4 acres for garden and trees. Some 600 trees were planted in the grounds last spring, but owing to the dry season about 200 of these died. These were replaced last fall, and more will be planted next spring.

The principal and staff take great interest in the health, instruction and welfare of the pupils, and good work is being done.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. Levern, O.M.I., says: "The new buildings are now in use and are proving most satisfactory. In addition to the regular class-room studies, the usual industries are taught the pupils. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good."

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	206
Number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding	58
Number enrolled at Blood Anglican boarding	56
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial	9

Mr. W. J. Dilworth, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

This school has made satisfactory progress during the past year. The staff has been more competent.

The enrollment has increased and the attendance has been most regular.

The standard of the class-room work has been higher.

This institution is meeting with the favour of the Indians.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. S. Middleton, says: "The attendance has been good and great progress has been made during the past year. The boys are taught farming, painting and woodwork, while the girls are instructed in dress-making and domestic science. The cadet corps won two silver cups as well as other prizes at the provincial cadet camp at Calgary, last July.

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

The attendance and enrollment at this school has increased during the past year.

The standard of class-room instruction has been maintained.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I., says: "The children made noticeable progress during the past year in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive training in sewing and housekeeping."

General Remarks.

There has been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the Indians towards the schools and recruiting is now easy. As time passes there is more and more evidence of the beneficial effects of school life on the reserve. Ex-pupils on the reserve are progressing and are uplifting conditions both morally and physically.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding	89
Number attending Ermineskin's boarding	6
Number attending Red Deer industrial	20
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. G. H. Race, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

St. Albert Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency and it is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Grey Nuns being in charge.

In connection with the school, there is a large farm, which gives an opportunity for the larger boys to obtain a knowledge of farming.

The girls are taught domestic science by capable instructors. They also learn music and some of the girls play the mandolin very well.

The educational training received has succeeded in erasing some of the objectionable features of Indian life, but the inborn characteristics of the children have not yet been changed.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister M. Leduc, states: "The pupils have progressed during the past year. Two hundred and eighty acres of land were

cultivated. The boys are given special instruction in agriculture. The girls are taught housework. The flower garden was very fine last year and at the local exhibition it won the first prize.

General Remarks.

In reviewing the history of some of the ex-pupils, I must say that education has had a good general effect on reserve life. The dress and mode of living of the Indians has improved and their moral life should be improved by the training they have received.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	160
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	23
Average attendance at day school	11
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding	52
Number attending Red Deer industrial	26

Mr. J. Butlin, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema Siding. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, with Rev. Father Moulin as principal, and the Rev. Sister St. Jean Baptiste as superioress.

There are two separate class-rooms, the senior under the Rev. Sister St. Jean l'Hermite and the junior division in charge of the Rev. Sister St. Emilienne. The programme of studies is closely followed, and during the year good progress has been made by the pupils in class-room work, and also in the different industries in which they are instructed. The children are also trained in singing, and about sixteen girls play very well on the mandolin.

A new class-room was added to the school during the year. A gasoline engine was installed. The school building is frame, with a cement foundation, and is heated by steam. Two fire escapes and fire-extinguishers provide fire protection, and the fire drill is carefully practised.

The knowledge the ex-pupils have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and also has materially benefited the other Indians on the reserves.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Moulin, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught gardening and the care of cattle, and the girls are instructed in housekeeping and sewing. Every day for half an hour there is a class for calisthenics. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good. The ex-pupils behave in a very creditable manner."

Samson's Day School.

This school is located about the centre of Samson's reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission. The building is comfortable and well equipped.

Miss Aylwin, the teacher, in addition to the class-work instructs the girls in sewing and knitting. The material is supplied by the department, and when the articles of clothing are completed they are distributed to the pupils.

Several of the senior pupils of this school have been sent to the Red Deer industrial school. Fair progress has been made by the children who attend regularly. The pupils are conveyed to and from school daily and a mid-day meal is provided.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	84
Number enrolled at Peigan Anglican boarding	29
Number enrolled at Peigan Roman Catholic boarding	27

The Indian agent, Mr. H. A. Gunn, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at about the centre of the reserve. The building is old but in good condition. The school-room, dormitories and play-rooms are always clean and in good order.

The children are making good progress in their studies and have enjoyed good health. Their conduct is exemplary and they seem quite contented.

The principal, Rev. Father Riou, is assisted by Sister Lewis and a competent staff.

The land around the school is not suitable for farming but a large garden is cultivated.

In his annual report the principal says: "The usual programme of studies is followed. Most of the ex-pupils are farming and are making a good living."

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is just outside the western boundary of the reserve. The buildings are clean and well kept.

The principal is Rev. W. R. Haynes, missionary. The assistant principal, Mr. Owens, resides at the school and is ably assisted by a competent staff. The teacher is Miss Ball and the children are progressing under her instructions.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Mr. Haynes, says: "The attendance has been good. Advancement can be reported in every line. The health of the pupils has been satisfactory. The ex-pupils are doing well."

General Remarks.

I have always found everything in first-class condition at both schools. Education has a beneficial effect on reserve life and the progress of the ex-pupils is satisfactory.

SADDLE LAKE AGECY.

Number of children of school age	165
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	45
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number enrolled at Blue Quills boarding	45
Number attending Red Deer industrial	32

The Indian agent, Mr. Chas. Hughes, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Blue Quills Boarding School.

This school is situated on the western portion of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. Father Husson, as principal, who is assisted by Rev. Father Balter and Sister Superior and staff.

This school is efficiently conducted and is kept at a high standard at all times. On my visits, I always find good order and discipline maintained. The different class rooms, dormitories, dining rooms and other apartments of the school are well equipped, clean and in every respect kept as they should be.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Father Husson, O.M.I., says: "The attendance has been very regular. The garden produces enough vegetables to supply the school. The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive instruction in housekeeping and sewing. Our ex-pupils are doing fairly well."

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the reserve. It has been closed for some time but was re-opened by the Rev. J. A. Seller last October. Since that time there has been a fair average attendance. The school is being conducted in the Methodist mission house, of which Rev. Mr. Seller is in charge.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish lake, in the southern part of Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of Mrs. Watters. Verandahs have been added to the teacher's residence, the school grounds have been fenced and a well has been dug, from which an abundant supply of good water is obtained. These repairs have considerably improved the appearance of the place. The children are given a warm meal at noon. The girls were supplied with a quantity of dress material and shirting was supplied for the boys.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the northern end of the reserve and has been closed since 1910 on account of non-attendance.

General Remarks.

Although education does not seem to have benefited the present generation, it is confidently expected that it will have a good influence on the next.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding..	37

The Indian agent Mr. T. J. Fleetham reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican Church).

The school is in excellent order under the direction of Archdeacon Tims, as principal, Sydney Tims, assistant principal, Miss Tims, teacher, holding a second-class professional certificate, Mrs. Mowers, matron, Miss Bowler, boys matron, Miss Quigley, cook.

Most of the pupils are young, thirteen being admitted this year, and consequently progress in their case is slow. The older ones are making fair advancement, and speak English fairly well. None are old enough to leave school.

In his annual report, the principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, says: "The attendance has increased during the year from 18 to 37. The garden supplies the school with all the vegetables required. All the boys are taught gardening while the girls are interested in housework. All the staff are interested in the children's welfare and are giving their best efforts to their work."

Ex-pupils.

All the ex-pupils are now living in their new houses, and are very comfortable, the women are taking great interest in their new homes, and some are keeping them very clean and tidy and fixing them with furniture, floorcloth and curtains.

The young men with some exceptions are certainly doing much better, and I am in hopes they will eventually become more prosperous in farming than previously reported. Some are still addicted to drink, but not to so great an extent as formerly.

The list of ex-pupils is exactly the same as last year.

TREATY NO. 8.

Mr. Harold Laird's district:—

Number of upils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Anglican boarding	8
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's boarding	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic boarding	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Anglican boarding	14
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic boarding	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabsikaw Anglican boarding	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholic boarding	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding	16

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding	56
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Providence boarding	51

The large district under the heading, Treaty No. 8, is divided into three agencies: (1)Lesser Slave Lake, for which Mr. Harold Laird is acting agent; (2) Fort Smith, with A. J. Bell, as agent; and (3) Fort Simpson, in charge of T. W. Harris, agent.

The educational matters, within this large area, are dealt with in reports from these agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Harold Laird, the acting agent, reports as follows:—

Lesser Slave Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school is pleasantly situated overlooking the Hart river, about five miles west of the town of Grouard.

The pupils of the school, under the efficient tuition of Mr. Kent are showing marked progress in their studies. The general air of contentment and well being reflects the care and close attention bestowed upon them by the matron of the school.

In addition to the regular studies of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and grammar, the boys receive careful instruction in practical farming, including the care of farm stock. The girls receive valuable lessons in housework and sewing.

Throughout the section of the country in which this school is situated its influence for good upon children and parents is manifest. The children bear evidence of the careful teaching and training that they received in this institution.

St. Bruno's Boarding School.

This school is a comparatively new one, having opened in September, 1913.

It is situated amid ideal surroundings, on a commanding point, on the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake, some fourteen miles east of Grouard.

It is premature to prophesy what effect this school will have upon the lives of the Indian children committed to its care, but judging from results achieved at other schools in this agency, good results can be anticipated. At present, the pupils are making progress in their studies, which includes the usual elementary English ones of reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

The school building is substantial, well lighted, warmed, and clean. The children appear to be well fed, happy and contented.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

In his annual report, Rev. C. Batie, O.M.I., says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in the class-room work. The boys are also taught gardening, while the girls are instructed in housework. The health of the pupils has been excellent. The ex-pupils are doing well."

Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

Situated at Grouard, on the northern shore of Buffalo bay, the western extremity of Lesser Slave lake, nestled amid pleasant surroundings, is Lesser Slave Lake boarding school. This school enjoys the distinction of being the largest one in this agency, and its efforts to educate the Indian children have been decidedly successful. The painstaking instructors have implanted their stamp upon the life and welfare of the community at large, and its former pupils have carried into their various walks of life many results of the teaching received at this school.

For school purposes four buildings are in use.

In a frame building, 72 by 28 feet, there are three dormitories for girls. These are well lighted, heated, equipped and clean.

The boys occupy a building 61 by 25 feet, which contains a class-room of good size, a recreation room, 24 by 30 feet, and a dining room. On the second floor of this building is a dormitory 61 by 24 feet.

Another substantial building contains two fair sized dormitories 27 by 16 feet.

The fourth building is a frame one, two stories high with a class-room, 30 by 16 feet on each floor.

The pupils, who appear to be well looked after, happy and contented, are taught in a careful and painstaking manner the elementary branches of a sound English education, namely; reading, writing, spelling, grammar, and geography. The girls are also instructed in cooking and receive a very thorough and practical course in sewing and housework. The boys have the advantage of a practical course in agricultural operations and the care of farm animals, while the girls receive instruction in kitchen gardening and floriculture.

In his annual report on this school, Bishop C. Joussard, says: "The programme of studies has been given strict attention. An entertainment was recently given at the school by the pupils and they showed on that occasion that they were mastering the English language."

Whitefish Lake Boarding School.

This school, conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church, is prettily situated on the shores of Whitefish lake.

The children are under the personal care of Mr. C. D. White and his wife, and are making very good progress under his careful tuition. They show the care and attention paid them by Mrs. White. The instruction imparted to the children includes the elementary English studies of writing, reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Agricultural work for the boys, and housework for the girls is carried on.

The fare supplied the children is both nourishing and appetizing, the whitefish in the lake being of superior quality.

The water supply here is most excellent.

Sturgeon Lake Boarding School.

This school, commanding a fine view, is situated on the banks of Sturgeon lake.

The building is substantial, well lighted, heated, ventilated and clean.

The children, who appear to be well and contented, are making substantial progress in their English studies.

The influence of the school extends throughout a considerable portion of the surrounding country. The children are taught the usual elementary English studies, including reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Habay, O.M.I., says: "The progress of the pupils in their class-room work has been most encouraging. The boys do all the work around the school while the girls receive practical lessons in sewing and cooking."

Wabiskaw Boarding School (St. John's).

This school, taught by Mr. Philpotts, and under the auspices of the Anglican Church, is doing a good work in the community.

The school building is substantial and fairly large, one and a half stories high, with a wing 22 by 16 feet. It is well lighted and heated. The class-room is in a separate building.

The children appear well and happy and show careful supervision and training. They are making good progress in their studies which include spelling, reading, writing, grammar and geography. The boys receive practical instruction in farming operations and in feeding and caring for farm stock. The girls receive careful instruction in plain sewing, mending and general housework.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. J. Palmer Morgan, says: "The attendance has been exceptionally good and the pupils have made most satisfactory progress. The ex-pupils have a good knowledge of English."

Wabiskaw Boarding School (St. Martin's)

The school building here is a new one, having been built recently. It is rather an imposing one for this part of the world, being three stories high, 42 by 32 feet, and having a wing 24 by 30 feet.

The children receive careful and efficient instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, as well as geography. In addition to these studies instruction is imparted in vocal music. Girls are taught housework, and the boys agriculture and the care of farm stock. The children appear contented and happy.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Catherine Aurelie, says: "The pupils have made very satisfactory progress in their studies. The ex-pupils of this school are conducting themselves most properly."

Fort Vermilion Boarding School.

This school is a substantial structure, 80 by 35 feet, well lighted, heated, ventilated and clean and is situated at Fort Vermilion, on the banks of the Peace river.

Particular attention has been paid, for the last few years, to the teaching of English, and as a result the pupils have made very satisfactory progress in their various studies. These include the elementary ones of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

This school exerts a beneficial influence upon the life of the community, and the children who have passed through it bear witness to its careful training and supervision. The boys who have left the school have, in a number of cases, put into practice the instruction they received there in farming, and the girls have carried into their own domestic life the household training they received at this school.

A farm of some sixty acres surrounds the school. The school is under the supervision of Bishop Joussard, who is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Bell, reports as follows:—

The education of Indian children in this agency is in the immediate charge of the Aglican and Roman Catholic missions. The Anglican mission has a boarding school at Hay river on Great Slave lake and the Roman Catholic mission have schools at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake and Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska. There are also small day schools being operated at Chipewyan and Fort Smith, N.W.T. At Chipewyan the Anglican day school is attended altogether by the native or non-treaty children. At Fort Smith the Roman Catholic mission is commencing a day school which will probably be attended by treaty and non-treaty children.

Hay River Boarding School (Anglican).

The principal, Rev. A. J. Vale, is assisted by a staff of three women and one man.

This excellently conducted institution is attended by Indian children from several tribes occupying an area extending from the shores of Great Slave lake to the Arctic, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Although the buildings are not up to the standard required by the department, the ones occupied are comfortable and the uniform good health of the pupils would indicate that sanitary conditions prevail.

A large garden is successfully operated, quantities of roots and vegetables being grown. There is also a flower garden in which the pupils take great pride. In midsummer it is a beautiful sight, and surely must have an influence upon the children whose labours are so crowned with success.

A home farm is conducted, the children learning to milk cows and feed and attend to cattle.

The writing of the pupils at this school is very good and considering that most of them are unable to even speak English when they come to Hay river, their composition is highly commendable.

The ex-pupils of Hay river are scattered all through the north. There are two at Fort Smith at present. They are brother and sister and bear an excellent reputation for honesty, cleanliness and industry.

Preparations are being made for the enlargement and rebuilding of this boarding school. I understand from the principal that many more pupils could be obtained, had he the necessary accommodation. When the new establishment is in working order I am sure that one of the most successful Indian boarding schools in Canada, under the Anglican control, will be at Hay river.

Fort Resolution Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Rev. Sister McQuillan, is assisted by the sisters. The buildings and situation of this school leave little to be desired. A commodious frame structure faces Resolution bay, its elevation above the lake insuring a perfect natural drainage.

Flower gardens occupy the short space between the school building and the lake front, while to the immediate eastern side are well tilled fields wrested from the thick "bush" clothes the greater part of the southern shore of Great Slave lake. In the rear of the buildings is the "home farm." Cows and beef cattle as well as oxen are kept there and it is to be hoped that the young Indians now being educated at this institution may in the near future be induced to become owners and raisers of cattle. The country between Resolution and Fort Smith is peculiarly adapted for this purpose.

I was surprised at the penmanship displayed by these children. Little ones, but three or four years removed from the primitive life of the nomadic Dog-Rib, write well, others who have spent five or six years at boarding school are excellent writers. They can also compose and write letters far better than the average children of our Canadian national schools.

Considering that in many cases the parents of these little ones have disregarded all the common rules of eugenics, and the numberless dangers of consanguity, and have still lingering amongst them relics of a most barbarous system of treatment for their women in all that relates to the bringing of children into the world, the general health and physique of these children is good. This happy result must undoubtedly be accredited to the devotional care and attention bestowed upon them by the self-sacrificing sisters who conduct this boarding school.

Fancy-work made by the girls at this school is considered by experts to be the most artistic and attractive of any to be obtained in the north. They also make their own clothing and that of the male pupils.

The general health of the inmates of this boarding school, for the past year, has been good.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Sister Laverty as principal. The Indian children attending this school are drawn from the Chipewyan and Cree tribes which inhabit the shores of Lake Athabaska in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The buildings are large and well situated upon a rocky height above the lake. An excellent garden has been made, and the potatoes and roots raised here are probably the best in the north.

In common with the other schools in this district, the children excel in writing, and many of them are clever at arithmetic, especially "blackboard work" and mental computation.

I have been greatly impressed by the musical ability of many of the girls, and the class singing is of quite a high order. Rev. Sister Default, who has charge of this branch of their instruction, is to be congratulated upon the success of her labour.

While the French language is the usual one that the Indian children first learn, other than their own, at this school special attention is given to English. The result is that most of them can speak well in three languages.

There is a good farm in connection with the school. A large herd of cattle is also kept, and although the general appearance of the country is rocky, they appear to thrive.

General Remarks.

All these boarding schools have steamboats which are used in connection with the "fisheries" which supply the inmates with their staple diet, whitefish. Many of the boys help at this work, and some of them gain a knowledge of mechanics through working upon the boats.

The farms in connection with these boarding schools are almost entirely worked by the pupils. This teaches them how to care for animals and also the methods of cultivation.

All the schools teach fancy work, which includes the cutting out and making of moccasins, mitts, and in fact the general routine which any native woman should understand.

It has been stated that the sending of an Indian child to one of these boarding schools "unfits the child for a return to the Indian's way of living." While this may be true in a slight degree, so far as the boys are concerned in their education as moose hunters, it must be contended that as trappers many "natives" who have attended boarding schools are successful trappers as are many white men. So far as the education of the girls is concerned, they gain much knowledge that is useful to them when they leave school, and lack nothing of the knowledge of leather work, etc, which is essential to the Indian housewife.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. T. W. Harris, reports as follows:—

There are now three schools in operation in this agency; one boarding school at Fort Providence, under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission at that point, and two day schools, at Forts Simpson and Norman, both under the control of the Church of England missions at their respective places.

Fort Providence Roman Catholic Boarding School.

I inspected this school twice during the past year, on June 18 and on December 24. On each occasion I found the school in the best possible order, and the course of studies and exercises as prescribed by the department being faithfully carried out. All the children were in good health at the time of each of my visits, and appeared to be perfectly happy in their surroundings.

Particular attention is given to the speaking of English, and the pupils are not allowed to speak in their native tongue even in recreations, if it is at all possible for them to express themselves in English or French. Great stress is laid on the necessity for cleanliness in person and in clothing, and in the summer months the pupils take daily baths, in an enclosed and covered bathing house, specially erected for the use of the school, while in winter they take tub baths regularly. The larger girls are instructed in cookery and general house work, and are thus fitted for introducing a better system of house-keeping among the Indians, when they return to their own people. The boys are taught the rudiments of agriculture, and are made to assist in garden work, and in the daily chores about the school.

Fort Simpson Anglican Day School.

This school was re-opened last summer, having been closed for the previous year, owing to the fact that there was no one in charge of the mission, and consequently no one to teach. As the children who attend this school are supported wholly by their parents, and do not receive any rations from the government, the attendance in winter is very small, as the Indians are all dispersed in the different localities in which they hunt, and of course are obliged to take their children with them. The total number on the register is 25; the average attendance for the quarter ending September 30 was 12, and the average for quarter ending December 31 was 4. School hours are from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., daily. I visited the school in December and in January, and found everything in good order, though the attendance was very small on each occasion.

Fort Norman Anglican Day School.

This school was opened during the past summer, but I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting it. It is taught by the lay reader in charge of the mission and is, I presume, conducted on the same lines as the school at Fort Simpson.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School (Holy Angels).

This school is situated at the western extremity of Athabaska lake, and is 437 miles distant from Athabaska Landing, the nearest railroad point.

Everything in connection with the school serves to illustrate in a large degree the efficiency of the management, and is a credit to the principal, Sister Laverty. The class-rooms, dormitories, and living rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and the scholars themselves have a tidy and well ordered appearance. The children belong for the most part to the Cree and Chipewyan tribes, and although the Indians at first displayed some disinclination to send their children to school, yet at the present time, their attitude is friendly and the number of scholars is only limited by the accommodation.

The class work follows very closely the regulations set down by the department, and the aptitude of the scholars combined with the effective tuition is productive of a high standard of intelligence.

The boys receive instruction in certain of the arts and crafts, such as carpenter work, the care of cattle, and agriculture, which is of great assistance to them after leaving school. The girls also are taught domestic science in so far as it is applicable to the conditions of life in that part of the country.

The standard of health is high, and the system of sanitation is excellent. Elaborate precautions are taken to prevent an outbreak of fire, and a liberal number of fire extinguishers, buckets, ladders and other aids to life-saving are in evidence.

Fort Resolution Boarding School.

This school is situated on the southern shore of Great Slave lake a few miles west of the estuary of the Slave river. The buildings are of a substantial character, and the addition of a right wing, which is now occupied, contributes greatly to the appearance of the school, and also solves the question of accommodation, which has been troubling the minds of the staff in recent years.

There is now accommodation for 100 pupils and Sister McQuillan is of the opinion that it will soon all be required.

The pupils of this school belong to various tribes that dwell or hunt in the vicinity of Fort Resolution such as the Yellowknives, Dog Ribs, Slaves and Chipewyans, but they all show considerable aptitude for study and are at all times clean and orderly. The principal, Sister McQuillan, is to be congratulated on the results of her management.

The pupils, as at Fort Chipewyan, are taught subjects outside of the regular curriculum such as carpenter work for the boys, and domestic science for the girls, which will tend to have the effect of ameliorating their condition in life after leaving school.

The general health of the pupils is excellent, and the system of drainage and sanitation in and around the school are well maintained.

Adequate measures have been taken to prevent an outbreak of fire, and the various exits from the school are sufficient to empty the building in a very short time.

Hay River Boarding School.

This school is situated at the mouth of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from the lake shore. The school buildings are really inadequate but a new building had been commenced in the summer of 1914 and in all probability will be nearing completion. The principal, Rev. A. J. Vale (Anglican), takes a very great personal interest in each of the scholars and the discipline of the school is remarkable. The

scholars include children belonging to various northern tribes such as Slave, Loucheux and Hare Indians and also Eskimo. They all appear happy and contented, and display a high standard of intelligence.

In regard to the system of education in force, it follows very closely that set forth in departmental regulations, but at this school especial stress is laid on those subjects a knowledge of which will be advantageous to the ex-pupil in after life. The boys receive instruction in fishing, dog-driving, the care of cattle, trapping, and hunting, while the girls are taught sewing, the making of moccasins and other useful articles, also cookery, and household science, or its northern equivalent.

The health of the children is good, and all exhibit a clean and tidy appearance.

Fire preventive apparatus of a primitive but effective character is installed in the school.

Fort Providence Boarding School.

This school is situated on the right bank of the Mackenzie river, at a point about 30 miles from its exit from Great Slave lake. It is nearly 1,000 miles distant from the nearest railway point.

The school buildings are in an excellent state of repair and there is accommodation for 80 children. The pupils receive instruction along the lines laid down by the departmental regulations, and in addition to this they are also taught gardening, carpenter work, and household science.

The health of the children is excellent, and facilities for their recreation have been well provided.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	389
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	318
Average attendance at day schools	143
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. R. E. Loring, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is fairly central, located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher, Mr. Franklin Van Gorder, is taking considerable interest in his work. Through his efforts the work at this school is showing good results.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is centrally located in the village. Its teacher, Miss S. Z. Richardson, is an energetic worker. She acts also in the capacity of field deaconess, and her influence for the good of the community is very pronounced.

Kitwanga School.

This school, centrally situated in the village, is making a steady and well sustained progress. The teacher is Miss Florence B. Kemp. The attendance is being maintained at a maximum, and the results derived are most satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Miss Jennie Halpenny. Because of local conditions, children accompanying the parents to their own logging camps, the attendance has occasionally been somewhat small, but the results can be considered good, and especially so in regard to the effect on the community at large. The girl pupils are also taught to sew and knit.

Kitsegúkla School.

This school is in the centre of the village of Kitsegukla. The teacher was Miss Susan J. Edgar, now by marriage Mrs. J. V. Preston. The progress is good. This is largely effected by the influence of six ex-pupils who have been assisted by the Department.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite and adjoining the old village. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work performed is the best, and the results are most satisfactory. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and useful domestic occupations. The attendance is usually maintained at a high average.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is in the centre of the Sikedach reserve. The teacher, Miss Pearl Jackson, is very painstaking in her work. Regular and punctual attendance of all the children of school age in the village is maintained. The girls are instructed in sewing and knitting; the general results are very good.

Kispiax School.

The department erected and equipped a large and commodious building with outbuildings. It is well lighted, ventilated and perfect in all its appointments. It is placed on high ground, and affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. Its teacher is Miss Gertrude Martin. A large regular attendance is maintained, and the results are most satisfactory.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly in the agency, and completes the list of day schools in the district. The teacher is Mr. Joshua J. Harvey, an exceptionally good and intelligent missionary. Because of the illness of Mrs. Harvey, the teacher had to absent himself for several months, and during that time the school had to be kept closed; but it is understood that he will soon return to take up his work.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, about four miles to the southeast of Hazelton. The teacher is Mr. Sidney Browning, and during the year considerable progress has been made. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and domestic science in the school-room in a way that is calculated to beneficially affect the homes of the women of the reserve.

Fort Babine School.

This school is doing excellent work. It has a punctual and large attendance. The teacher is Mr. Joseph F. Morrissey, a practical man, and the good results of this school are becoming apparent even beyond its confines.

General Remarks.

The teachers of the respective schools are encouraged to make the teaching as interesting as possible, and to teach the pupils to read English and practise colloquial and blackboard exercises, and oral instructions best adapted to the attainments and capacities of the pupils. The latter are put through the movements of calisthenics and given diversions at play. Matters of a hygienic nature are imparted to them, and applied in their homes.

The people of the respective reserves become readily imbued with the spirit of observing the manners and deportment practised by the pupils.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	299
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	255
Average attendance at day schools	94
Number enrolled at Kitimat boarding	31
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial	6

The Indian agent, Mr. I. Fougner, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school is pleasantly situated in the Indian village, has ample grounds, which are well fenced and seeded with lawn grass. The school-house and furniture are comparatively new and up-to-date.

The teacher, Miss Adeline Gibson, works faithfully, and the attendance shows improvement over that of last year.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school is taught by Miss Tranter, an able instructor, with long experience. The attendance has increased during the year, and this may be taken as an indication of added interest on the part of the Indians. Besides ordinary school subjects, the girls are taught sewing.

The school-house has lately received a new roof, and it is proposed to re-paint the whole building, supply new desks, and make other improvements.

China Hat School (Methodist).

Miss Harriet Read has now succeeded her father as teacher of this school, and is working faithfully.

This school-house, which is the property of the Church, received a new coat of paint during the year, and this has greatly improved its appearance.

Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

The day school at Kitimat is taught by Miss Isabella Clarke, a very energetic teacher and a good disciplinarian. There has been a marked increase in attendance, particularly during the third quarter. At this school the pupils of the boarding school also receive instruction, making this the most successfully operated school in the agency.

Kitimat Boarding School (Methodist).

This institution, which is the only one of its kind in the agency, has an attendance of about 30 girls. The principal, Miss I. M. Clarke, who has a good grasp of the work, is ably assisted by a staff of lady teachers. Besides the ordinary school subjects, the girls are taught housework.

The building is pleasantly situated and is commodious and well-kept.

In her annual report, the principal says: "Good progress has been made during the year in the class-room work. The children help to cultivate a school garden. The homes of the ex-pupils are comfortable and show the advantages of the training they have received."

Hartley Bay School (Methodist).

Rev. J. H. Matthews teaches the school besides attending to his duties as missionary. He is assisted by his wife, and has succeeded in making this small school comparatively the best attended in the agency. The building and furniture are new.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

In the isolated village of Kitkatla there is a day school, which is taught by an Indian, Henry Haldane. The building and furniture are new and in fine condition. When I visited Kitkatla last September the school was not yet in operation.

General Remarks.

At least 80 per cent of the Indians in the agency live within a mile of a day or boarding school. The attendance at the schools has shown a general increase during the year. Of those who are engaged in work among the Indians, none have a harder task than the teacher of the day or boarding school. The agency has been fortunate in having teachers that are interested in their work. In an Indian school more than in other schools, this is of prime importance: because interest will make things move that scholarship alone could not.

Viewing the subject as a whole this has been a successful year for the Indian schools of the Bella Coola agency.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	316
Number enrolled at day schools	84
Average attendance at day schools	34
Number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial	64
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial	16

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Robertson, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

The principal of this school is Rev. W. Lemmens, who is assisted by a devoted staff.

In addition to the regular studies, the girls are taught sewing, cooking and the other branches of housework, and the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and shoemaking.

Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training and their influence has a good effect on the other members of the band.

During the past year, the staff has been handicapped owing to the poor condition of the school buildings, but the new school, being erected by the department, will soon be completed. The new buildings are situated on a hill overlooking Stuart Channel and they will be finished with all modern conveniences.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, S.M.M., says: "The progress of the pupils in the class-room has been very gratifying. The general health of the pupils has been excellent. On June 9, 1915, we will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of this school."

Nanaimo Day School.

Mr. W. J. Knott teaches this school. He takes a great interest in Indian work and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress.

Nearly all Indians recognize the benefits to be derived from having their children educated, but some do not seem to realize the advantage of having their children attend school regularly.

Koksilah Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. C. A. Dockstader, who takes a great interest in his work. Since the new school was built, the attendance has been much better.

Mr. Dockstader has conducted a night school for some time past. He gives his services for this work free of charge. Many of the older Indians take advantage of this opportunity and attend regularly and derive much benefit.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss C. Ordano and Miss M. Frumento.

As this school is centrally located there has been a very good average attendance and the pupils are progressing satisfactorily.

Songhees Day School.

Miss R. A. Quigley has taught this school for some years and has done good work.

She is now trying to interest the Indians in gardening and in improving the school grounds.

Tsartlip Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss L. H. Hagan. The average attendance is not as large as it should be but the pupils who attend regularly have made very good progress.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	412
Number enrolled at Kamloops industrial	66

Mr. J. F. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is situated about three and a half miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

The buildings although of frame structure, are comfortable and are kept in good repair. Their sanitary arrangements were very much improved by the new waterworks and sewerage system which have been installed.

An aerial tank with a capacity of 1,000 gallons, installed between the two main buildings, supplies water to all parts of the building. The water from this tank is pumped with a gasoline engine from the South Thomson river, and the tank is sufficiently elevated to give the necessary pressure for the fire hose in the buildings. Toilets and bath-rooms are on both floors and the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The buildings are equipped with electric light supplied by the city of Kamloops.

The Rev. Father A. M. Carion, O.M.I., principal in charge, is assisted by two men instructors for the boys, while the girls department continues under the able guidance of four Sisters of Ste. Anne, with Sister M. Monica as superior.

Mr. R. W. Colderwood, who is an efficient teacher, is now in charge of the boys' class-room, while Mr. Edmond La Casse performs the duties of outdoor instructor.

The girls' class-room is in charge of Sister M. Rogatien, with Sisters M. A. D'Awray and M. Lucine in charge of the culinary department.

The boys spend the forenoon in the class-room, and the majority are making satisfactory progress in their studies, especially those who learn English quickly. Their afternoons are devoted to outdoor work. In the forenoons the girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and general housekeeping. The afternoons are spent in the class-room under Sister M. Rogatien, who has had marked success in teaching Indian children.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. M. Carion, says: "The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises is good. The pupils have progressed both in their class-room work and in the several industries taught. The conduct of most of the ex-pupils is excellent."

Shulus Day School.

This school is in charge of the Rev. F. B. Eteson, as principal, with Miss Ruby M. Williams, as teacher. The teaching staff report the attendance as being good during the last quarter and that the pupils show marked interest in the studies, in which they are making very good progress.

A sewing class is conducted by Mrs. Eteson among the adult women of the band during the winter months, at which they are taught the rudiments of dressmaking. This class is well attended and much appreciated.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	110
Number enrolled in Kootenay industrial	80

The Indian agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:

Kootenay Industrial School.

The work at this institution has been carried on during the year in a most satisfactory manner under the care and direction of Sister Justinian, assisted by an efficient staff.

During my visits, which were frequent, I found the institution and grounds neat, clean and well kept and advancement in all branches.

Industrial work, especially farming, was undertaken under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the farm instructor. The older boys are taught the care of stock, and the younger boys weed the garden and pick fruit in season.

All vegetables used at the school are raised on the farm, which has been recently enlarged by the purchase of 50 acres of land. This will permit the growing of additional hay and grain for the stock.

The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, and knitting, and they also make all the pupils' clothing. The butter required at the school is made by them. There is a small kitchen apart from the large one and in this the girls are given individual lessons in cooking.

The health of the pupils has been very good and they have been visited monthly by Dr. Green.

The pupils were recently examined by Rev. Mr. Cairns, the department's inspector, who expressed satisfaction at the progress of the work. The members of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, visited the school during their stay at this agency, and Mr. White expressed the pleasure it gave him to find the building in such excellent condition, and the progress that the pupils were making, and the great influence for good that the school had on the Indians generally throughout the agency.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Justinian, says: "In their class-room work the children have made very satisfactory progress. The boys are taught farming, plumbing, shoe-repairing and carpentry. The girls receive practical training in housework, dairying and dressmaking."

General Remarks.

At Arrow Lake reserve there are two boys attending the public school and during my visit there I called at the school and had a conversation with the teacher, who said that the boys were bright and intelligent and a credit to their parents, who were much interested in their progress.

The ex-pupils in this agency are endeavouring to improve the conditions among the different bands and, when steady and industrious, their influence is for good. While it must be admitted that a few of them are not what it was hoped they would be, still, it is found that the training and influence of school life fits them much better to make a living and to help those dependent on them.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	198
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	47
Average attendance at day schools	19
Number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial	34
Number enrolled at Alert Bay Girls' Home	23
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial	2

The Indian agent, Mr. W. M. Halliday, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

It is a matter of congratulation that more interest is being taken each year by the Indians, and considerable progress can be noted.

There are at present only two day schools in operation in this agency.

Alert Bay Day School.

This school has been presided over by Miss E. W. Ferryman, who has had experience in England in teaching, and is both capable and efficient. The attendance has been fair but not as large as last year. This is partly owing to the fact that a number of pupils were admitted from this school into the industrial school for boys or the boarding school for girls. In addition to reading and writing, the exercises in the school are made pleasant by physical exercises and kindergarten work. The school room is large and well lighted.

Cape Mudge Day School.

This school is still taught by Mr. J. Edward Rendle, the Methodist missionary to the Cape Mudge band. He is a painstaking teacher and has made much more progress in the last year than formerly. Mr. Rendle is handicapped as all other teachers in day schools by the fact that the Indians are not punctual and do not fully realize their responsibility in sending their children to school regularly.

The school is comfortable and well equipped and the children are bright and happy.

Alert Bay Industrial School.

The Alert Bay industrial school still continues to do good work. It has been kept full during the last year and practically all the boys belong to this agency. In former years a large proportion came from other agencies but that is no longer the case. The boys learn steadily and make good progress. Rev. A. W. Corker, the principal, has been in charge of this school since its inception about twenty years ago. He speaks the

native language and has a good method with the boys. The discipline is all that could be desired. Until the end of December Mr. George M. Luther, an ex-pupil of the school, was assistant teacher and was untiring in his efforts. He had always a good influence over the pupils and being himself a native thoroughly understood the native character. He resigned his position and Mr. C. M. Parrott who was a teacher in Newfoundland was appointed in his place.

The school is under the management and control of the Anglican Church and His Lordship Bishop Roper, of the Diocese of Columbia, takes a strong personal interest in the work. Mrs. Corker is honorary matron and is ably assisted by Miss A. M. Warrener. Mr. Eli Hunt, trades instructor has had long years of experience in that capacity. Bible lessons form part of the daily routine and the boys are taught to be both moral and manly in their behaviour. They are also taught the rudiments of carpentry, gardening, and other useful employments.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Each boy has a small garden and a keen interest is taken in the raising of vegetables. The general health of the pupils has been good. Considering their surroundings, the ex-pupils are fairly industrious and well-behaved. They are clean and well dressed."

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

The girls home at Alert Bay, which is a boarding school for Indian girls, is also under the control and management of the diocese of Columbia. Rev. A. W. Corker is principal and is ably assisted by a staff of ladies. Miss Neville the matron is a capable housekeeper and has good control over the girls, and her aim is to make them good housekeepers, and when the time comes good wives.

Miss Roper, a sister of Bishop Roper, is the assistant matron and looks after the sewing and mending department; while the class-room is conducted by Miss Nixon, a teacher possessing extreme tact and good judgment.

The attendance has not been so large as last year owing to the fact that no girls came from the northern agencies as formerly.

The question of an adequate water supply was a difficult problem but during the last year an artesian well was bored and a supply of good water was found which seems to be plentiful. It requires to be pumped by power for a long distance which makes it somewhat expensive.

The girls in addition to class-room work are taught music, sewing, and general housekeeping including the making of bread.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. W. Corker, says: "Very good progress was made in all the subjects taught in the class room. A small garden was successfully cultivated. The general health of the pupils has been satisfactory."

Ex-Pupils.

Regarding ex-pupils it is to be regretted that the results are somewhat disappointing. While there is a marked difference in the deportment and general behaviour of the ex-pupils and those who have not attended schools there seems to be lack of ambition. They seem to fall back too readily into the old habits of their forefathers. However in this agency a great handicap exists in the potlatch. Steps have been taken to suppress this evil, and further steps are now being taken, but the old potlatch ideas are so fully and firmly rooted in their minds that it will be a matter of time to eradicate them. The schools are a great, if not the greatest, factor in this respect, but at present the results have been a partial failure. One ex-pupil has almost completed a course of study on H.M.S. *Conway,* which is a school ship managed by the Mercantile Marine Service Association in England. His course should be completed by Easter when he will be eligible to a cadetship either on a merchant vessel or in the Royal Navy.

One drawback and a very important one is the fact that there are very few occupations open to the Indians, except at Alert Bay, where they might work at the sawmill. In time, however, this difficulty will be overcome.

General Remarks.

In conclusion it may be said that much more interest is being taken year by year by the parents in the education of their children. Many of them are proud of the attainments of their children, and each year it becomes easier to keep the attendance more nearly as it should be. The full results of the liberal policy adopted by the Department of Indian Affairs with regard to the education of Indian children can not be expected to be seen in one generation, but the signs are more hopeful each year.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	414
Number enrolled at day schools	36
Number enrolled at Lytton industrial	56
Number enrolled at All Hallows' boarding	24

Mr. H. Graham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lytton Day School.

This school is situated in the Klickkumcheen Lytton Indian Reserve, No. 18, adjoining the town of Lytton.

Miss B. Hobden, who is now in charge seems to be a painstaking and competent teacher, and takes interest in her pupils.

The curriculum outlined by the department is, as far as possible, carried out and the progress made during the year, though slow, is fairly good, considering that the children are young at present and there is ample time for further improvement.

During the last year, I consider there has been steady improvement among the Indian children, both in manners and knowledge of English; also in their class work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school is situated about two miles from the town of Lytton, on a large farm which permits teaching the boys all the rudiments of farming.

The buildings are in good condition.

The attendance is fairly satisfactory..

The class room work has been very satisfactory and excellent progress has been made under the schoolmaster, Mr. Ballard, who is a qualified teacher. Since July 31, 1914, there has been an assistant teacher, who teaches the smaller boys and the new boys, English, reading, writing, and arithmetic in kindergarten style. She also drills them until they are able to join the more advanced pupils. The assistant teacher also teaches all the pupils drawing and class singing. Miss Burgess, who is now in my office, filled this position for four months.

Mrs. Christie has acted as assistant teacher since December 1, 1914.

All the boys are taught agriculture, carpentry, boot-mending and blacksmithing. Each boy has his duty changed every month so as to enable him to learn as much as opssible at every branch of farm work. In alternate months each does duty in the school and has a certain amount of housework to do and is also taught to wash and mend his clothing.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. L. Dawson, says: "Good progress was made by the pupils in their class-room work. A number of improvements have been made to the buildings. All the boys have enjoyed excellent health."

All Hallows' Boarding School.

This school is situated about half a mile west of the town of Yale. There are four acres of land, for a garden in which they raise a great quantity of fruit and vegetables With the exception of potatoes, sufficient vegetables are raised for the use of the school throughout the year. Each girl has her own flower garden, in which each takes great interest.

The class-room work has been carried out as prescribed by the department, under the supervision of two experienced teachers. During the last year the senior girls' work has improved very much.

A course of second aid is taught to all the girls. All take a keen interest in this course more especially so since the war broke out, and they often express the wish that they were older and more proficient in this branch of work so that they could volunteer their services to their King and country.

Every girl is thoroughly trained in domestic work, including needlework, knitting and laundry work. The elder girls have become quite proficient in cooking and bread-making besides the other duties appertaining to housekeeping.

In her annual report, the superior, Sister Constance, says: "The garden produced an abundant crop of vegetables last year. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Most of the ex-pupils have settled down among their own people. A few have been placed in service with reliable families in the upper country and they appear to be giving good satisfaction."

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	461
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	205
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number enrolled at Port Simpson Girls' Home	27

Mr. C. C. Perry, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

In organization and conduct this school ranks amongst the best Indian boarding schools of the Dominion. Special attention is given to the teaching of domestic science.

Miss L. M. Deacon is an experienced and efficient matron. Miss Fanny Gray superintends in the class-room. Miss Powell has charge of the sewing-room as instructress; Miss Miles is domestic instructress.

All of the foregoing branches are well conducted. Good discipline is maintained.

I am pleased to report considerable success achieved by Miss Gray in preparing the pupils to compete with the pupils of Prince Rupert city schools. At the Prince Rupert Industrial Exhibition, held early in October last, several first and second prizes were won for writing, drawing, and other work. The exhibits were placed side by side with the exhibits of the city schools, and were judged by men holding responsible positions in high school circles.

Miss Gray is at present endeavouring to prepare some of her pupils to take part in the entrance examinations.

In her annual report the superintendent, Miss L. M. Deacon says: "The course of studies is the same as that prescribed for the public schools of British

Columbia. Good progress has been made by the pupils. At the Prince Rupert exhibition last year several prizes were received for writing and drawing and a diploma was awarded by the directors. The health of the pupils has been good. The ex-pupils are doing very well."

Port Essington Day School.

The school is under the supervision of Miss Fanny Noble, who is a painstaking and persevering teacher. Attendance is not large, however, in consequence of the nomadic pursuits of the people.

The building is good, and the school is well equipped.

Metlakatla Day School.

Miss S. Klippert has very successfully conducted school here for nearly two years.

I am pleased to report that a number of prizes were awarded to her pupils at the Prince Rupert Industrial Exhibition, from a grant made by the department as a contribution to the prize fund of the association. The awards were for hand-writing, and drawing. Attendance has been better than ever before.

The building, which has recently been painted, is is good condition, and is well furnished and equipped.

Discipline is well maintained. The school-room is kept clean. The furniture is good and well placed. The time table is well planned to meet the requirements of the school.

Port Simpson Day School.

Under Mr. George H. Hamilton conditions at this school have improved. There is reason to hope, however, that with the adoption of compulsory attendance regulations, a better and more regular attendance will mark the conduct of the school.

The building has been painted inside and outside. Repairs are being effected which will increase the influence of the surroundings. The school is well equipped. Forty new desks have just been installed.

An effort is being made to bring this school to a higher state of efficiency. This is made necessary by the closing of the boys home boarding school.

Kincolith Day School.

Miss Alice Collison conducts school here. The school building is in good condition, and is well equipped.

The local council gave its consent recently to the enforcement of the Indian Day School Regulations.

Lakkalzap Day School.

This school is situated about twenty-five miles up the Nass river and has been without a teacher since the spring, when Rev. Wm. Crarey left the reserve.

The department has appointed the Misses Sturges and Capper to take charge of this village and school as teacher and field matron respectively.

Unfortunately, in consequence of the bad state of the Nass river at the time of the year, it is not possible for the ladies to proceed to their destination, but they will do so as soon as conditions admit.

General Remarks.

I desire to thank the department for its continued valued assistance which has enabled the schools to reach a higher state of efficiency.

I am confident that the raising of salaries in some cases, the appointment of fully qualified teachers in others, the furnishing of awards for competitive school work,

the granting of allowance for janitor work, the improvement of old school buildings and the thorough equipment of the several schools, will not only give encouragement to the teachers, but will make more effective the work of the schools in this northern section of the province.

I am pleased that, during the year, the boys' boarding school at Port Simpson has been closed by mutual arrangement between the department and the Methodist Church of Canada. The removal of ten of the older pupils to the Chilliwack Industrial Institute will, I am sure, prove a step in the right direction.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to find the teachers of the several schools, without exception, doing their utmost to advance the cause of education.

In conclusion I wish to thank Miss Klippert, of the Metlakatla Indian day school, for her special effort during the closing exercises before Christmas, and for so thoughtfully providing seasonable and voluntary gifts to each of her pupils and their parents.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	480
Number of children enrolled at day schools	143
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial	117
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding	41
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's boarding	79

Mr. Peter Byrne, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley. The children receive a good common school education under the guidance of the Rev. G. H. Raley, successor to Mr. R. H. Cairns, who, with his able assistants, is earnestly endeavouring to advance the pupils along the most modern lines of civilization.

There is a farm in connection with this school and the boys are instructed in all branches of agriculture and the management of stock. Some are also taught shoe-repairing, baking, carpentry, gardening and fruit-growing. The girls are instructed in all branches of housework, cooking, and washing, in all of which they are making good progress. Some of the elder girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. H. Raley, says: "An excellent standard of health has been maintained throughout the year. The pupils are encouraged to enjoy every form of healthful sport. A cadet corps has been organized. The buildings are very comfortable."

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school includes two buildings about three hundred feet apart, one for the boys and the other for the girls. It is situated one mile east of Mission City. The Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., principal, with his assistants is giving the pupils a good education.

There is a large farm in connection with this school where the boys are trained in all branches of agriculture, and fruit growing, and also in the care and management of stock. They are also taught how to use and care for the most modern agricultural implements.

The girls secure a good training in housekeeping, and are taught to make, mend, and wash their clothes.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have shown marked ability in their studies. At the various exhibitions in the district they are frequently successful in winning prizes for drawing and writing. Excellent crops have been raised on the school farm. The ex-pupils are doing well and appear to have profited by the training they received at school."

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all the branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for, and milk the cows that are kept at the institution. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Mary Amy, and her competent staff. Every care possible is bestowed on the children of this school, and they are making good progress along the modern lines of civilization.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Mary Amy, says: "Steady progress has been made by the majority of the pupils in their class-room work. All the pupils have enjoyed good health. The conduct of the ex-pupils is quite satisfactory."

Sechelt Indian Boarding School.

This school is situated on Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from Trail bay.

The pupils have made good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenters' tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides butter-making. Some of them are expert needle-women; they cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

This school is in charge of the Rev. Sister Mary Theresine, who with her competent staff attends to the duties connected therewith. The sisters also visit the Indian houses from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their homes and in the care of the children.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister Theresine, says: "The children cultivate a garden under the supervision of the sisters. Each girl planted a plot of flowers. The ex-pupils conduct themselves very well and succeed in their work."

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aupe reserve, near Bute Inlet. The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations during the greater part of the year, and while they are absent the children reside in the school building; the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them. By this arrangement a better average attendance is maintained than could otherwise be accomplished. The new school building recently erected on the reserve by the Indians, and for which the department supplied the material and equipment, affords the same accommodation as the one recently destroyed by fire, and is giving good satisfaction.

Mr. J. J. Moroney and wife succeeded Mrs. Petznick and her husband as teachers of this school. The children are making excellent progress in their studies. The prizes provided by the department at Christmas have tended to increase the daily attendance and the interest of the children in their lessons.

As there is very little land available for cultivation on this reserve, the pupils have not been instructed in a practical manner in any branch of farming, but they are taught gardening on a small scale.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon Indian reserve, close to the village. Mr. Basil Nicholson, who with his wife and child are living in the school building, continues to do good work. He is educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. The pupils are making good progress.

Mrs. Nicholson visits the homes of the Indians on the reserve, and instructs the mothers in looking after their houses and children, particularly in cases of illness.

Tsawassen Indian Day School.

This school is situated on the Tsawassen Indian reserve, overlooking the Gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the international boundary line. Rev. Wm. Chaput was the teacher until the end of the December quarter. All the children on the reserve attended school regularly and were making good progress; but on account of sickness among them and the very bad condition of the roads the school was closed at the beginning of the present year. I expect it will be re-opened in the near future.

Skwah Reserve School.

This school has accommodation for forty pupils and is situated on the Skwah Indian reserve. Mr. Grimshaw, the teacher who, with his wife, lives on the reserve, is doing very good work.

The parents are taking more interest in the education of their children as the little ones advance in their studies, and are able to read the news and write letters for them.

Katzie Indian Day School.

This school which is situated on Katzie reserve, the headquarters of the Katzie band, is carried on in a building supplied by the Indians. It is 27 by 18 feet with a 10-foot ceiling and affords ample accommodation for all the children of school age on the reserve.

Mr. John J. Murphy, the teacher, opened school here on the 1st of September, 1914, and is doing excellent work. He expects some of his pupils who attended the white school in the vicinity previous to the opening of the school on the reserve, to be candidates for entrance to the high school this summer.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils generally, both boys and girls, possess a more progressive spirit than others, and are making a marked improvement in their surroundings, homes, clothing, and manner of living. Though some of them spend their money lavishly on extravagant living, yet on the whole they seem to be comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements obtainable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class. Even in cases where young people are compelled after marriage to reside with their parents for want of money to buy material with which to erect a dwelling for themselves, the change in the home arrangements for the better is quite noticeable.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	186
Number of Indian children atending white schools	24

Mr. J. R. Brown, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

There being no industrial schools in my agency, the parents, who desire to have their children educated, send them to the public schools. In some cases, South Similkameen for instance, the children are going from three to six miles to attend school.

The Woods Lake public school is taught by Miss M. Smith. There are five Indian children attending this school and the teacher reports that they are making good progress.

At the Similkameen public school, taught by Miss A. M. Easton, there are eight Indian children in attendance. The teacher reports that these are progressing very favourably.

Eight Indian children attend the Hedley public school, which is taught by Miss N. Walker. It is reported that they are progressing very well.

Miss K. Lawrence, teacher of the Larkin public school, reports that there are two Indian children attending this school and that they are doing good work.

In addition to the above there is an Indian boy attending the Armstrong high school. This boy is in the matriculation class and it is expected that he will be successful at the examination next summer.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	130
Average attendance at day schools	43
Number attending Coqualeetza Industrial	25

The Indian agent, Mr. Thos. Deasy, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Massett Day School.

This school is situated in the centre of Massett Indian reserve, No. 1, and is a substantial frame structure, with two class-rooms. During the entire year a teacher is engaged, and the school is directly under the management of the department. It has been the custom, on account of the large attendance, during the winter months, to engage an assistant teacher. The attendance, from November to March, is good. At times, sixty pupils, of all ages, answer the roll call. It has been the custom for the teacher to follow the Indians to Naden Harbour, 28 miles distant, during the summer. Although the department and the teachers do their best to induce the Indians to send their children to school, there is a great deal of difficulty in proving to them that the day school is of a great deal of advantage, and the pupils are taken away whenever the parents go to obtain firewood or fish, for domestic use. On some days the schoolhouse is filled with children, on other days, during good weather, they go away in their boats, and the classes are not able to progress as they should. The children, as a rule, are clean, but there are exceptions, and teaching hygiene is not a trait of the Indian parents. The majority of day school pupils are young and it is difficult to make them bathe and change their clothes. Mr. and Mrs. F. Trainer, the teachers, are doing their best with the children, and the fact that some of the parents are boarding school graduates is an aid in advancing the best of the children. During recent times the Anglican Church relinquished control over the management of the school, and the teachers are now appointed by the department and paid from government funds. This course appears to work satisfactorily to the Church authorities and the department.

We have eighty children able to attend the day school, and the rooms are large and airy. New desks have been provided for the pupils, and the old desks were removed to Naden Harbour.

Skidegate Day School.

This school is owned by the department, and stands on a plateau above the residential portion of the reserve. Forty children are in attendance. Mr. J. H. Young,

the teacher, is doing good work. The children are clean in their dress and habits, and are progressing in a manner commendable to the teacher and themselves. The Skidegate Indians are migratory also, and leave for their fishing camps early in the year. The same remarks regarding the short time the Massett Indians attend school applies to the members of this band.

General Remarks.

Conditions on the island have changed considerably during recent years. What was good for the Indians years ago does not apply now. This nation is one apart from the general run of Indians. They think and act as white people, and look for the same privileges. In all of their business transactions, the Haidas are as shrewd as the whites. A number of the men and women read and write. They have stores and residences that compare favourably with those of the white residents in the settlements on the island.

It has been generally conceded that the Haida nation is one of the most progressive of the Indian tribes of the province. Many years ago the missionaries and the department induced the Massett and Skidegate bands to continue in erecting houses on two of the principal reserves, and to live permanently there, instead of small parties forming settlements along the sea coast and inlets. Churches and school-houses were erected, teachers appointed, and missionaries were placed at Massett and Skidegate, with the Indian children under the immediate control of those interested in their welfare. The great drawback was obtaining a means of livelihood, and, during a part of the year, it was necessary for all of the Indians to migrate to canneries and fishing camps, leaving the two towns without inhabitants and the schools without pupils. Unfortunately, this plan is still adopted by the Indians. During the month of March, in each year, the Indians take their belongings and move to the rivers and streams, where they reside and engage in fishing for salmon for the canneries. They then leave the island, going to the Skeena river and to Alaska, returning about September better off financially, but backward in everything that tends to make them of use to themselves or any one else.

We have tried to find a means of keeping the Indians of this agency at home during the whole year, and feel that success will come in the near future. Truck gardening and fishing off the islands, where they can catch spring salmon and halibut, are now engaging their attention. In the two bands we have 600 Indians, and 120 children of school age. During the winter months, from November to March, over one hundred children attend the day schools. From March to November the attendance falls off until we have few, if any, attending. From my long experience with the Indians of this province, and especially with the Haidas, I can safely state that by educating the Indian it is possible to make him self-supporting and a creditable subject.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	153
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	12

Mr. W. S. Simpson, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six distinct bands of Indians in this agency, and they are distributed over a very large area, and most of them are far distant from any centre of civilization.

The younger members of the Tahltan band speak English, and those who have been to school are progressing.

At present there are two day schools in this district.

The school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, with the Rev. F. P. Thorman, who is assisted by his brother, in charge.

Since the outbreak of the war the Indians were unable to obtain any advances from merchants, and, consequently, they were obliged to go where game was plentiful. They took their children with them, and the attendance at school has been very small. Owing to the nomadic habits of these Indians, the children seldom attend school regularly, and in this way their progress is slow.

The school at Telegraph Creek is supported by both the Dominion and local Governments. There are fourteen Indian children enrolled. The teacher is Mr. W. T. Pax.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	287
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	30

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McAllan, reports on the school in this agency, as follows:—

Only one Indian school (day school) is in operation in the agency as yet. It is located on the O.M.I. mission property at Stuart lake near the No. 1 Necoslie reserve. The school was opened on the 1st of April last year and has been in continuous operation since that date. The building is very comfortable and has teacher's apartments, school-room and a large dining-room for the children. The school-room has a seating capacity for about 40 children.

On account of the parents being absent from reserves on fishing and hunting trips a large portion of their time, it was found necessary to provide meals at the school for the children. This has had a very beneficial effect on the attendance as out of somewhat over 40 available pupils a daily average of fully 30 is maintained. The continued interest manifested by both parents and children gives the greatest satisfaction and must be ascribed to some deeper cause than novelty which has long since worn off.

The first teacher was Mr. T. Van Dyk, a really first-class man, but he was compelled to resign through ill-health. The present teacher is Mr. A. Okon Ockonly, who is in every way well qualified and is thoroughly interested in the work. He is also ably assisted by his wife who prepares all the meals for the children.

In lessons and school work generally, a fair percentage are making good progress. Of course all instruction is of an elementary character as yet and considering that the pupils labour under the disadvantage of not having English spoken in their homes, the majority are doing wonderfully well. Outside of the ordinary routine of instruction music is specially featured. The Indians, young and old, love singing, and several have very fine voices.

The importance of cleanliness in person and habits is strongly impresesd on the children with encouraging results, though I am sorry to say the co-operation of the parents in this matter can not always be counted on. Discipline and general conduct are very good.

The adult males have now caught the zest for learning and Mr. Ockoniy has opened a night school for their special benefit. Last advices from him state that about 15 or 18 were attending as regularly as circumstances would permit. Each individual pays a small monthly sum to defray cost of outfit, lighting, etc., which indicates a good healthy interest. It is not intended to continue the night school during the summer months.

In short I can confidently say that success has so far attended the establishment of our first school. The department has contributed largely to this happy result by its generosity in favourably meeting practically every request it was seen fit to make towards this end. Also, I cannot let the opportunity go by without mentioning the loyal and painstaking work of the teachers. Lastly, but by no means least is the valuable co-operation of Rev. Father Coccola, O.M.I., whose task it was to choose the teachers. His interest in the work has been a very special one and at all times the school receives his close personal attention.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	308
Number of pupils at day schools	89
Average attendance at day schools	39
Number enrolled at Clayoquot industrial	61
Nupmber enrolled at Ahousaht boarding	37
Number enrolled at Alberni boarding	49

Mr. C. A. Cox, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

Clayoquot Industrial School.

This school is at Kakwis and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

The principal, Rev. F. Epper, is assisted by a competent staff.

The main building in which the class-room is situated is in excellent condition. Several improvements have been made to the building during the year.

The ex-pupils of this school are intelligent and mannerly.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. F. Epper, says: "The boys receive instructions in carpentry, painting, shoe-repairing, dairying and gardening. The girls are taught housework and sewing. A ten-year-old girl received the first prize for darning at the Alberni exposition last fall."

Ahousaht Boarding School.

This school is on the Mahktosi reserve and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, is assisted by an energetic staff.

The building is conveniently planned and is in good repair. The progress in the class-room has been somewhat retarded owing to changes of teachers, but under the new teacher, Miss Arbuthnot, I feel confident that the pupils will make excellent progress.

The boys receive mechanical instruction from Mr. Ross. The school is very satisfactorily conducted.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, says: "The boys are taught carpentry and painting, while the girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. Nearly all the ex-pupils are mannerly and are fairly industrious.

Alberni Boarding School.

Mr. H. B. Currie, the principal, is assisted by a staff of four persons.

Several minor repairs have been made to the building, during the past year. The work in the class room was very satisfactory.

This school took several prizes at the local fall exhibition for vegetables and poultry.

The principal, in his annual report, says: "The boys receive special instruction in farming, printing, carpentry and shoe repairing, while the girls are taught housekeeping. The health of the pupils has been very good. The ex-pupils are industrious and earn a good living."

Clayoquot Day School.

This school is on the Opitsat reserve. The teacher, Rev. J. Schindler, is ably assisted by his sister, Miss V. Schindler.

This school has made very satisfactory progress during the year, both in the advancement of the pupils in their studies and in regular attendance.

Ucluelet Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is taught by Mr. H. W. Vander Veen.

Owing to poor attendance the progress has not been satisfactory.

Wyah Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist church. The teacher is Mr. G. Plumb, the missionary on the reserve. He is very conscientious in his work.

General Remarks.

The Clo-oose day school was open for a few months last year, but as the Indians moved away the school was closed.

The majority of the ex-pupils show the benefits of the education that they received.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of childres of school age	168
Number enrolled at Williams Lake industrial	53

Mr. I. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

The principal of this school is Rev. Father Maillard. He is assisted by Sisters Gabriel, Alex, Seraphim, Beatrice and Stanislaus.

The reverend principal, who has had considerable experience, is conducting the school very satisfactorily. The teachers also take great interest in their work.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Maillard, O.M.I., says: "Steady progress has been made in all branches of class room work. Farming, carpentry and shoemaking have been taught to the boys. The girls attain proficiency in housekeeping and dressmaking. The ex-pupils are settled on the reserves and are a credit to the school."

Ex-Pupils.

The ex-pupils have been doing well. Their homes are better than those of the Indians who have never attended school. The ex-pupils, who are married, clothe their children very comfortably. Education is, I consider, a benefit to the Indians.

YUKON.

Number enrolled at day schools 143
Number enrolled at Carcross boarding 29

Rev. John Hawkesley, superintendent of Indians, reports on the educational work in the Yukon, as follows:—

Moosehide Day School.

This school is situated about three miles below Dawson on the special Indian reserve, and is taught by Rev. B. Totty. The attendance is fairly regular. The pupils are bright and clean in appearance and willing to learn. Their general conduct is good.

The school is conducted in a neat log building, which is in good repair, with good light and ventilation. The walls are adorned with maps and pictures.

The property of the department, consisting chiefly of school material, is all in good order and well taken care of.

Selkirk Day School.

The teacher, Mr. A. C. Field, conducts the school in a large room in his residence. There is a log building nearby that was used for school purposes, but for economic reasons it is not used in the winter. The room is well lighted and ventilated, and is furnished with desks and seats for the pupils. The progress made is exceptionally slow, owing largely to the irregular attendance. The parents apparently do not appreciate the value of learning. The teacher is thorough and painstaking, but unfortunately does not attract the pupils. There may be a change of teacher this summer.

The school is well equipped, and the property of the department is all in good order.

There is a large number of children in the vicinity of the school, and a special effort will be made to induce the parents to send their children regularly.

Little Salmon Day School.

The school here was only opened last year, in charge of Rev. C. Swanson, and was handicapped at starting for want of school material. It is open only during the summer months, as the Indians are away hunting and trapping during the winter. I found the pupils eager to learn to read and write. The progress of some of them was remarkable, and now that the school is well equipped we may, I think, look for good progress. In view of the short time the school has been open, I consider that good work has been done.

Whitehorse Day School.

The school is a well-built, though small room, with plenty of light and ventilation. When I last visited it I found the ceiling defective. This has since been remedied, the canvas has been removed and beaver board substituted. The pupils are doing fairly well in their studies. The progress of most of them, though not rapid, is very noticeable, and shows consistent work on the part of the teacher, Rev. W. G. Blackwell. The furnishings are good and substantial, and the place neat and clean. The attendance is fairly regular. The school material is well cared for.

Champagne Landing Day School.

Owing to the want of a teacher the school has been closed for the past year. It is hoped to re-open it if the services of a missionary teacher can be obtained. It is to be regretted that the school had to be closed, as some of the pupils were making very satisfactory progress and were anxious to learn.

Teslin Lake Day School.

This school is open during the summer months while the Indians are assembled on the shores of the lake at the trading post. Unfortunately, I was unable to visit the place owing to difficulties of transportation. The teacher, Rev. C. C. Brett, reports very fair progress, but owing to the school being closed so long each year rapid progress cannot be expected. The school building is a substantial log building, and is well supplied with material. I hope to visit and inspect the place during the summer.

Carcross Boarding School.

This school is accomplishing an excellent work in educating the Indians not only in the art of reading and writing, but also in manual work, regular and cleanly habits, and good deportment. Besides the work in the class-rooms, the boys are taught farming, gardening, printing, carpentry, blacksmith work, the care of live stock, hunting, fishing and the making of fishing nets. In addition to the class-room work, the girls are taught domestic work, such as washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, knitting, and the general care of a house on hygienic lines. Both boys and girls are given calisthenic training twice a week. The progress of the pupils is much faster than those who attend the day schools, because the attendance is regular throughout the year. The school is well managed by Rev. W. T. Townsend, principal, and kept in excellent repair. Everything around the place is neat and clean. The discipline is excellent, and the staff of six workers is efficient. A report on the duties and salaries of the staff was recently sent to the department.

There is not the slightest doubt that as time goes on and pupils are passed through the school to their own bands again, the training they have received at the boarding school will materially assist in improving things in the various bands. Practical demonstration is more convincing to the Indian than any amount of theory, and thus, when they see the great improvement the school has made in those who have passed through it, they will see the advantage of regular and cleanly habits.

I firmly believe that this school will be quite a factor in improving the present condition of the Indians.

General Remarks.

With regard to the day schools at the various places, I would like to point out that it is the nomadic life led by the Indians of the Yukon that tells against rapid progress and accounts for the irregular attendance. Under existing conditions the Indians cannot stay all the year round at the settlement, as they must hunt and trap to support themselves. In most cases when an Indian goes hunting he takes his family with him, thus the children are deprived of the opportunity of attending school. We cannot order the children to remain in the settlement unless we are prepared to feed and care for them.

I maintain, however, that it is a good plan to have the day schools at these places, in order that the children may attend when they are around. In most places they take advantage of their opportunity.

The information contained in this report will, it is hoped, be of value to those interested in Indian education and useful as a record of progress.

MARTIN BENSON,
for Superintendent of Indian Education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Schools.

The number of schools under my supervision at present is nine, one on Lennox island reserve, Prince Edward Island, and eight in Eastern Nova Scotia, all of which I visited and inspected during the year, excepting Lennox Island school, which I had planned to inspect, while on an official visit to Prince Edward Island last October, but was disappointed, having failed in my effort to reach it, on account of circumstances which I could not control.

Buildings.

The Indian school houses in Nova Scotia belonging to my inspectorate are in very good repair. The same may be said of other buildings in connection with the schools, there being only one or two exceptions.

I am not in a position to say what the condition is of the school buildings on Lennox island, because of my failure to connect with that reserve, as stated above.

Attendance.

Basing my statement on statistics collected when visiting the different schools in eastern Nova Scotia between the months of November and April, I would say that the number of pupils enrolled during the year was approximately 190, with an average attendance of about 105, or a percentage of 58, which is considered very good. More reliable statistics in your possession will show the exact figures in each case, but I think the above are not far from correct.

Want of comfortable clothing in winter interferes to a considerable extent, on almost every reserve, with the regular attendance of pupils at school, and were it not for aid usually given in many cases by the department in furnishing children with shoes and other necessary articles of clothing, the attendance in winter would be very much smaller.

Progress.

I am pleased to be able to report progress in educational work in the schools under my supervision in Nova Scotia. This is quite marked in some cases, giving evidence of intelligent and persevering effort on the part of teachers to perform their duties in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. A gratifying feature of the improvement is generally noticeable in the matter of discipline.

Teachers.

The teachers employed by the department in these schools are amply qualified in point of education, and they take a lively interest in their work, without which there would be no progress. One or two of them may be lacking in energy and in the best methods of instruction of children; but perfection need not be looked for in the teaching profession any more than in any other class of individuals.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOL FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the province of New Brunswick there are 10 Indian schools situated as follows: Eel River, in Restigouche county; Burnt Church and Eel Ground in Northumberland; Big Cove, in Kent; St. Mary's and Kingsclear, in York; Oromocto, in Sunbury; Woodstock, in Carleton county; Indian Cove, in Victoria; and Edmundston, in Madawaska county.

Burnt Church School.

I began my inspection on October 22, 1914, when, accompanied by Rev. S. J. Crumley, I visited the Burnt Church school.

There were 17 pupils present. This attendance was not up to the average as a number of the children were kept at home to assist in picking berries.

I examined those present and found them fairly proficient in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic. I found all the pupils very attentive, which speaks well for the discipline maintained. They were comfortably clad and neat and clean in appearance.

The teacher is Miss H. Keating, who has had two years' experience. She has taken charge of this school, recently, and as the Indians are well disposed towards the school, good progress should be made.

Big Cove School.

On October 23, I visited the Big Cove school, which is in charge of Miss A. McLaughlin, and found a larger number of pupils present than is usually the case.

I examined the pupils present, 17 in number, and found that progress had been made in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

The children were very clean. The teacher intends to give sewing lessons and these lessons will, no doubt, do a great amount of good.

Kingsclear School.

On October 29, I visited the Kingsclear school, York county.

There was an attendance of 6 boys and 8 girls out of an enrolment of 22. The average attendance for the previous two months was 19, a very creditable showing.

On all subjects examined, the children showed marked improvement since my last visit and both teacher and pupils were warmly congratulated by Father Crumley, who again accompanied me to this school.

The children were neatly and comfortably clad, showing they were looked after both at home and at school.

Miss R. Donohue is very successful and it is due to her perseverance and zeal that the school, is one of the best in my superintendency.

Indian Cove School.

On November 12, I visited the Indian Cove school and found 27 pupils present out of an enrolment of 35.

I examined those present and am pleased to say that they showed proficiency in all branches of study and more especially in reading, geography and arithmetic.

All the children were warmly and neatly clad and presented a respectable appearance. The discipline was excellent.

The teacher, Miss Ethel McGrand, is exceptionally capable. Since assuming charge, here, she has done excellent work, in consequence of which her pupils are among the most advanced in the province. A few of her ex-pupils are at present pursuing more advanced studies at college and are doing well there.

Edmundston School.

At this school there were 13 children present on the day of inspection. The average attendance for the previous two months was 11.

In examination the children did fairly well in reading and spelling. In geography and arithmetic, they were not quite so proficient.

They were fairly well dressed and presented a good appearance. The present teacher, Miss A. Michaud, who replaces Miss Dionne, is well spoken of and as she has had six years' experience, she should do good work.

Eel Ground School.

Accompanied by Rev. Father Dixon, I inspected this school on December 9, and found six boys and thirteen girls present. The average attendance for the previous three months was nineteen. On the part of the parents there is a gradually increasing desire to have the children attend school faithfully.

The children present were examined in all subjects and did especially good work in reading, composition and arithmetic.

The teacher, Miss M. Isaacs, is the holder of an elementary diploma from the province of Quebec. She takes great interest in her work and is doing admirably. She is liked by parents and pupils.

Eel River School.

I visited this school on December 10, and found an attendance of 17 boys and 9 girls. The average attendance for the previous three months was 18.

The children on this reserve have been most assiduous in attending since the school was opened.

The pupils present were examined and I found that they had made good progress in reading and spelling since my last visit. In geography and arithmetic, they were making a good beginning.

Miss M. Leblanc has had charge of this school, since it was opened two years ago and she deserves credit for the faithful and successful manner in which she has performed the work. She has won the good will of her pupils and therefore progress is assured for the future.

St. Marys School.

When I visited this school, there were 19 pupils present out of an enrollment of 25. The average attendance for the previous four months was 20.

The children did splendidly in the different subjects in which they were examined, reading, spelling, geography, composition, arithmetic, and especially strong in mental arithmetic.

Miss Mary Hughes, the teacher, has had some experience and is an exceptionally good teacher. Her interest in her work is deep and sincere and much good is being done for the children of the reserve under her capable supervision.

Woodstock School.

On February 23 I visited this school and found eleven pupils present out of an enrolment of twelve. The average attendance for the previous five months was nine.

I examined those present and am pleased to report that the more advanced pupils have made good progress since my last visit, more especially in reading and arithmetic.

As the children on this reserve have always been more or less unruly, I consider Miss Brophy is doing excellent work, considering the circumstances. The children are improving in manners as well as in studies under her supervision.

Oromocto School.

I visited this school on October 28, accompanied by Father Crumley. There were four boys and four girls present and the average attendance since the opening of the term was nine.

In spelling and geography, the children examined, did very well. Arithmetic was also good, and drawing excellent.

The teacher, Miss B. McCafferty, holds a second-class provincial license. She is zealous and painstaking in the discharge of her duties and I consider that good progress is being made.

St. Josephs College.

During the year I paid a visit to this institution, which is situated at Memramcook, Westmorland county.

Two Indian boys from the Indian Point reserve, Peter Tremblay and Gabriel Perley are studying here, and it is very gratifying to be able to inform the department that both these boys are doing excellently.

In the Christmas examinations they made an average of 85 out of a possible 100. In manners, deportment, and discipline, their marks were equally high. They are well liked by their fellow students, and are general favourites with the professors.

General Remarks.

In all the schools under my supervision, calisthenic exercises are given to the children, and health lessons suitable to their age and understanding are imparted to them.

These exercises and health talks, I find, have been and are of incalculable benefit both to the children and to their parents, because, previous to the introduction of these subjects into the Indian schools, ventilation in the homes was tabooed and cleanliness of person but little practised. However, at the present time, these matters are receiving more and more attention, and, as a consquence, the reserves in this section are more immune from disease.

The new and up-to-date schools, built by the department, have also contributed to this end. The proper heating and ventilation of the schools, have opened the eyes of the Indians to the benefits of warmth and air circulation, and in many cases they have endeavoured to imitate them. The splendid playgrounds around the schools tend to make the children happy and contented.

In the schools in this province a few hours are set apart each week for the teaching of sewing and knitting to the girls, and it is pleasing to say that on all the reserves where these branches of domestic science have been taught for a few years, there is a noticeable neatness in the dress of the pupils.

The deportment and manners of the children have also improved, and this is due to the careful training of the teachers. In fact, it is to the zeal and devotedness of the teachers that the department particularly owes the present good standing of the schools in New Brunswick.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Norway House Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 7, 1914. The number of children present was 28.

The discipline was good. Examination tests of the children showed: writing and reading, good; spelling, good; elementary arithmetic, fair. The children were neatly dressed, and clean and tidy in personal appearance. Some specimens in modelling and map drawing were very neatly done, and gave evidence of ability in this work.

The building is commodious, warm, well lighted, and is kept clean. The equipment was ample and in good order.

The teacher, Miss De Wolff, is painstaking and careful in her work, and meets with success. She commands the respect and affection of the children, so that she is able to exercise a beneficial control over them.

Cross Lake Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited the school operated under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This, at present, is a semi-day and boarding school. I found present nine children, eight girls and one boy. They were tidy and clean in their personal appearance. They did some elementary exercises very commendably. The Roman Catholic population at this point is reported to be quite numerous, and when the school is in operation the number of children in attendance is greater. The girls are taught to knit, sew, cook, and do general domestic work. The boys are taught occupations that will be of use to them in making homes when they grow to manhood. The school buildings are ample and comfortable.

Cross Lake Day School (Methodist).

The operation of this school for some time has been very irregular. I found the school building in a very dilapidated and almost in a tumble-down condition; the equipment was short in quantity and not in good shape. I was pleased to learn that steps were taken to remedy this state of affairs, and that arrangements had been about completed to that effect. Mr. H. Wright was to assume the duties of teacher. He is, I understand, a good man for the work. A suitable place for the assembling of classes had been secured, so that the work would be actively in operation as soon as the vacation was over. The number of Methodists here is quite large, so that the prospects for a good school are bright.

Nelson House Day School (Methodist).

The school work at this place is under the charge of Mr. Hutty, an active and interested man, who is anxious to succeed. He has a good band of Indians, but the school population, although large, is nomadic and scattered. This makes it difficult to assemble them for successful school work.

The classes are held in a large room in the mission house. This arrangement, under the circumstances, is the best that can be made. It economizes fuel and heating.

Oxford House Day School (Methodist).

The work of teaching the day school at this point is taken by the Rev. John Niddrie, the missionary. He is a good man for the work, and has a splendid influence over the Indians. He has a good school, and the work is successful. I was informed that his duties as missionary had increased, and he has been given an assistant, a Miss Campbell, who, for the future, will take up the work of teaching exclusively. Owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the school work will always be more or less handicapped.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

A high standard at this school has been maintained during the past year. The school population is 84, and the enrollment is 77. The attendance is good.

The work in reading, spelling and writing is satisfactory, and elementary arithmetic is also successfully taught. Calisthenic exercises are practised daily, and are beneficial.

The teacher, Miss Emily N. Royan, holds a second-class professional certificate from Manchester, England. She was in the Brandon Indian industrial school for three months, and has been at Fisher River for over two years. She does her work faithfully and well.

The school building is rather small.

North Peguis Day School (Anglican).

The work of the school during the past year was interrupted owing to the resignation of the teacher, Mr. L. G. Francis, who obtained leave to go to the front, on active service as a soldier. This was a great loss to the school, as he so enjoyed the confidence of children and their parents, that his work proved to be highly satisfactory. He was temporarily succeeded as teacher by Miss White, who handled the work well but would not continue. A permanent teacher, Mr. H. J. Ayres, was appointed, but his services have been terminated, as he did not handle the work in a satisfactory manner.

The discipline under Mr. Francis and Miss White was good; under Mr. Ayers it became careless.

The building is commodious, warm and well lighted, and is kept in good order, tidy and clean.

The equipment is ample and in good order.

North St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This is a good school and the work receives every attention.

The discipline is good. The building is commodious, well lighted and warm and is kept clean and tidy. The equipment is ample and in good order.

The teacher, Mr. H. F. Francis, handles his work well, maintains good order and his class work shows fair results. He enjoys the respect of his pupils, and the confidence of the parents. He was educated in the public and naval schools of Portsmouth, England.

South St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This school has been closed from the 18th December, 1914, on account of an outbreak of small-pox in the vicinity, and it has remained closed, by direction of the doctor, who is in charge of the small-pox quarantine.

The teacher, Peter Harper, is a member of St. Peter's band, and is careful and faithful in his work and patient with his pupils. The children are progressing. Reading, writing, spelling, show that the children understand their work very well. Simple arithmetic is also taught.

The school building is log, with plastered walls, and a shingled roof. It is comfortable and warm, and is kept in good order. The equipment is ample.

South St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This school has been closed and the children are attending the municipal school. The building is in fair repair.

Grand Rapids Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on July 15, 1914. The classes were on their mid-summer holidays. I saw the records of daily work. I found that these showed progress. Writing and spelling were fair, and the simple arithmetic was worked out quite well.

The building has been repaired and was in good condition and very clean. There was ample equipment.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

For the present this school has been closed, as it was found that the people did not support the effort made to keep the school a live factor for their improvement or development. The teacher who was in charge, was faithful, capable and kind, and endeavoured to win the people. However, owing to some disturbing elements, this failed, and it was deemed to be the wisest course to close the school for the present.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on July 7, 1914. The treaty payments were on at the time, and the classes were not in session. I examined the books and scribblers in daily use by the children in their school work, and found satisfactory results. Writing was neatly done, spelling was fairly correct, and elementary arithmetic was worked out with fair intelligence.

The school building is in good condition and kept in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment is ample.

The teacher is Mrs. Henrietta Lowes, wife of the missionary, Rev. J. H. Lowes. She holds a third professional from Manitoba. She has always performed her duties as teacher in a commendable manner.

Fort Alexander Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited at the time of the treaty payments. The building was found to be in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order.

I examined the working records of the children, and found these to show fair results in writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic.

The number of children of school age near the school is 23 and the full number is enrolled.

The teacher, Rev. C. H. Fryer, is active and interested in his work as teacher. He enjoys the confidence of the children and their parents. These conditions materially assist to make the work satisfactory.

Black River Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 13, 1914. The school population is nineteen. During the past year the work has been interrupted, on account of the difficulty of retaining the teacher, so that the work was in broken periods. There is a good man in charge of the work now, his name is George Slater. He was teacher here some time ago and the work prospered under his care, so that there is every reason to look for good results from his efforts.

All the classes are elementary, but I found the daily working records showed fair work in writing, spelling and simple arithmetic.

The school building is built of logs with a shingled roof, is commodious and warm, and is kept tidy and clean. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Hollow Water Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 15, 1914. The classes are all elementary and the working records show neat writing, fair spelling and simple arithmetic worked out quite well.

The teacher, Rev. George Smith, is a good man and capable of doing the work well. He is the local missionary.

The band is divided, so that the number of children near the school is small, being only thirteen.

The school building was in fair condition, kept tidy and clean. The equipment was ample.

Brokenhead Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 8, 1914. The building is old but recent repairs have put it in fair condition. It is kept clean, tidy and in good order. The equipment was ample and in good order.

The classes are elementary. Writing and spelling were fairly well done and simple arithmetic was worked out with intelligence.

The teacher, John Sinclair, is a member of St. Peter's band and has had many years' experience as an Indian school teacher. He is old but quite vigorous and capable of doing his work fairly well. He is kind and painstaking with the children.

General Remarks.

The classification of the day schools in Lake Winnipeg inspectorate, is elementary. However from the work that is done in them, it is possible for the Indians to get a good idea of the benefits and advantages of education. It is continually pointed out to them that they should more seriously appreciate the opportunities that are so freely provided for them by the department. I feel that results achieved fully warrant continued effort. Those who are actively engaged in this work deserve every encouragement. The duties that are associated with the work, are strenuous, and sometimes disheartening.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.

There are no day schools at present in operation within the bounds of my district. It has been found to be impossible to perpetuate them for various reasons. The parents and guardians of the children have manifested a stubborn and protracted indifference to the advantages of education. Most of the Indians are pagan in belief and in practice and they entertain strenuous objection to the introduction of religious teaching in the schools. Nearly all are hunters and they move about a great deal, taking their children with them, so that attendance has been most irregular. It has been our custom to ask the band to supply wood for the use of the school and this has provoked some resentment and much inconvenience to those interested. The difficulty of securing proper boarding places for teachers has made it impossible to secure and retain the services of competent men. The salaries offered in civilized

centres have been equal to those paid by the government and other advantages have turned the scale of choice toward the home fields of labour. After years of earnest endeavor to maintain the day school system the department has very reluctantly suspended its efforts in this direction.

Boarding Schools.

Splendid work is being done in institutions of the boarding school class and it will be the object of this report to deal with three of these.

Kenora Boarding School.

Two inspections of this school have been made during the year, one on the 16th to 18th of February, 1914, and another on the 12th of November, 1914.

This institution is situated about two miles south of the town of Kenora, Ontario, on the Lake of the Woods. It is built on the side of a hill sloping toward the lake and is indeed beautiful for situation and presents an imposing appearance to tourists and visitors.

The principal is the Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I. He is assisted by Brother A. D'Amour, disciplinarian of the boy pupils; Sister Gerard as matron, Sisters Gilibert and Octave as teachers, and three other sisters in various capacities.

The school is equipped with all modern conveniences, is well lighted with electricity and has a first-class heating apparatus.

Dormitories are capacious, well ventilated and well supplied with bedding of excellent quality. The wash bowls, towels, baths and floors are as clean as they can be kept and everything suggests careful and thorough supervision..

The class-rooms are well supplied with up-to-date desks and are well lighted and commodious. Ample supplies of books and other school material are on hand and in use. The teachers are well qualified and are most successful in their work. The progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

Some necessary changes in the drainage system have been made lately so that at the present time there is no defect in this direction.

A change has been made in the location of the barn and stables which is most commendable as all seepage now flows away from the main building and the smells are farther removed from the play grounds.

The pupils are very obedient to their officers, very polite to strangers, and manifest a good knowledge of the English language. Many of the ex-pupils are reported as doing well since their return to the reserves to which they belong.

The whole staff must be commended for its untiring devotion to the best interests of the pupils, both intellectually, socially and morally.

I am quite convinced that good influences brought to bear upon these young lives in their formative age must re-act beneficially upon the reserve life of the immediate future and that the object of the department will be realized in an elevated and purified type of domestic living.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

Three inspections of this school have been made during the year, the first on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1914, the second on the 5th and 6th of July, 1914, and the third on the 22nd of September, 1914.

The school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake, Ontario, adjacent to Reserves No. 39 and 40, and about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora in a south-easterly direction.

The principal of the institution is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, a Presbyterian clergyman. Mrs. C. C. Kay is matron, A. D. Glen is farm instructor, Miss C. Brodie is teacher and Miss Lila Stratton is nurse. Miss Cormie and Mrs. Glen assist the matron.

The number of children in attendance is fifty, all of whom are healthy, cheerful and active.

Fire escapes have been added since my last visit and the children are regularly trained to use it; so that this means of exit may be safely resorted to in case of accident by fire.

The school-room is a specially fine one, large, high, well lighted, well ventilated, and well furnished. Miss Brodie the teacher is an enthusiast and is very successful at her work. The progress of the pupils is most encouraging.

The school is clean from garret to basement. All the taps and the hose connected with the water system, are properly attached and in excellent working order. The compression tank does its work well. Fire drill is frequently practised.

The verandah erected last fall adds very greatly to the appearance of the building. It is so constructed as to give a balcony to each flat and is furnished with a sliding pole from the top to the bottom for purposes of rapid escape. I hope to see a roof placed on the top balcony so that rain and snow may not destroy the lumber or clog the pole.

Outbuildings are in good order and the stock has wintered well, and the store of hay and feed on hand is ample.

New springs have been supplied since last fall and the beds are furnished with new spreads and the clothing is clean and good. There has been a praiseworthy improvement in this respect. Dormitories are clean and well aired.

The food supplied is abundant and wholesome and the pupils do ample justice to that which is set before them and the general health is very good. Miss Stratton, the nurse, deserves much credit.

The repainting of the buildings has added much to the completeness of general appearances. The unanimity of the staff is most praiseworthy. An era of decided progress has been inaugurated and complimentary recognition of this is cheerfully made.

Fort Frances Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Two inspections of this school have been made during the year, one on the 12th of May, 1914, and another on the 11th of February, 1915. Special reports were transmitted each time.

The principal in charge of this school is the Rev. Father Valis, O.M.I., with Brothers Schumaker, Leger and Debye as his assistants. There are also five sisters acting under the principal's direction in various capacities.

The school is built near the shore of Rainy lake and commands a most charming view of that body of water. It is about three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ontario, and is immediately adjoining the Couchiching reserve.

The 58 children present are in perfect health. They are contented and happy children whom it is a pleasure to meet. The examination of the school classes afforded me much pleasure and revealed a very decided progress. Teachers must be congratulated on the proficiency of the advanced classes. Those in the junior classes also give evidence of the careful and thorough training which they receive daily. Inspectors realize that here is where the really hard work is being done.

The dormitories, play-rooms and dining-rooms were carefully noted and no fault could be reasonably found, for there was everywhere evidence of a persistent endeavour to do the right thing in the right way and at the right time. Cleanliness was much in evidence.

New boilers have been added during the year and the heating capacity has been increased so that there is no longer any defect in this particular.

The laundry has been thoroughly furnished and a drying closet has been added and this reduces the amount of work which formerly taxed the girl students very much.

Acetylene gas is stil in use as an illuminana; but it is to be hoped that electricity will be introduced in the near future both from considerations of usefulness and of safety.

Both machine shops and general workshops have been re-arranged lately; and the improvement is most marked and will be a great advantage to both pupils and instructors. All these places have been heated with steam from the main building, and the stoves formerly in use have been abandoned, thus lessening the danger from fire.

Acetylene gas is still in use as an illuminant; but it is to be hoped that electricity in this school, and the untiring zeal cannot fail to improve the pupils and benefit those with whom they subsequently associate.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I found present at inspection three boys and six girls, six in standard one, one in standard two. The teacher, R. A. Martel, was educated in the common school at Somerset and Lorette. He has taken a commercial course at Port Arthur, for which he has a diploma for English and book-keeping.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was not in operation at the time of my visit, as the teacher had left, and a new one had not yet been appointed. The school buildings are in good order, and the material has been looked after by the chief and councillors.

Lake St. Martins Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Thursday, June 11, and found present 11 girls and 13 boys.

The average for the preceding quarter was 17. The school room is in good order, neat and clean. All the glass in the windows is intact, and wire screens and door are also on. All the school material is in good order, and there is plenty of it, with the exception of primers, for which a requisition has been made. The third standard reads well in the second book and does sums up to short division. The second standard reads fairly well in the first book. The first standard knows the A, B, C's, can count up to fifty, and is being taught many other things, days of the week, month, year, etc. All are learning calisthenics. The teacher also teaches the children to sing the Maple Leaf, God Save the King, etc. Mr. Favelle, the teacher, has been teaching for twenty-eight years; five years at this school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on June 12, and found present 17 girls and 7 boys, all in the two lower standards. There were 12 boys and 22 girls enrolled. All the children present in this school were in a very backward condition. They know their A, B, C's, and a few small words, and can count a little; a few can read, slowly.

This was Mr. Clair's first day school. He was educated in a private school in England. He was head scout master, and was for twelve years head Sunday school teacher

at Portsmouth. The department put up a very comfortable, small house on this reserve during the year. I visited this school also on October 22, and found it closed on account of sickness on the reserve. I regret to inform the department that Mr. Clair has recently died in the General Hospital at Winnipeg.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 15, and found twenty-one pupils present, nine boys and twelve girls. There were sixteen boys and twenty girls enrolled.

The average for the preceding quarter was 9·05. The one boy in the fourth standard can read and spell well and knows and can explain the lesson. This boy recites well, is a good writer, and can do sums up to fractions. Standards 3 and 4 read very well in the second book, and understand the lesson, and can explain what the story means. They also spell well, are good writers, and can do simple sums up to multiplication. This class can recite well.

Standard two read fairly well in the first book, can explain the lesson very well and write their names.

The first division of the first standard can read card lesson No. 6. The junior A, B, C, class can say the A, B, C's, and can pick out any letter on the card. The teacher is Colin Sanderson.

Upper Fairford Day School.

At the time of my visit to Upper Fairford, on June 15 and 16, the school was closed on account of the Indians being at Lower Fairford at the treaty payments. On the occasion of my second visit, on October 22, I found that the school had been closed since October 5 on account of an epidemic of whooping cough.

There were five boys and ten girls enrolled and the average attendance for the preceding quarter was five.

Fifteen non-treaty children also attend this school, all being in the third and fourth standard. The average attendance of these for the year was eleven. Mr. R. Bruce is the teacher.

Water Hen Day School.

I found fourteen boys and ten girls at this school. On the roll were twenty-five pupils, ten girls and fifteen boys.

Eight of the children on the roll are non-treaty. The second standard read very well in the second part of the first book, do sums up to long division and can write very well. Mr. Inglott, the teacher, was educated in Stoneyhurst Jesuit College, England, and at Palermo Jesuit College of Philosophy, and at a college in Malta. He has a third-class professional certificate from Manitoba, but no normal training.

Shoal River Day School.

I inspected this school on June 26, and found present 8 girls, and 13 boys.

On the roll were 15 boys and 7 girls.

The average for the quarter ending March 31, was 12·64.

The two pupils in the second standard read very well in the second reader, and can spell all the words in their lessons. The first standard are in two classes: the A, B, C class, and those who can read in the second primer No. 5.

The second class can say the multiplication up to 12 times 12, and can do small sums in multiplication. I found four halfbreed children on roll.

The teacher, Mr. Dobbs, is now 73 years of age. He tendered his resignation at the time of my visit.

Chemawawin Day School.

I inspected this school ou July 9, and found on the roll 15 boys, and 14 girls.

The average for the quarter ending June 30, was 14·95.

There were present 14 boys and 13 girls, all in standard one. In A, B, C class, 10 boys and 7 girls know letters and figures, and can count and spell small words. In first primer, 4 boys and 6 girls.

This class is just commencing to read. They can write a little, and do small sums in addition. When this teacher started, the A, B, C class knew nothing.

The teacher, R. S. Cooper, is forty-five years of age, and holds a permit for one year from the Manitoba Department of Education. He was educated in England in a grammar school and has taught in Indian schools for about four years.

Moose Lake School.

I inspected this school on July 10, and found present 6 girls and 7 boys.

There were 7 boys and 10 girls enrolled.

The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 8·18. Some improvement can be noticed during the year. Standard one are getting along nicely with their A, B, C's, and can count up to 25, and know the figures. The second standard can read well in the first book, and can do simple sums in addition. The great trouble for the last five years with this school and others, is that nearly every year we have the younger children on the reserve out for inspection. As soon as the children get about ten years old, they stay away from school. Mr. J. G. Kennedy is the teacher.

Cumberland Day School.

I inspected this school on July 17, and found on the roll 19 girls and 5 boys.

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 was 6·5.

There were present at inspection 6 girds and 1 boy all in standard 1, with the exception of one girl who was in the second. The girl in the second read well on pages 52 and 53 of the second Ontario reader, and could spell any word in the lesson on these pages. One girl in the first standard read well on page one of our primer, and could spell very well. The balance of those present knew their A, B, C. They can count and know their figures, and two can write their names.

Mr. Settee, the teacher, was educated at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, and has been teaching about four years.

Shoal Lake Day School.

I inspected this school on July 22 and found on the roll eight boys and seven girls. The teacher is Mr. Louis Young. There were present 8 boys and 7 girls. The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 9 24. These children are doing very well in their different classes, can read nicely, do sums up to short division, and can write a little. The three standards are all alike. The logs for the new school, 18 by 22 feet are up to 11 logs high. The lumber is to be sent up during the summer.

Crane River Day School (Anglican).

This school was not open at the time of my visit.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

This school was not open at any time during the year.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school has not been visited by me during the year.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of my two visits in May, this school was not open.

The Pas Day School.

I visited this school twice during the year, on July 27 and February 26. At my first visit I found 44 pupils enrolled. There were present 10 boys and 9 girls, all in standard one. The oldest pupil was 11, and the youngest 3. This school was in a very backward condition, all the best pupils being absent. On my second visit after The Pas boarding school had opened, I found on the register 19 pupils, 9 boys and 10 girls, all in standard one. There were present for inspection 10 pupils, 5 boys and 5 girls, from 4 to 7 years old. A few of them can write, do small sums, read in the first book, and are taught calisthenics and singing. The present school building is a small log addition to a dwelling house. It is 15 by 16 in size, with two small windows, 8 lights, 8 by 10 glass in each, and the class room is 9 feet high.

The teacher is Miss Chambers.

Big Eddy Day School.

At the time of my first visit in July, the school was closed on account of the holidays, and on the occasion of my second visit to the reserve in February, I found that the school had been closed, and most of the children were attending The Pas boarding school.

Oak River Day School.

I visited this school twice, and on November 4, I found present 22 pupils, 10 boys and 12 girls, and on the roll 13 boys and 14 girls.

Miss Havard started teaching at this school in May, 1913, and none of her pupils had ever attended school previously. Nine are now reading fairly well in the second reader, and they are doing small sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication. The assistant who cooks the noon meal is doing well, and this school appears to be a great success.

Red Earth Day School (Anglican).

At the time of my visit in July, the teacher, Mr. Fred Young, was away on his holidays, but the Indians told me that he was doing satisfactory work. Mr. Young is a member of The Pas band and an ex-pupil of the Middlechurch Indian school.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of my visit in May last this school was closed.

Swan Lake Day School.

I visited this school on April 17 and July 31. The Misses Bruce are doing very well at this school and I think the Indians appreciate the warm noon meal supplied to their children.

There is some difficulty in having the children attend regularly. So many of the Indians of this reserve are moving around that it is hard for the children to make steady progress in their education.

All the pupils read well, do small sums and write legibly.

Pine Creek Boarding School.

I visited this institution on two occasions during the year.

The senior class in charge of Sister Laurence, consists of 33 pupils, who read well and are commencing to understand English. They also write in a capable manner. Each pupil in the fifth standard wrote me a letter about last year's examination. The children are taught to sing patriotic songs and the girls are learning them very quickly.

The junior room is taught by Sister Francis. In this room there were 57 pupils. She is doing good work and the pupils will progress rapidly. The pupils read well and can do small sums in addition.

Both the boys' and the girls' dormitories are neat and clean.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

Brandon Industrial School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist church, with Rev. T. Ferrier as principal. I visited this school three times during the year; in April of 1914, and once each in January and February, 1915. At my April visit, I found 48 pupils on the roll of the junior class room, under Miss M. Follett. In the senior room, under Miss J. C. McKenzie, I found on the roll 37 pupils. There were 90 pupils on the roll of the school at this time, and 85 present in the class rooms. At my visit in February, I found on the roll of junior room, with Miss Follett, teacher, 53 pupils, and on the roll of the junior room were 47 pupils, a grand total for this school of 100 pupils. At this visit, I found all the standards well up in their studies, and the pupils will compare very favourably with the pupils of the same grades in the white schools. They are good readers, spell well, and are good both at writing and arithmetic.

Sandy Bay Boarding School.

I visited this school three times during the year; on June 6, September 24, and on January 22. I visited the large new class room on the morning of January 22, and found the pupils from both class rooms, and also both teachers present.

There were present at inspection 16 boys and 25 girls, a total of 41.

I found on the register of the school 22 boys and 25 girls.

The pupils in all the standards are doing well. Two-thirds of the pupils in standard one, are in the A, B, C's, and can read easy words. All can write and count up to 50. The other third of this standard read well in the first book, and do small sums in addition, and some of them write their names. The second standard read well in the second book, do sums in addition, and write their names on the blackboard. The third, fourth and fifth standards are all reading well in the books pertaining to their classes and spell any word in their lessons. All write well, know considerable grammar, and do sums up to and including long division. They are doing well in calisthenics, and they sing nicely, a number of the national songs. In the afternoon the senior room had sixteen pupils, eight boys and eight girls, all belonging to standards three, four and five.

M. R. Alida Robichaud (Sister St. Leon) is the teacher of the senior room. She has a second-class professional certificate from Manitoba, and also from Quebec, with normal training in both provinces, and has taught for twenty years.

In the afternoon the pupils present in the junior class room numbered 28, all in standards one and two, except four who are in the third. In addition to their reading, writing and arithmetic, they draw objects and animals well. Sister Calixte, the junior teacher, who holds a second-class certificate from the province of Quebec, has had normal training, and has taught for two years.

The teacher in both the class-rooms are making a special effort to make the children speak English.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

I visited this school on various occasions during the year, but made two special inspections on April 21 and on November 24. At the time of my last visit, there were on the roll of the junior class-room 53 pupils, of whom 51 were present, 2 being sick in the hospital. The principal is Mr. A. E. Wilson.

Miss Winnifred Wilson was teaching the junior class at my first visit, and was doing first-class work. Her place has since been taken by her sister, Miss Melita Wilson, who is doing very well with the grades. All the classes are doing well, reading in a loud tone of voice, writing well, and well up to the standard of our white schools in arithmetic, and the other studies of the different standards.

Miss McDonald is the teacher in the senior class-room, in which there were 48 pupils.

All the standards in this room are making good progress, and I can notice decided improvement. There were actually present at the time of my visit to the class-room 99 pupils. Two were sick in the hospital, and three away on a visit to their people at the Oak River reserve. This leaves 104 on the roll of this school on November 24, 1914. A number of improvements were made at this school during the year. A farmer's cottage, a piggery and a hen-house were built, and a new well in connection with their sewage was dug.

All the pupils of this school are engaged for only half a day in the class-rooms, and during the other part of the time are taught all the branches of work that will be useful to them in after life. The boys are taught carpenter work, general building, the use of cement, and general farming, and the care of horses, stock, pigs and poultry. Every boy when he leaves this school can run a first-class garden, which would be half of his living, if he would carry his knowledge to the reserve when he leaves the school. The girls are taught general housework, the care of milk and cream, to make butter, and cure meats. They also have a course in the laundry and sewing-room, and can make their own clothes when they graduate.

Birtle Boarding School.

I visited this school twice during the year, and on the occasion of my last visit found that Miss Elizabeth McCurdy is still the only teacher. The principal is the Rev. D. Iverach. The number of pupils on the roll was 60 and I found present 55 pupils. Miss McCurdy is doing very well with the junior pupils but cannot control the larger pupils and some arrangement should be made to have a teacher who could control the latter. She is making excellent progress with the younger children. The school buildings and grounds are in the same position as in my last year's report. No change has as yet been made in the farm. It will not be easy to arrange for good farm land that will be of ready access to this school.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

I visited this school in August and March. The staff of this school at my last visit was as follows: Principal, W. A. Hendrie; matron, Mrs. W. A. Hendrie; assistant matron, Miss Georgina McIntyre; teacher, Miss W. Henderson. I found present in the class-room 33 pupils.

I found on the roll of the school 22 boys and 22 girls, a total of 44, and Mr. Hendrie informed me that he has 53 pupils signed up and just awaiting the opening of the new school. The children present at my March visit are all doing well in their classes. All read well, are good writers, and can do sums smartly on the blackboard up to and including fractions. Miss Henderson, the teacher, has gone through her first year in arts, has a second-class non-professional certificate, and a third class in normal training. On my last visit I went with the principal to look over the new

school just finished by the department, and only awaiting the taking over. I may say that this is the most complete and best finished building in my inspectorate, and a credit to the department. The Presbyterian Church should be pleased with this building.

Pas Boarding School (Anglican).

I visited this school on Febrnary 25 and found that Miss K. S. S. Upsdell, teacher of the junior room, had present 28 boys and 21 girls; a total of 49, all in the 1st standard. All the pupils in this room are being grounded in the sonnds of the letters, and can read small words on the blackboard. The senior part of the room read sentences well on the blackboard. The reading and spelling is conducted before recess. After recess, this teacher, for one hour takes both rooms in one class room, and teaches the children figures, the making of them, and also the doing of several snms on the blackboard. In standard 1, are all the grades, from those who know practically nothing to those who read fairly well.

Miss Upsdell is qualified by two years at Goldsmith's Training College, University of London, and has had four years of teaching. She has special qualification in sewing and needlework. She has been teaching for five years in England, and twelve months at Coblentz, Sask., and at Le Pas school for two months. She has a certificate from the Federal Institute at London, Eng.

Miss M. G. Willis, teacher of the senior room, had present, 16 boys and 9 girls.

The second standard read very well in the first Canadian reader. They can write very well, but are very backward in arithmetic.

The third standard read in the second book fairly well.

The fonrth standard read well in the third book, but are very backward in arithmetic.

The fifth standard read very well in the third Ontario reader, but should be put back into the third standard.

All of these pupils are from the day schools of the agency, and show that they have received very little training.

Miss Margaret G. Willis was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, where she took a B.A. degree. She taught four years in England and Germany in private schools, and has taught for two and a half years in Saskatchewan. She also attended St. Alban's College, Prince Albert, for one year. She took normal training in Saskatchewan for four months, and has a first-class certificate.

On the school register I found 47 boys and 34 girls, a total of 81.

Of this number two were away visiting, three were working on the school grounds and two were in the hospital, leaving 74 pupils actually present in the class room at the time of my visit.

The full staff of this school is as follows: Principal, Rev. L. Laronde; farmer and assistant principal, M. Demerse; carpenter and engineer, F. J. Walls; assistant farmer, Robt. McGillivray; matron, Mrs. M. C. Laronde; assistant matron, Miss Helen Hays; senior teacher, Miss M. G. Willis; junior teacher, Miss K. S. S. Upsdell; seamstress, Miss Norma Moody; cook, Miss Olive Hitchcox; laundress and baker, Mrs. M. Metcalf.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

Moose Mountain Day School.

I visited this school twice during the year—in April, 1914, and March, 1915. At the time of my first visit the school was in charge of Miss Porter and I did not find conditions as I should like to have seen them, in fact there was a backward movement going on. At the time of my second visit a change had been made, and Mrs. Ferny, a former teacher, was in charge. I found the children clean, the class-room in order, and while the pupils were not very far advanced in their studies, progress was being made.

The pupils of this day school are provided with a mid-day meal, which is prepared by the teacher, assisted by the larger girls. At the time of my visit there were 17 children present and 26 were enrolled on the register.

Muscowekuan's Boarding School.

At the time of my visit to this school, July, the pupils were away on their summer vacation so I did not see them. I went over the building, however, and found everything in the best of order. I made a second visit in November accompanied by Mr. Abbott, secretary of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, who was visiting the different reserves and schools in this inspectorate.

Gordon's Boarding School.

I visited this school in July, while I was inspecting Touchwood agency, but unfortunately the pupils were away on their holidays. I made another visit in September and found the building in the very best of order. The children were clean and well dressed.

This school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church and under the management of the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, who is doing excellent work.

Assiniboine Day School.

I visited this school on September 18 last. It is taught by Miss Gertrude Lawrence, who is doing excellent work.

The children were well advanced with their studies. They were well dressed and clean. The class-room, although in use for three years, looked like a room newly occupied. The furniture and fixtures were in splendid shape.

The children are taught gardening here and nearly every child has a plot to look after. The mid-day meal is furnished at the school and is prepared by the older girls in a nice little kitchen situated in the basement of the school.

The attendance has been fairly regular, some of the children coming quite a distance.

Round Lake Boarding School.

I visited this institution on February 8. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay, who is assisted by a staff of five.

At the time of my visit there were 42 children enrolled.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions last year this school had a fair crop of wheat, which was not sold at the time of my visit. The financial standing is good.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the principalship of the Rev. Father Beys, who is assisted by five sisters and two lay brothers.

I found the children well advanced in their class-room work and they were clean and well clad.

The dormitories were in the best of order, and everything about the place presented a business-like appearance. There is a good farm in connection with the school.

Crowstand Boarding School.

I paid two visits to this school during the year. I found the children clean and well clad. The class-room work is good and the teacher, Miss McLaren, takes a great interest in her work.

In connection with this school there is a good farm, which pays well. The financial standing of the school is splendid.

Keys Reserve Day School.

I visited this little school on August 28 last. At the time of my visit there were 9 children in attendance. The class-room work was just in the primary state. The teacher, Mr. Guy Markham, was deeply interested in his duties, and I am sorry to say he has tendered his resignation, as he intends going into another class of work.

Keeseekoonse Day School.

I paid a visit to this little school in March of this year. It was being temporarily taught by Mr. William Monaghan. This school has an enrolment of 13 children and at the time of my visit there were 9 in attendance. Most of these children live quite a distance from the school, some of them coming as far as two miles.

Valley River Day School.

I visited this little school twice during the year. At the time of my first visit it was taught by Miss Annie Claire, an Indian girl, who was succeeded by Miss Haines, who was doing good work at the time of my second visit. The class-room was neat and tidy and the pupils were clean. The attendance was fairly regular during the year.

File Hill Boarding School.

This school is situated at File Hills and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is fully equipped in every way and at the present time there are 51 pupils in attendance.

During the year almost a complete change in the staff was made and at present the school is under the principalship of Mr. W. W. Gibson, who is assisted by a staff of four. The class-room work is very good and a great deal of attention is given to farm work and general domestic work. The children are well clothed and healthy.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

During the year I have made periodical visits to this school and have always found the children well looked after and the interior of the building in splendid condition.

The principal, Rev. J. Hugonard, who has had charge of this school for thirty years, has been quite ill and had to go south for four or five months. He returned a short time ago, somewhat improved, but not well by any means.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

Duck Lake Boarding School.

The principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of seventeen, including thirteen Sisters of the Presentation.

There are 104 pupils enrolled, and also a few children approaching seven years of age, who are in residence and attend classes in the schoolroom, but who are not as yet grant earners. The greater part of the attendance is drawn from Beardy's, Okemassis, Muskeg Lake and One Arrow's bands. The large attendance from the foregoing bands is accounted for by the fact that the population of these is made up to a considerable extent of ex-pupils of this and other residential schools.

During the three years ending December 31, 1914, there were 48 pupils admitted and 24 were given honourable discharge, having completed the regular course of studies.

The health of the pupils has in recent years shown a great improvement. During the past three years there have been but three deaths, while nine pupils were discharged on account of ill health, a very favourable record, as compared with the earlier experiences of the school. At present there is but one pupil in a delicate condition of health, while in general the children seem quite robust.

The system of waterworks and sewerage installed some two years ago is working successfully, and an excellent supply of water is secured from a well quite convenient to the main building. It is pumped by a three horsepower oil engine into large steel tanks in the basement and by means of air pressure derived from the same power, forced to all parts of the building.

There are means of escape for the occupants from any part of the building in case of fire.

The revenue derived from the farm for the past season, owing to the weather, is considerably lower than the year before.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Battleford agency.

The principal, Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of 9.

There are 32 pupils in attendance, in addition to one girl and one boy who are in residence, but not yet regularly admitted. Seven admissions were made during the year, and two pupils discharged.

Examination of the class work proved more than usually satisfactory.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion lake agency.

Rev. J. R. Matheson, the principal, is assisted by a competent staff.

The pupils in attendance include 19 treaty and 4 non-treaty children, in addition to which 2 treaty and 11 non-treaty have been attending as day pupils, making a total attendance of 36 at time of inspection.

The pupils show good progress in their studies.

The class-room is well lighted, well ventilated and comfortably heated.

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion lake agency and is about 35 miles north of Lloydminster.

No changes have been made in the staff since last inspection, the principal being Rev. E. J. Cunningham.

The present attendance is 55 pupils. During the year 20 pupils were admitted, three discharged owing to ill-health, one discharged on completion of studies, and four at the request of parents, their course of studies partially completed. Considerably more than one-half of the pupils are in standard I, due to the number of discharges and the large recruiting by which the attendance was increased from 44 to 55.

Fire-escapes have been provided and new roof ladders have been placed on the building.

John Smith's Day School.

The principal of this school is Mr. P. H. Gentleman.

The number of pupils enrolled totalled 25.

The pupils throughout all the standards show very satisfactory progress in the various subjects.

Hygiene and physical exercises receive due and regular attention.

James Smith's Day School.

The teacher at this school is Henry W. Shaw, who has had four years' experience in United States public schools and six years in Indian schools of the United States. Pupils enrolled number 26.

The pupils are making very fair progress in their studies; they receive much useful instruction from Mrs. Shaw, who also acts as field matron for the reserve.

South Fort a la Corne Day School.

The teacher is Mr. J. L. Lowe.

The number of pupils is 26, all of whom are in standards I and II, which is accounted for by the interruption of the work for some two years through the changing of teachers and the temporary closing of the school.

Nut Lake Day School.

This school is situated in the Duck Lake agency.

The school had been opened during the summer for 39 days. There were ten pupils enrolled out of a school population of 64 belonging to the band. There were but two present on the day of our visit.

Mr. Walter G. Challis was in charge of this school.

There is no school-house or teacher's dwelling on this reserve. School was being held in the dwelling of one of the Indians. The children seemed bright and under favourable conditions would reap much benefit under similar instruction.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is situated on the Moosomin reserve, and is thirty miles north of Battleford.

The number of pupils enrolled is 23. The children show fair progress in their studies.

The teacher is Miss Rosanna L'Heureux.

The system of transporting has been used on this reserve for a time.

The school building, which is the property of the Roman Catholic Church, is rented by the department. It has been enlarged since the last inspection.

Frog Lake Day School.

The number of pupils in attendance is 8. There are also 3 non-treaty children in attendance, children of the teacher.

The school is taught by Mr. Charles Quinney, who has had five years' experience in schools at the Pas agency.

The pupils are all in Standard I, though there are senior and junior divisions, about one-half the number being in each.

Moose Woods Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the Moose Woods reserve, and is eighteen miles directly south of Saskatoon, and about twelve miles northwest of Dundurn.

The number of pupils enrolled totals 14. They are all in Standards I and II, but their progress is fairly satisfactory considering the brief period since the opening of the school, namely six and a half months.

The teacher is Rev. R. H. Sanderson, whose duties began on October 1, 1914, and who succeeded Mr. Donald McLeod, who conducted the school from its opening, on July 7, until September 25.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is known as the Victoria Home. It is located adjacent to the western boundary of the Peigan reserve and on land owned by the Anglican Church.

The staff consisted of Rev. W. R. Haynes, principal, and four assistants.

There were 17 boys and 12 girls enrolled at the time of inspection—August 18, 1914.

Miss Ball still fills the position of teacher. She is very capable and energetic.

Seven acres of land were under roots. There was an absence of rain in this locality and the prospects for a good crop were not very bright.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is also known as "Sacred Heart", so is the post office located at the mission which is adjacent.

There were 47 pupils enrolled during September last and when the inspection was made.

The Rev. Father Husson is the principal and 8 sisters fill various positions on the staff.

About 17 acres of land is under cultivation and every variety of grain, roots and vegetables yielded well. The flower and vegetable garden would have been a credit to any institution.

This school has been handicapped by the want of a full supply of water. This want has now been overcome through the sinking of a new well which gives an abundant supply.

Class work is very devotedly looked after by two sisters.

Goodfish Day School (Methodist).

This school was not in operation when I visited the locality last September.

The returns show 26 pupils enrolled at the end of the June quarter.

The attending pupils were transported from their homes to and from the school and also given a mid-day lunch.

Mrs. Waters is still in charge of this school.

Blood Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Blood reserve and near to Stand-off post office.

The Rev. Father Ruaux is the principal and is assisted by a staff of 8 sisters.

Twenty-eight boys were under the tutorage of Sister St. Patrick and 22 girls under Sister St. Gertrude.

No farming or gardening was carried on at this school during this fiscal year.

Blood Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is located on land owned by the Anglican Church and is about one mile west of the Blood agency, a river separating the two.

The principal, Rev. S. Middleton, is assisted by a staff of 5. Miss Glover, the teacher, holds a first-class teacher's certificate.

There were 48 pupils present when I made the inspection last November.

Forty acres of land were seeded to oats, potatoes and garden stuff but owing to the want of rain very meager results followed.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal of this institution is the Rev. Father Moulin.

There are 9 sisters and a male helper employed at this institution.

There were 50 pupils enrolled and the two class-rooms are in charge of two efficient teachers.

The Church authorities remodeled the buildings and this institution now conforms to the conditions prescribed under class "A." Six pupils were honourably discharged during the fiscal year.

A good supply of roots and vegetables was grown for the use of the staff and the pupils.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is located on the north bank of Battle river on Samson's reserve, and within the Hobbema agency.

Free transport to and from the school, together with a lunch, is provided for the pupils.

The teacher is Miss Abbie Aylwin.

There were 15 pupils present on the day of inspection, November 23, and 22 pupils enrolled.

Seven pupils of this school had recently been transferred to the Red Deer industrial school.

St. Josephs Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Father Nordman, principal, is assisted by a staff of 13 who fill various positions. There are two separate main buildings, one entirely occupied by males and the other by females.

Two class-rooms are maintained. The boy's classes are under Mr. J. J. McDougall, who holds a second-class teachers' certificate, and the girls' classes are under the Rev. Sister Cormpigne.

There were 50 pupils present and 55 on the roll.

This institution controls about 2,600 acres of land. Of this area about 366 acres are under cultivation. The remainder is in use for the pasturage of stock and for hay meadows.

The yields of both grain and roots were very light owing to the severe drought.

The older pupils spend half of each day at industrial work and the other half day in the class-rooms.

Of late years considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing pupils for this institution. There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils.

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The Ven. Archdeacon Timms is the principal of this school and is assisted by a staff of 6. Miss Tims, who holds a second-class certificate, has charge of the class-room. The buildings are all new and of modern design.

There were 32 pupils present and 33 enrolled on the day of inspection, December 10, 1914.

A small garden plot was cultivated but no farming was carried on.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

The Rev. J. F. Woodsworth, with a staff of nine, is in charge of this institution.

Mr. F. J. Dodson, who holds a second-class certificate, is still in charge of the class-room. There were 77 pupils present and 84 enrolled when I visited this school in December last.

Nearly 250 acres are under cultivation here. Forty-five acres were summer-fallowed. About 5,500 bushels of grain were threshed and over 800 bushels of potatoes were harvested.

The half-day system is in vogue at this school. The older boys devote part of each day to some kind of work and the older girls are likewise employed.

Twenty-six cows were milked during the summer season, and when I made the inspection 15 of the cows were giving about 18 gallons of milk daily.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Sister Leduc is the principal of this school.

In addition to the principal there were seven sisters and five men filling various positions.

There were eighty pupils present when I inspected this institution on January 18 last. These pupils were under the charge of three teachers.

Over 200 acres of land are farmed and wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and garden stuff yielded well. I was informed that about three thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested last season. Sixty cows were milked during the summer and on the date of my visit 20 were giving on an average about five quarts of milk.

The older pupils assist at all manner of work carried on in connection with the school. The industrial training secured here is likely to be of considerable value to these youths when thrown on their own resources to gain a livelihood.

The main building is of solid brick and modern in all its appointments.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve. One hundred and sixty acres of land comprises the area for the use of this school.

The Rev. M. C. Gandier is the principal, and Miss Gill, M.A., is the teacher. There are four others on the staff.

Thirty-four acres are under cultivation. About eleven acres were under crop last season. The oats, corn, potatoes and garden stuff yielded reasonably well, when the slight rainfall is taken into consideration. The turnips and carrots were a failure, and the land seeded thereto was finally included in the 23 acres of summer-fallow.

The buildings here are practically new and of modern design.

This school was inspected on January 28, and there were 37 pupils present and 39 enrolled.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the eastern portion of the Blackfoot reserve.

The Rev. Father LeVern is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Adrian the superioress. Seven other sisters fill various positions on the staff and two men were also employed. It is only intended to retain one man assistant during the spring, summer and autumn. The duties of Mr. Davenport were to care for the heating and lighting plants during the cold weather.

The Rev. Sister Ignatius had charge of the classes. Another sister was expected to take charge of an additional class-room.

All of the buildings here are new and modern in construction.

A good deal of work was done last season towards beautifying the grounds around this institution. About 600 trees were planted, but owing to the drought only about 400 show signs of life.

There were 52 pupils present when the inspection was made on February 2.

Peigan Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Father Riou is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Marguerite the superioress.

Two sisters are in charge of the classes and, in addition, there are 5 more sisters on the staff.

There are 28 pupils enrolled, and of this number one boy is home on sick leave.

Two boys were transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school during the fiscal year.

General Remarks.

The expense of operating residential schools has increased considerably of late years. Although the per capita grant given by the department was increased about four years ago, the religious bodies, under whose auspices these schools are operated, find the grant to be inadequate to meet the advanced cost of foodstuffs daily in use in these schools. Moreover, contributions towards the support of such institutions are said to have been diminished, owing chiefly to the financial stringency caused by the war in Europe. The numbers on the staff at some of the schools are too few to efficiently cope with the work. While there is a noticeable advancement among the pupils in all of the schools within this inspectorate, I entertain the opinion that more might be accomplished in some of these institutions if the finances permitted a larger and a more remuneratively paid staff.

REPORT OF REV. R. H. CAIRNS, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the year there were in operation 58 schools, in which were employed 160 teachers and instructors. The total enrolment was approximately 2,250 pupils.

These schools were classified as follows: Industrial schools, 8; boarding schools, 10; and day schools, 40. There were 75 visits of inspection made during the year, a number of schools being visited twice.

Industrial Schools.

In the industrial schools, over 500 pupils are enrolled. These are receiving an excellent training under very favourable conditions.

Each pupil before being enrolled undergoes a strict medical examination, and only the physically fit are allowed to enter. In nearly every one of these schools the pupils receive close medical supervision, and in most cases there is also a hospital in close proximity to the school.

From many points of view, the most important subject on the school curriculum is that which aims to make bodily health more perfect and life more vigorous. Health precedes progress. The healthy pupil is the most efficient and the laws of health are faithfully taught.

Physical exercises are carefully and systematically performed. The subject of ventilation receives marked attention.

The sanitary conditions of the premises are given special care. As a result of this advanced programme, the pupils are becoming more vigorous and less subject to disease. In some of the schools the number of pupils that break down is remarkably small.

As discipline and good results generally depend upon comfort and contentment, the subject of proper amusements for the pupils is given close attention. Some of the schools are equipped with splendid lanterns and an abundance of slides. In this way many a profitable and pleasant evening is spent. In each of these schools supervised playgrounds are the rule.

Religious instruction receives very careful attention. The moral side of the child's nature must have careful and persistent training to insure stability and strength of character. I can testify, with great sincerity, that in every industrial school the tone is excellent. Both by precept and example the pupil is taught the highest morality. By the singing of hymns, by scripture reading and study, the pupils are led to see their duty to God, to man and to self.

The half-day system prevails in these schools, each pupil goes to school one-half of each day and during the other half he is engaged in manual work.

Manual training and domestic science have a very prominent place on the curriculum. The industries carried on are farming, gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, stock raising, dressmaking, cooking, baking, and general housekeeping. Much has been done, but a step is now under consideration which will give a further impetus to manual training.

Splendid work is being done in nearly every school, in the class-room. Good results are attained. In order to do efficient work trained teachers, good equipment, and intelligent, sympathic supervision are needed.

Great care is practised in the selection of teachers, and, without exception, faithful and conscientious work is being done in the industrial schools.

The department has been most liberal in supplying all class-rooms with school requisites.

In 1914, one pupil passed the entrance examination to a high school, and is now in attendance in a high school. Another passed the McGill matriculation, ranking seventy-sixth in a group of five hundred who were successful in the western provinces.

This girl attended Normal till Christmas, and is now waiting an opening in some of our schools in order that she may become a teacher among her own people.

The manual work of the pupils is highly satisfactory. In writing and drawing splendid results are obtained.

Reading, spelling and composition are well taught, and good results attained. Many of the pupils read with fluency, animation, and expression. Spelling lessons are excellent object lessons, training to accurate observation and careful recollection. The pupils have been submitted to difficult tests and the results have been very satisfactory. Two boys wrote from dictation, a paragraph from the fourth reader, and ten difficult words, without an error.

The subjects of arithmetic, geography and history are not up to the standard. These subjects present peculiar difficulties to the awakening mind of Indian pupils.

All the schools have been urged to follow the "course of study" prescribed for the public schools of this province, and to adhere to the authorized text-books.

Uniformity in these matters would undoubtedly be a great improvement. Text-books from almost every province in Canada have been in use in the Indian schools of British Columbia.

Boarding Schools.

There are ten boarding schools in the province, having an enrolment of about 400 pupils, and a staff of 50 teachers. Of these schools, four are exclusively for girls, one for boys, and the remaining five have both girls and boys enrolled.

In August the Port Simpson boys' school was closed. Ten of the pupils were transferred to the Coqualeetza industrial school at Chilliwack. The others were discharged. The building had become unsanitary and badly out of repair, and as no agreement could be reached with the Indians concerning land for a site for a new school, it was decided that the school should be closed.

Some of these boarding schools do the same work as the industrial schools, having a farm in connection and keeping a trade instructor for the boys.

The Indian people are distinctively nomadic in their habits. Because of this trait of character, boarding schools are a necessity. If the child is to get an education, in many cases the only way to accomplish it is to remove him from his parents and place him in a boarding school, where he will be in constant attendance. Here he receives training and care at the hands of those who have become experts in this work.

Wonderful transformations take place in the appearance of these children in a short time.

By the end of the first year pupils have acquired sufficient English to write a very creditable letter to their parents.

The regular public school course of study is followed in the class room.

The girls are taught sewing, gardening, cooking, and general house-work.

Persistent and careful attention is given to the subjects of hygiene and physical culture.

The year just closing has been, on the whole, a successful one for all our boarding schools. The pupils have responded to the faithful and efficient work of the teachers, and we have conclusive proof that the Indian can be educated. The ability to do things is the measure of all true knowledge.

Day Schools.

Scattered throughout this province are forty day schools, with an enrolment of some thirteen hundred pupils. Only two of these schools have more than one teacher.

There is close co-operation between the teacher of the day school and the missionary. In almost every case the pupil carries home some new ideas from the school which often stimulates the parent to better living.

A gradual improvement has been taking place in the character of the school buildings.

At present most of our day schools are conducted in comfortable, well equipped, and attractive buildings. In many cases single desks have been installed. Books, slates, maps, globes, blackboards, chalk and all requisites have been liberally supplied by the department.

Many of the teachers have had years of experience, and are doing good and faithful work. However, the time has come when every effort should be made to secure trained teachers. In order to do this it may be necessary to increase salaries somewhat.

Teaching in an Indian day school calls for tact, perseverance, piety, patience, teaching ability, versatility, sympathy for a people in the dawn of civilization, and an unlimited capacity for hard work.

The pupils make fair progress when the attendance is at all regular. The English that is taught in the school is not used at home, and when you add to this the fact that pupils are away from the schools for months at a time, it will be easily understood that the rate of progress in the day schools is of necessity very slow.

In my inspection of these schools, I have advised the teachers to be thorough. A little, well known, gives the child a power to gain new facts that can never be accomplished by a smattering of many things.

It is now being realized that agriculture has rich educational values for every child, and that these are not by any means limited to economic concerns. With a wider realization of this fact, the subject is gradually winning its way into the rural and village schools.

During the past year I have given some attention to the subject of school gardens, and the coming summer will find a few plots around the day school producing vegetables and flowers.

A very fair percentage of the ex-pupils are doing well. A few concrete cases will be given. One is a successful and competent carpenter living in North Vancouver. Another is in his third year in Columbia College studying for the Christian ministry. Another is teaching in one of the industrial schools. Another is in Frnace with the first overseas contingent. Another is cultivating his land and gradually improving his circumstances. He is a diligent, thrifty man. Another is on a Grand Trunk Pacific steamer as waiter. He has followed this for six years. He is a quiet, steady fellow. This is enough to show what are the results of education among the Indians. The results amply justify the expenditure.

General Remarks.

As I have travelled throughout the province, I have received the greatest kindness and the heartiest co-operation from the Indian agents, and the missionaries. All of them are intensely interested in the physical, mental, and moral development of the native race.

The teachers have been very responsive and have shown a strong desire to get information or suggestions that would make them more efficient in their work.

The Indian chiefs and Indian people generally have expressed their appreciation of the work that is being done for their children. This strikes me as a very hopeful sign.

I anticipate rapid development of our Indian educational work in the immediate future. The foundation work has been done faithfully. The Indian is now advanced enough in civilization to appreciate what it means for his children to have the advantages of an education. There will not be any trouble from now on to fill to capacity all our industrial and boarding schools.

REPORT OF A. E. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on April 9, 1914. It is situated on the north bank of the South Thompson river about three miles east of Kamloops.

It is one of the oldest mission schools in the interior of British Columbia and has been in charge of the present principal, Rev. Father Alph. M. Carion, O.M.I., for twenty-two years. The buildings are old-fashioned and have been added to from time to time as the work of the school increased and available finances would permit, with the result that they have become somewhat out-of-date when measured with the requirements of modern educational standards. Nevertheless the school has done splendid work for the Indians of this agency and is still doing in spite of the disadvantages that are encountered.

The teaching staff under the principal comprises 1 man teacher and 4 sisters, and the pupils' work shows the result of careful teaching. The attendance is in the neighbourhood of 70, about equally divided between boys and girls. At the time of my visit a class of girls was being taught by one of the sisters and the boys were at manual work in charge of one of the instructors. The class-rooms, dormitories, and kitchens, are kept spotlessly clean and everything is done for the comfort and advancement of the pupils.

Lack of an adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes has ever been a serious drawback and militates against it as an industrial school in so far as the teaching of farming is concerned But in spite of disadvantages the principal and his staff are doing excellent work.

Shulus Day School (Anglican).

This school is located on the Nicola Mameet reserve about four miles west of Merritt, which reserve has recently been transferred from the Lytton to the Kamloops agency. The school was visited on February 10, 1915. There are 19 names on the register and 11 pupils were present, distributed over three grades. Rev. F. B. Eteson, the priest in charge of the mission, is principal, and the teacher, Miss Williams, is painstaking and efficient. The physical drill practised both here and at the Lytton day school cannot be too highly commended.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

The above school which is situated on the Lillooet road, two and a half miles north of Lytton, was visited on April 15, 1914.

This institution is owned and conducted by the New England Company, an Anglican missionary society in England which has taken an active interest in Indian education in Canada.

Besides the school the society owns an excellent farm of 650 acres on which instruction in farming is given the pupils and on which a considerable part of the supplies are produced for victualling the institution.

Rev. Leonard Dawson is principal; Mrs. Dawson looks after the health of the pupils, and the staff consists of farm instructor, assistant farm instructor, horticulturist, schoolmaster, carpenter, matron, cook, and laundry instructor.

On the date of my visit there were 39 pupils, all boys for it is exclusively a boys' school present, but a few of the boys were absent and the principal complained of lack of interest on the part of Indian parents. Those present were bright and healthy in appearance and the discipline appeared to be strict and thorough. The pupils' work was neat and the exercise books showed marked skill and care. The attendance has increased materially since the date of my visit and the number enrolled is now over 50.

On the farm are kept horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and the pupils in addition to cultivating the farm and gardens, are given instruction in feeding and care of the stock.

All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).

This school for the care and instruction of Indian girls, is located at Yale, B.C. Unlike St. George's Industrial school for boys at Lytton, which is also an Anglican institution and supported by a wealthy philanthropic society, it is wholly supported by the Church, assisted of course by the usual departmental grants for work of this kind. It is excellently managed by the devoted women in charge.

This school was visited on April 15, 1914, and there was an attendance of 17 girls. The head of the school is Sister Superior Constance, and Sister Althea is principal of the Indian school.

In the school-room the girls were in charge of Miss Holtorff, who is a teacher of high scholastic attainments and professional training, and excellent work is being done. The pupils are distributed over six grades or standards. The text books used are the British Columbia texts and the curriculum followed is that prescribed by the Provincial Education Department. Two girls were in the most advanced standard and were preparing for the high school entrance examination.

In all the classes the pupils' work was most creditable. Nature study is receiving a fair share of attention, and for this the girls show marked aptitude and fondness. The sewing-room and laundry show that domestic economy is kept well to the front, and the girls are given a training that is bound to exert a marked influence in their homes. Home nursing is also being taught.

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

On April 15, 1914, I visited this school, which was in charge of Miss Lily Blachford. The school is situated in the Indian village closely adjoining Lytton, and there were present that day twelve neat, bright-looking and well-behaved children, most of them very little over the school age of six years.

Miss Blachford is eminently fitted for this work. She speaks the Thompson Indian language, and has excellent control of the school, being able to strike the golden mean between indulgence and too rigid discipline. Too rigid discipline does not do with Indian children, especially in the day schools, for their affection must be sought and retained to ensure attendance.

The school was again visited on February 11, 1915, when Miss Hobden was in charge, Miss Blachford having resigned in the interim. Miss Hobden is doing good conscientious work, and if she errs it is on the side of kindness. The exercise books showed wonderful aptitude for children so young. Lytton day school is serving a useful purpose as a feeder for St. George's industrial at Lytton and All Hallows at Yale.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school, which is in every respect a model institution, is situated at St. Eugene mission, about six miles from Cranbrook.

I visited the school on three separate occasions during the year, in the months of July, September and November, and had every opportunity to note the superior character of the building and its appointments and the excellent manner in which it is conducted by its eminently capable head, Sister Superior Justinian.

The number of children of school age in the agency is 110, and of these there is an average attendance of 40 boys and 40 girls at the school.

The teaching staff consists of seven sisters of the mission and one farm instructor, Mr. J. M. Smith. There was also the clerk of the works, Mr. John McDonald, who had the oversight of important construction work during the year in connection with a drain and installation of waterworks from St. Mary river.

The class-rooms, recreation rooms, dormitories, dairy, kitchen, laundry and lavatories are models of cleanliness, and everything possible is being done for the comfort and well-being of the children who attend. The curriculum embraces a wide range of subjects, and in the sewing-room, laundry, dairy and kitchen, instruction is given the girls which promises an output of accomplished housekeepers; while the boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, and care of stock.

There is apparent among the pupils and ex-pupils a spirit of loyalty to the institution that augurs well for its continued success, and the good already accomplished justifies all that has been done to attain it.

This is the only school in the agency, but two children belonging to Arrow Lake band No. 6 attend the public school at Burton.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the San José valley, about four miles west of 144-Mile House on the Cariboo road.

The date of my visit was October 27, 1914, and there were present 26 boys and 25 girls.

A new principal, Rev. Father Maillard, took charge in July last, and he appears to possess the proper blending of sympathy and tact to gain the confidence of the pupils and the parents, who were disposed to become discontented with the rigid discipline said to have been formerly in vogue and about which some complaint had been made to the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in British Columbia. Possibly the ground of complaint may have been exaggerated, but happily, if any existed, it is now a thing of the past and everything is going smoothly—the pupils are happy, orderly, contented and interested in their work.

I examined pupils' work, heard them in their exercises, and am satisfied that good work is being done and the subjects carefully and efficiently taught.

The teaching staff is: Sisters Gabriel, Alexis, Seraphin, Beatricia, and Stanislaus. Sister Gabriel is matron, and has thorough grasp of the work of the institution. On the farm, of which 500 acres are cultivated, there is a large stock of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. Brother Joseph is foreman, and there is also a farm instructor and carpenter, and pupils have an opportunity of gaining a good knowledge of farm work and handicraft. They have five hours of study each day and four hours manual work.

The buildings are modern and exceedingly well arranged, and everything kept scrupulously clean and neat.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

During the past year a start was made in educational work in this agency that has been very encouraging. A day school was opened at Stuart Lake in May, 1914, with an attendance of 35 pupils. The first teacher was Mr. Vandike, but he has been succeeded by Mr. A. K. J. Okon Okony. Although a day school, the pupils are given each day one meal of thick bean soup, with pilot bread and a cup of tea. I have not yet visited the school but have been advised by the Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McAllan, that good progress is being made.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I regret to say that this is one agency in my inspectorate where no Indian school exists and the only thing that has been done for education of Indian children during the year is in the white schools of the Similkameen valley, where some of the Indian children attend, and at Larkin on reserve No. 3 of the Head of the Lake band, where Harry Harris has been attending high school at Armstrong.

In the lower Similkameen, Miss A. M. Easton, the teacher, has sometimes 12 Indian children attending and is pleased with their behaviour and aptitude to learn. Some of the Indian children also attend the Hedley public school to which I paid a visit on June 16. Nine Indian pupils were present in the lower room, and the teacher, Miss Walker, was well pleased with them. They ranged in ages from 10 to 17 years and their writing and drawing books showed marked aptitude.

At Inkameep, in the lower Okanagan, the Indians have expressed a wish for a day school and it is hoped that this will be carried into effect in the coming summer. It may be possible also to convince the Indians at Enderby and Penticton of their need in this connection, but it seems hard to break through the prejudice and reactionary spirit that exists in many of the bands where they have many children of school age and have large holdings of valuable lands.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH EASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Conditions at the Kuper Island industrial school, the principal of which is Rev. W. Lemmens, have been very favourable during the past year.

There has been an average of 63 pupils, 30 boys and 33 girls on the register. The school receives a grant for 60 pupils. The children have been making excellent progress in their studies during the year and have enjoyed first-class health. There have been no deaths amongst the pupils.

Besides the regular studies in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and general handiwork, and the girls are instructed in plain and fancy sewing, cooking and house work.

The farm consists of 70 acres of first-class land from which all the vegetables required for the school are obtained.

A new and up-to-date school is now in the course of construction to take the place of the old building, which was erected in 1892. The new building is expected to be completed by June 1 next and will have a capacity for 100 pupils. When completed the principal anticipates that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the full number of pupils for which the school has accommodation.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

This school is again in charge of W. J. Knott as teacher, who returned in June last after a prolonged illness.

There are 13 pupils on the roll, this being the full number of children of school age on the reserve. The register at this school shows that there is usually a good average attendance when the Indians are at home and they make splendid progress with their studies.

Eight pupils of this school were transferred to industrial schools during the year, four going to Coqualeetza institute, at Chilliwack, and four to the Kuper Island industrial school.

The health among the scholars throughout the year is reported to have been good. Though there was an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children on the reserve, all those of school age pulled through successfully.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

The teacher at this school is C. A. Dockstader. The number of pupils on the roll is 12, all being boys, and all attend regularly when the Indians are at home. As a new school is being built by the Methodist church on a plot of ground owned by them, closer to the homes of the Koksilah Indians, it is expected that when this building is completed there will be a much larger attendance of the children of this reserve.

The general health of the pupils throughout the year has been fair, and their progress in their studies was quite satisfactory.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Clemclemaluts reserve, and is taught by Miss Maud Frumento. They have been carrying twenty-five pupils on the roll, most of whom attend regularly. The pupils apparently take great interest in their lessons and like the teacher.

The health of the pupils was reported to have been very good during the past year.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Songhees Indian reserve at Esquimalt, and Miss Rose Quigley is the teacher.

There have been 10 pupils on the roll, and during the December quarter the average was 6·15. It is expected that a better showing will be made for the March quarter.

The children have enjoyed good health during the year and their progress has been very good. One pupil is almost ready to take his entrance examination.

The building is in first-class repair, being only constructed about two years ago. It is well ventilated and is heated with hot air furnace.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 3 and November 30, 1914. The principal is Rev. A. W. Corker. The school has a grant for thirty-five pupils, and the register shows that this number is kept up. During the year there have been five pupils honourably discharged and five new pupils were admitted.

Considering the age of the building, it is kept in a very good state of repair.

The pupils have been making excellent progress in their studies during the past year. In June last there were four pupils ready to try the high school examinations.

Mr. Eli Hunt gives the pupils first-class instruction in carpentry and general handiwork.

There were no deaths among the pupils during the year, and their health has been all that could be desired.

The school is situated on the Industrial school reserve, consisting of approximately 400 acres, but very little of this land has been cleared. There are about two-and-a-half acres of land used for garden purposes. One acre was cleared during last year. There is now a plentiful supply of pure water for this school, the well which was sunk during the summer having proved a success.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Anglican).

Rev. A. W. Corker is also principal of this school, but it is under the direct supervision of Miss A. R. Neville, the matron. The school has accommodation for thirty pupils, but up to date this number of children has never been secured, and every effort should be put forward to fill this school with the required number of pupils from the Kwawkewlth agency alone.

The children have been receiving a good education under Miss Nixon, the teacher. They are also instructed in plain and fancy sewing, knitting, cooking and general housework.

Generally speaking, with the exception of some seasonable sickness, the children have enjoyed excellent health.

There is now a direct sewerage system from the school to the sea, the use of the septic tank, which was installed when the school was built three years ago, having been discontinued.

There are two acres of land for garden purposes, but it is mostly of a gravelly nature. By the use of a large quantity of fertilizer a considerable amount of vegetables for the use of the school has been grown during the year.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

Miss E. B. Ferryman is the teacher at this school and she has been having success with the children under her care. When the Indians are at Alert Bay there is always a first-class attendance. The children are mostly in the primary class but have made fair progress. All the older girls were placed in the Indian girls home.

The building is in a good state of repair and kept quite clean.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Rev. J. E. Rendle, the missionary, is the teacher at this school, which is situated on the Cape Mudge reserve. During the year there has been a good average attendance of the pupils, especially so when all the Indians are on the reserve.

Fair progress has been made by the children in their studies when they have attended regularly.

There was an epidemic of mumps among the children during the summer and the school was closed for one week; otherwise their health has been good.

The school building is in a good state of repair and quite sanitary.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial School (Methodist).

This school, which is situated at Sardis post office, three miles from Chilliwack, is now presided over by Rev. G. H. Raley, late of Port Simpson, who succeeded the

Rev. R. H. Cairns, upon the latter being appointed to the position of inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia.

The grant for this school has been increased from 90 to 110 pupils. The school has been carrying for some time 120 pupils, the building having ample capacity for this number. The main building is old and shows the wear and tear of its twenty-five years' existence. It is ventilated and heated with the Smead-Dowd system. The Chilliwack city water is attached to the buildings. During the year the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory, and their health has been excellent.

The boys are given first-class instruction in agriculture and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing and domestic science. The principal is endeavouring to obtain the services of a first-class teacher in manual training, who will be able to devote his attention to those of the boys who come from parts of the province where no farming is done amongst the Indians.

There are ten acres of land for garden use and eighty acres in the farm, which produces an ample supply of vegetables for the use of the school and feed for the stock. During the year a new outside dormitory was built for the accommodation of about 20 pupils. Two iron fire-escapes, supplied by the department, were also placed on the main building. It is proposed also to build an outdoor gymnasium, in which the pupils can take exercise and recreation during the rainy season.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated about one mile from Mission City, on high ground overlooking the Fraser river and the Matsqui valley.

Rev. V. Rohr is principal and has a competent staff under his direction.

The school has a grant for 60 pupils and is always kept up to the grant-earning capacity.

The buildings, though old, are in an excellent state of repair. They are heated with hot water and lighted with electricity. There is also a satisfactory supply of pure water on the premises.

The progress made by the pupils with their studies during the year was all that could be desired.

During the year there were no epidemics amongst the pupils and very little sickness of any kind among them.

There are 391 acres of land in the farm belonging to the school, 120 acres of which are cleared. Eight acres were cleared during the year. All the vegetables required for the use of the school and the feed for the live stock are raised on the farm.

The live stock consists of 7 horses, 45 head of cattle, 15 pigs and 250 chickens.

Besides the education received by the pupils in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in farming and general handiwork, and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, cooking and housework.

During the year a large amount of new work has been done at this school, consisting of clearing land of stumps, fencing, new sheds, new boiler-house, increasing the size of the water pipe from 4 to 6 inches for the purpose of increasing the power for the electric light plant and the wood sawing machine, root pulper and fanning mill.

For the enjoyment of the pupils, a moving picture machine was also added to the school, and entertainments are given once a week in which the pupils and staff take great interest, more particularly in the educational films.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in North Vancouver, close to the Mission Indian reserve. Rev. Sister Mary Amy is the superioress. The school has a grant for 50 pupils, and this number is generally in attendance.

The building is in an excellent condition, and the sanitary arrangements are first-class. There is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises and a good sewerage system.

The pupils have made fair progress in their studies during the year.

Besides their lessons in the class-room, the boys are instructed in gardening and shoe repairing, and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing and domestic science.

During the year the children have enjoyed excellent health, no deaths having occurred amongst them up to the middle of September, when I last visited the school.

There are 15 acres of first-class land for garden purposes, from which good crops of fruits and vegetables are obtained for the use of the school.

At the Vancouver exhibition this school was awarded 15 special prizes for various classes of work executed by the girl pupils.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Sechelt reserve, and is owned partly by the Indians themselves and partly by the Department. The principal is Rev. Sister Theresine.

The school has accommodation for 50 pupils and receives a grant for this number.

The buildings are in first-class condition and well-ventilated.

All the pupils appear to be making fair progress in their studies, though somewhat shy at the time of examinations.

To the four acres of land at present used for garden purposes by the school there is about to be added another 15 acres, the Indians at a recent meeting having signed a document allotting this acreage for school purposes.

All the children have been quite healthy during the past year.

The live stock consists of four milch cows, two heifers and one calf.

The water supply, which of late years has been very low during the summer months owing to the leaky condition of the wooden flume, will be improved this year. The Indians are now asking the department to spend a portion of their trust funds in the installation of a new pipe line.

Chilliwack Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Skwah reserve at Chilliwack. W. H. Grimshaw is the teacher.

This school has now been running about one year, having been opened on March 5, 1914, with 51 pupils. This number has been increased to 58 pupils, and the register shows there has been a very good average attendance throughout the whole year.

The size of the class room is 20 by 40 feet. It is light and airy, and is a first-class school in every respect. The sanitary conditions are also up to requirements.

During the year the progress made by the children has been quite satisfactory.

In connection with this school there has been a nice bungalow built as a residence for the teacher and his wife.

The opening of this day school at Chilliwack has proved such a success that the Indians on the other Chilliwack reserves which are distant over three miles from the school, have petitioned to have a day school built for them and guarantee a full attendance of all the children in that section of the Chilliwack valley.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher of this school. There are 34 pupils on the register, and they are making good progress. Mrs. Moroney acts as field matron, and gives valuable instruction to both the mothers and pupils.

Sliammon Day School (Roman Catholic).

There are 30 pupils registered at this school, and an average daily attendance of 12·39 during the last quarter. Mr. Basil Nicholson, the teacher, instructs the pupils in all authorized studies.

Mrs. Nicholson, his wife, visits the homes of the pupils and assists the mothers in looking after their studies.

The pupils are making good progress in their studies and are fairly clean and tidy.

Tsawwassen Day School (Roman Catholic).

The children at this school who number 15 have been making good progress. The last quarter's report shows a daily average of nine.

Rev. Wm. Chaput is the teacher, but owing to sickness among the pupils and the bad condition of the roads, this school was closed about the first of the present year.

Katzie Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The pupils of this school under the direction of Mr. J. J. Murphy are making good progress. There are 18 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 15.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. H. B. Currie is the principal, with Mr. Frank Knight as teacher. There are 57 pupils on the roll, 29 boys and 28 girls, the grant being for 50. There were five pupils discharged during the year and eight new ones were taken in.

The buildings are in fair condition. The main building has ventilators in the walls.

There are dry earth closets with natural drainage to the Sumas river.

The progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Generally the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room the boys are instructed in farming, packing and carpentry work and the girls are taught all branches of household duties.

There are 17 acres of land for garden purposes upon which, with the exception of some potatoes, all the vegetables required by the school are grown. The live stock consists of four horses, 14 cows, 15 pigs and 150 chickens.

A combined woodshed and roothouse with concrete floor and walls, and frame superstructure, was erected during the year. New concrete floors were also placed in the stables and concrete walks around three sides of the barn were also put in. The interior of the class-room has been repainted, and considerable painting and decorating has been done in the home.

At the Alberni exhibition the school won 42 prizes for plain and fancy baking, sewing, cooking and for garden and farm products, stock and chickens.

The city telephone has been extended to the school, which affords quick communication with the doctor for emergency calls.

The conduct of the pupils has been up to the average, 16 of them having united with the Church during the year.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on a piece of land owned by the Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Marktosis reserve, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. J. T. Ross is the principal and Miss O. Arbuthnot the teacher. There are 36 pupils on the roll, 18 boys and 18 girls, the grant being for 35. There were four pupils discharged and eight new ones taken in during the past year.

The buildings are in excellent condition and well ventilated.

The children are receiving a splendid education at this school and making excellent progress. In industrial work the boys are taught gardening, carpentry and joining work, while the girls are instructed in general housekeeping, plain and fancy sewing.

Very good health has been enjoyed by the pupils during the year.

There is very little tillable land in connection with this school. There is a 17-acre field at the back of the school, which originally formed the bottom of a lake, but has been drained; the land itself is of very poor quality. One acre has been put to use for garden purposes by the assistance of a great amount of fertilizer, and upon this small patch some vegetables for the use of the school are grown. On the balance of the land a ton of hay was grown and some wild cranberries.

The live stock consists of one bull, two cows, one calf, two pigs and about 20 chickens.

The front of the building was re-shingled during the year and a new cement foundation put in. A plank sidewalk one-third of a mile, from the school to the Indian village was also built, the work being done by the pupils of the school, assisted by some Indians from the reserve, under the supervision of Mr. Ross himself.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on Meares island, Clayoquot sound, and the principal is Rev. Fr. Epper, O.S.B.

There are 62 pupils on the roll, 37 boys and 25 girls, the grant being for 60. Fifteen pupils were taken in during the year and five received their discharge.

The buildings are in a first-class condition, being well ventilated. They are heated by hot water and have water-flushed closets. There is an excellent water supply.

The progress made by the pupils during the year has been very good indeed and their writing and map-drawing compares very favourably with the work done in any white school. The progress in arithmetic in the lower standards has been quite noticeable.

With few exceptions the pupils enjoyed good health.

In industrial work the boys are taught gardening, carpentry, shoe repairing and painting; while the girls receive instruction in all forms of needlework and domestic science.

There are now about five acres of land used for garden purposes. During the past year 10 acres were slashed and some of this land was partly cleared, the work being done by white men. There were four tons of potatoes and considerable cabbage, turnips, carrots and other vegetables grown in the garden.

The live stock consists of one bull, five cows, one ox, two heifers and three calves.

The new barn was painted during the year and concrete sidewalks were laid down. A new 25-foot launch was commenced last spring and is now completed. Some new fences were built, as well as board walks. The roofs of the buildings were also repaired.

The school was awarded several first and second prizes for penmanship and needlework at the Alberni exhibition in the fall. The progress with arithmetic in the lower standards has been quite noticeable.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher at this school is Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B.

The sessions are held during the winter months on the Opitsat reserve and during the summer months at Echachis.

The number of pupils on the roll runs from 30 to 35 with an average attendance of 17 during the eight months of the year in which the school is running.

The health of the children has been very fair during the year and their progress in the class room may be considered satisfactory. The sister of the teacher has been engaged in the school work and her influence amongst the children has had a very good effect.

The school building is in a good state of repair and kept comfortable during the sessions.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on the Ittatsoo reserve, and H. W. Vanderveen is the teacher. There are 22 pupils on the roll of this school and a fair average attendance has been kept up considering that the Indians are away from the reserve a great part of the year.

The children have enjoyed good health and have been making good progress with their studies.

The school-house is in a good state of repair and is kept well ventilated by keeping the doors and windows open.

Cla-oose Day School (Methodist).

This school has been closed since June, 1914, on account of sufficient Indians not being at home to warrant the opening of the school. Mr. Gordon Ede was the teacher up to the end of the June quarter. At that time there were nine pupils on the roll but the average attendance was very poor.

Wyah Indian Day School (Methodist).

George F. Plumb is the teacher at this school. Their are 10 pupils on the register and during the December quarter there was an average attendance of 7·9. The progress of the children has been fair.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 8. Miss Gibson, the teacher, is doing good work although the attendance is somewhat poor, the children being for the most part employed by their parents in gardening. The school building is in good condition and equipped with the necessary furnishings. The grounds have been fenced and present a very creditable appearance.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 11. Miss Tranter, the teacher, has had considerable experience in this work and the children are making favourable progress under her teaching. The building will present a much better appearance when the roof has been repaired and the whole repainted as arranged for.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 12. Mr. Reid was in charge. The attendance throughout the year has been fairly good. Provision has been made for repainting the building both outside and in, which will add greatly to its appearance.

Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 13, and is in charge of Miss Clark. The attendance was large, owing to the fact that many of the boarding school pupils are attending. All seemed to be making good progress and impressed me favourably. The building is a good one and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Sanitary conditions are good as well as ventilation.

Kitimat Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school was also visited on the 13th. The matron was absent at the time of my visit but everything was found in good condition. A cement basement and floor have been built and the building made first-class in every respect. Sanitary conditions and water supply are also good. The health of the children was reported good.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 14. Mr. Mathews, the missionary in charge, was absent as well as most of the Indians. The building is in good condition and well supplied with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

This school had been closed for want of a teacher, but has been lately re-opened with Mr. Henry Haldane in charge. The building is a good one and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

This school was visited May 11. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings. This school was closed at the time of my isit pending the appointment of a teacher.

Tahltn Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on May 11, but was closed on account of the Rev. F. P. Thorman's absence at Prince Rupert.

NASS AGENCY.

Metlakatla Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 13. Miss Klippert being in charge. The building has been newly painted and presents an excellent appearance both inside and out. There were 10 girls and 11 boys present and the children all seem to be making good progress under the teacher who is doing good work and a great favourite with the children.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 17 and as it was Saturday, the school was closed. Miss Collison, the teacher, was, at the time of my visit, being relieved by her father, Archdeacon Collison. Accompanied by the Archdeacon we went over the building and found everything in good condition. The building is first-class and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Mr. Collison reports the attendance not very good, although the progress is on the whole satisfactory.

Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks.

At Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks conditions are very unsatisfactory. The new schools which were to be erected at these places have, as yet, not been built, owing to the fact that the Indians want industrial schools established in place of the ordinary day schools, and although part of the lumber and other materials have been provided for the new schools, work has not yet commenced.

Gwinoha.

This village was visited on October 23, and conditions are much the same as at Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks.

Lakalzap (Grenville) Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 24, but it was closed for want of a teacher. Miss Sturgess has since been appointed. The building is a good one and kept in a good state of repair.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited October 28. The building is a fairly good one and has been painted outside and in. When the new seats are provided and a few minor repairs completed the school will be satisfactory. Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Dudoward have charge of the school and are doing good work. They report the attendance large and the pupils making good progress.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school was inspected October 28. Miss Deacon was in charge. Everything appeared to be satisfactory. The building is kept in excellent repair. Sanitary conditions are also good as well as ventilation. The pupils appeared to be healthy and clean and apparently take a great deal of interest in the work. Miss Deacon reports that they are making excellent progress, although there is room for an additional number of girls.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

The Port Simpson boarding school for boys has been closed and the majority of the pupils are attending the Coqualeetza industrial school at Chilliwack.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on November 7. The building is first-class and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Miss Noble is the teacher and reports the attendance fair and the children making satisfactory progress.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on December 17, and everything appeared to be in good condition. Miss Soal is the teacher, and takes a great interest in the children, who are making satisfactory progress. The new desks have been installed, and make quite an improvement. Sanitary conditions are good, as is also ventilation.

Hagwilget Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on December 19. Mr. Browning is in charge and doing good work. He reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

Kispiax Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited Monday, December 21. Miss Martin is in charge of this school, and conditions are very satisfactory. The building is in good repair, and sanitary conditions and ventilation are also good. There is plenty of ground surrounding this school for a garden and playground for the children.

Glen Vowell (Salvation Army).

This school was visited December 21. Miss Jackson, the teacher, reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

Andimaul (Salvation Army).

This school was visited on December 22, but had been closed under instructions from the department through Mr. Loring. The children of this village have taken a keen interest in the school work, and are making satisfactory progress. Out of 46 children in the village, 27 were enrolled, and the average attendance was steadily increasing. I am pleased to report that since my visit instructions have been issued to re-open the school.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Masset Day School (Anglican).

Mr. and Mrs. Traynor are in charge of this school, which is in two divisions, Mrs. Traynor taking charge of the junior pupils. The attendance at this school is remarkably good, at the time of my visit there being 50 children present. They all appeared clean and healthy and taking an interest in the work.

General Remarks.

The children attending the various Indian schools appear very clean and healthy, and for the most part take a keen interest in the school work and are making favourable progress in the different lines of work.

The buildings at the different villages are for the most part substantial structures, kept in good repair and are a credit to the department.

In the Nass agency the Anglican Church appears to have considerable difficulty in supplying teachers, and as a result at some of the places visited there was no school.

In the various boarding schools it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances were being kept in their proper places for use in case of necessity.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASKATCHEWAN.

This colony has now a population of 149, made up as follows: men 38, women 28, children 83. There are 36 Indians farming (a number of these being beginners) and last year they had 2,707 acres in crop. Their total cultivation was 3,988, of which 1,099 acres were summer-fallowed last summer. This land was harrowed twice and is now ready for the seeder.

On this colony there are a number of young men working what would be classed as good-sized farms in any white community, and I am pleased to say that generally speaking, the style of work they do is very good. This was well demonstrated last season by the fact that they had a fairly good crop, notwithstanding the extreme drought, and their success was entirely due to the fact that their fields were well cultivated.

A large quantity of seed grain was shipped by these Indians to different agencies throughout the province this spring. They also sold seed to white settlers, and this spring they had, cleaned and ready for seeding, about 9,000 bushels of grain.

There is hardly a home on the colony that has not a good garden, milch cows, hens, pigs, etc., and I noticed at several places flower plants and trees. In most of the houses you will find nearly everything that you would find in the home of a white settler in similar circumstances. I very often see sewing machines in the houses.

At the beginning of this experiment one of the difficulties was to get the young farmers to provide food for themselves during the summer months. As a rule they had to buy beef, bacon, butter, etc., and much of their earnings went in this way. To-day this is a thing of the past. Nearly all have pigs, which they convert into salt

pork to be used in hot weather, and cows and hens, which provide them with milk, butter and eggs.

As these colonists are graduates of boarding or industrial schools, the English language is spoken almost entirely by them, and in many cases the children cannot speak a word of Indian. The atmosphere of many of these homes is all that could be desired and as a rule the children are kept clean and well-dressed. The training the young mothers received at school is put into practice by them in their homes here.

I find that as they begin to acquire property their desire is to get more and to generally improve their farms and stock. Some of the finest and best-kept horses in this part of the country are to be seen on this colony, and it is a satisfaction to be able to report that the money these people earn through grain growing on a large scale is usually spent with good judgment.

These people are very law-abiding and seldom give any trouble. The community, as a whole, have a good idea of the law and wish to abide by it.

Individually the members of this colony are splendidly equipped with all kinds of farming machinery necessary to carry on the work. Jointly, they own two steam threshing outfits. All their machinery was bought with the proceeds from their individual earnings.

The parents evince a keen desire to have their children educated, and there is no need to canvass for them, as they are sent to school when of age without question.

It will not be long before the mud houses and barns will disappear. Every year several new frame dwellings replace the log ones. Some of these houses are fine structures costing in the neighbourhood of $1,800. This improvement in buildings will continue, as a great many who started with log houses are quite anxious to build frame ones.

A great deal of good work was done on this colony last year by the Indians, who organized themselves into two road gangs, each undertaking certain work, and as a result we now have fairly good roads.

Most of the Indians on this colony pay their own doctor bills.

Situated in the centre of the colony we have a well-equipped and up-to-date hospital, and during the year a number of cases have been treated there. When she has no patients, the matron makes visits to the homes of the colonists, giving them advice on the care of their children and general hints in regard to housekeeping.

This report would not be complete without saying something as to the attitude of these Indians towards the great war. From the first outbreak they have taken the keenest interest in all that was taking place. In nearly every house you will find newspapers. At a meeting held on the colony last October a subscription list was started and $502 was raised then and there, some individuals contributing as high as $40, and very few less than $10. In addition to this, the colony brass band has been giving a series of concerts in the surrounding settlements in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, to which they have given about $300.

A branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized in this colony and agency, and they have endowed a bed in Cliveden hospital. The women have done a great deal of knitting, which was sent to the provincial headquarters of the society. The work they did was first-class, and compared favourably with any that was sent in from other sources. When meetings are called there is always a large attendance of men and women, both young and old.

At the time of writing two of their number are serving with the 28th Battalion, which is to leave for the front at any moment. I have had half a dozen young men come to my office and express a wish to enlist, which they no doubt will do when recruiting starts again.

The statistical statement which is going forward gives all detailed information in connection with this colony.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1915

[No. 28—1916.]

The Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council

November 17, 1915.

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1915.

To the Right Honourable
Sir ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1915.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1915, the strength of the Force was 60 officers, 869 non-commissioned officers and constables and 987 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 5 officers and 152 horses, and a decrease of 344 non-commissioned officers and constables.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	....	1	5	15	1	....	17	25	56	212	40	372	406	11
Saskatchewan	1	1	6	18	2	1	24	34	51	277	33	448	559	16
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	3	....	..	1	1	3	10	4	22	2	44
Yukon Territory	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	6	3	39	2	57	20	32
New Manitoba	...	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	17	4	30	...	53
Total	1	2	13	40	3	1	45	69	117	555	83	929	987	156

The strength of the different provinces has been increased as follows:—

Alberta	68
New Manitoba	4
Northwest Territories	7
Yukon Territory	4

whilst the strength in the province of Saskatchewan has decreased by 422.

On September 30 the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachmen's.
Alberta	5	108
Saskatchewan	5	121
Yukon Territory	1	11
Northwest Territories	....	7
New Manitoba	1	6
Total	12	253

The decrease in the strength is due to the fact that shortly after the outbreak of the war, authority was granted to increase the Force by five hundred men for one year, and that nearly all the men so engaged took their discharges for the purpose of joining the Army for service at the front. Many of them had joined because they thought that a contingent would be selected for active service. As this was not the case, they took the earliest opportunity of accomplishing their highly laudable and patriotic purpose.

When the war broke out, some natural apprehension was felt for the peace and good order of the Western Provinces, owing to a large percentage of the population being of enemy nationality, and it was therefore decided that the strength of the Mounted Police should be increased. No disturbance of the public peace has taken place and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the past twelve months have been singularly quiet and orderly. This fortunate condition is due to a variety of causes, wise precautions, fair and impartial treatment by the authorities, and an admirable attitude of self-restraint on the part of the loyal population towards the enemy aliens, and the recognition by these nationalities that as long as they pursued their ordinary avocations, and refrained from inimical acts, they would not be molested nor interfered with.

Disturbing reports have been received, and alarming rumours have been current, from time to time, all of which, no matter how trivial or improbable, have been investigated and found to be baseless. However, there have been instances of individuals whose acts and words were treasonable and seditious. In a few cases, they were prosecuted and convicted.

The enemy nationalities are principally engaged in tilling the soil. They own their farms, have large interests, and have no intention of imperilling their property and their own security and safety. They are scattered over the vast areas of these

provinces, and it is quite apparent that no concerted action could take place without preparation and organization, lacking which, any outbreak would be sporadic and fruitless.

The conditions for suppressing any such outbreak have greatly improved. Large bodies of troops are now under training at every centre.

For the foregoing reasons, I recently reported to you that I did not consider it was necessary to maintain the strength at more than 900 and which recommendation you approved.

The Force exercises jurisdiction in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the northern part of Manitoba, by special arrangement with these provinces. The present agreement with the Government of Alberta and of Saskatchewan expires on 31st March next, but after negotiations between the Dominion and these Governments, arrangements have been made for an indefinite period which may be terminated by any of the parties by giving one year's notice of intention to abrogate, which would become effective one year after the following 30th June. The agreement with Manitoba does not terminate until 1919. In the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, the Force is on a different footing, as the Government of Canada is directly responsible for law and order in those territories.

In Alberta, the rapid development of the Peace River district has called for increased strength and the establishment of a number of new outposts. The new railways have changed the routes of travel, and we now find that it is most inconvenient to have the headquarters of that district at Athabaska. Provision for a new post is asked for in the Estimates, to be erected at a point yet to be selected. In Saskatchewan, there has been no material change in the distribution. A number of new outposts have been established but by no means have all the requests been met. Several incorporated places, which had hitherto maintained their own police, strongly urged that the Mounted Police should relieve them from the expense of this duty. Their requests were not acceded to as it was the policy that incorporated cities, towns and villages do their own policing.

In northern Manitoba, the advance of the Hudson's Bay railway caused some adjustment of outposts and a slight increase in the strength. Arrangements have been made for detachments at intervals of fifty miles from Manitou rapids, the end of steel and Port Nelson.

In the Northwest Territories, an important outpost has been established at Baker Lake, and another will be opened at Great Bear lake, both very isolated points and therefore difficult and costly to maintain.

In the Yukon Territory there has been no change in distribution.

CRIME.

I attach to this report tabulated statistics of crime throughout our jurisdiction, but in considering them it must be remembered that these statistics do not include cases occurring in incorporated places, which are dealt with by municipal police forces.

There is no striking change from last year.

Crimes of violence are not on the increase, but rather on the decrease. Thirty-two murders occurred, and in all but one case, the accused were brought to trial.

The motives have varied, but have chiefly been sordid family quarrels or disputes between bad-tempered and violent men.

Horse stealing, which is always more or less prevalent, has received a salutary check, especially in the Calgary district where, through the efforts of Superintendent Horrigan and the members of "E" Division, well organized gangs have been broken up and many convicted and punished. This has been recognized by the Western Stock Growers' Association which, at their general meeting at Medicine Hat on May 13 last, passed the following resolution:—

> "In the matter of the recent horse and cattle stealing cases this Association in meeting assembled, desires to express, place on record, and convey to the Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police its hearty appreciation of co-operation rendered in connection with said cases, assuring the department that it will be considered the duty of the members of this association to at all times assist in every possible manner the police in its efforts to regulate and protect the business in which they are engaged, and the secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the department to this effect."

You were good enough to express your approval and commend Superintendent Horrigan and his Division.

The detective branch has expanded and improved as a result of the liberal pay and allowances now given to its members. It now numbers 22 experienced, energetic, reliable and able men, who are worthy of the best traditions of the service. It is almost invidious, where so many have done good work, to name individuals, but the following, as a result of special opportunity, I venture to bring to your notice: Staff Sergeant Prime, "F" Division; Sergeant Mundy, "Depot" Division; and Detective Reid, "E" Division.

GUARD-ROOMS.

The prison branch still employs a large number of the effective men of the Force. The following guard-rooms are utilized as common jails:—

Alberta.—Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Athabaska, Grouard.

Saskatchewan.—Regina, Maple Creek, Battleford, Yorkton.

Yukon.—Dawson, Whitehorse.

Manitoba.—Port Nelson.

Two hundred and twelve prisoners were in custody on September 30, 1915, and 5,099 were received during the year.

I have again to remark that our guard-rooms are only suitable for temporary detention, and are not designed for use as jails. It was necessary in the early stages of development, to make use of them, and is now in remote districts, but better accommodation ought to be provided in the settled portions of the provinces. The

new and commodious jail at Regina, has been taken into use, and another excellent institution has been opened at Fort Saskatchewan, but they do not meet all the requirements.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1914 and September 30, 1915.

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.						Yukon Territory.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard-room.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial October 1, 1914..	37	9	17	5	68	84	20	22	21	2	149	3	3	6	223
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	1,025	211	182	259	1,677	736	653	1,140	651	106	3,286	102	34	136	5,099
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	1,019	211	189	257	1,676	768	644	1,149	644	101	3,306	95	33	128	5,110
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial September 30, 1915.....	43	9	10	7	69	52	29	13	28	7	129	10	4	14	212

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received into R.N.W.M. Police Guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1915.

Year.	Total number of Prisoners Received.	Year,	Total number of Prisoners Received.
1900	54	1908	2,105
1901	759	1909*	1,940
1902	779	1910	2,437
1903	1,039	1911	2,710
1904	1,505	1912	3,935
1905	1,467	1913	5,626
1906*	1,515	1914	6,284
1907	1,676	1915	5,099

* 11 months.

INVESTIGATIONS *RE* ENEMY ALIENS.

The following is a summary of investigations made in regard to the conduct of enemy aliens:—

Division.	Cases Investigated.	Interned.			Paroled.			Arms Seized from.	Under Investigation or Dismissed	Grand Total.
		Germans.	Austrians.	Others.	Germans.	Austrians.	Others.			
Regina District	1,058	34	168	....	33	83	1	155	584	1,058
"A"	48	.....	3	.....	....	..	.....	2	43	48
"B"	5	1	....	...	1	....	.....	1	2	5
"C"	159	1	10	....	1	....	....	49	98	159
"D"	70	2	7	.	6	6	.....	12	37	70
"E"	128	5	.....	2	26	10	.....	8	77	128
"F"	253	10	11	.....	22	39	....	24	147	253
"G"	182	..	1	.....	17	11	....	32	121	182
"K"	341	30	110	1	10	20	.....	49	121	341
"N"	65	.....	.. ...	.....	10	30	.....	18	7	65
Totals	2,309	83	310	*3	126	199	†1	350	1,237	2,309

* Two Bulgarians, 1 Turk. † One Bulgarian.

2,309 cases were investigated, 396 were interned and 326 paroled.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

During the summer, I visited Port Nelson and inspected the headquarters of "M" Division at that point. Portable buildings were sent up by ship last year and hurriedly erected late in the autumn. These buildings did not turn out very warm and consequently the officers and men were not very comfortable. This year, material was sent in to improve them and they are now no doubt very comfortable.

I was much impressed with the hardships entailed in the Hudson Bay service. During the summer, the only means of travel is by water. The coast of the bay is very shallow and lacking in places of shelter, and sudden storms and fogs prevail. It is perilous voyaging in small boats or canoes. A powerful sea-going motor-boat is required to minimize the danger.

In winter, only dogs can be used. This is a comfortable way of travelling where there is timber, but along the coast from Port Nelson north to Chesterfield inlet there is none.

The Hudson Bay railway is completed to Manitou Rapids, about 225 miles from Nelson. Outposts have been established at intervals of about 50 miles between the above points, and communication this winter will be speedy and frequent.

The party under command of Inspector Beyts, which is charged with the duty of inquiring into the death of Radford and Street, wintered at the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, where they were landed by the schooner *Village Belle,* which took them from

Halifax. Inspector Beyts patrolled to Port Nelson during the winter to bring his reports and arrange for the further prosecution of his work, covering 1,333 miles in 56½ days.

The schooner was beached at Port Nelson where she remained in safety until June 27, when she was floated and anchored in the stream. Two attempts were made to get to sea but each time she was driven back by heavy ice. On the second occasion the fly-wheel of the oil-engine burst and rendered it useless and injured Constable Chinn, the engineer. This was a serious mishap as later it greatly hampered the successful navigation of the waters of Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake. The ship got away finally on August 8 and reached Chesterfield inlet on August 19. All supplies and stores were loaded and on August 30 she proceeded up the inlet under sail with little difficulty. The east end of Baker lake was reached on September 8 and the expedition was landed. Plenty of depth was found and shoal water only in two places. If these are properly buoyed, navigation to Baker lake during the proper season is quite possible. If the engine had not broken down, it is quite certain the schooner could have proceeded to the west end of the lake.

Inspector Beyts reports that he will make his chief base at the east end of the lake and he established an advanced post as far west as practicable before the close of navigation. The schooner returned to Port Nelson, where she has been laid up for the winter.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the expedition should reach Bathurst inlet and complete the entire journey by next summer.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL.

While Inspector Beyts' patrol is making its way from Baker lake to Bathurst inlet from the east to inquire into alleged murders by the Eskimo, Inspector La Nauze is engaged with a small patrol in pushing from Great Bear lake towards the Arctic to learn the fate of the Reverend Father Rouvière and the Reverend Father Le Roux, who have been for some years labouring among the Indians of Great Bear lake. They were last heard from in September 1913, when they informed their superior that they intended to pass the winter with the Eskimo and expected to be away two years. They would follow them to the Arctic sea and live with them and get accustomed to their mode of living. From that time no news has been received from them. Their superiors became alarmed and last March His Lordship Bishop Breynaut reported them missing and requested a party should be sent in search. Later, reports from other sources were received that the reverend fathers had been murdered and circumstantial details were given which tended to confirm their sad fate.

Inspector La Nauze, a young officer with long experience in northern travel, was selected to command a patrol to go in search.

This party consists of Constables Withers and Wight, Special Constable Arden and an Eskimo interpreter with his family. The party left Fort Norman on the Mackenzie river the middle of July and was accompanied by the Reverend Father Frapance, who is a good traveller.

Inspector La Nauze's intention was to proceed to the site of Old Fort Confidence, at the mouth of the Dease river, which empties into the Great Bear lake at the east end. Here winter quarters would be erected and the search for the missing priests commenced.

As the party is well formed and is composed of seasoned men, I have no doubt but that the work will be successfully accomplished.

Inspectors Beyts and La Nauze are fully acquainted with each other's plans and it is quite possible they may come in contact.

I anticipate, in view of the apparent lawlessness of the Arctic Eskimo that permanent posts will have to be maintained at Baker lake and Great Bear lake.

FORT McPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

Nothing unusual occurred. The usual patrols were made between Herschell island and Fort McPherson and Fort McPherson and Dawson.

The Hudson Bay ship which took our supplies to Herschell island last year was frozen in and did not reach her destination until this season. Fortunately this caused no hardship as two year's supplies are always kept at the island.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle was sent to Fort McPherson this season so that there need be no anxiety for the health of the men in these our most northerly posts.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—The boundary patrols give every assistance in protecting the revenue and at several points act as sub-collectors.

Interior.—The work for the Immigration branch was particularly heavy during the past year owing to the complete failure of the crops in some districts in 1914. Thousands of applications for relief were investigated and reports furnished. Where relief was urgent, it was immediately supplied by us. Our work seconded the enormous efforts of the immigration officials to meet the widespread demand for assistance which was so generously supplied by the Government of Canada to all homesteaders on unpatented lands. The condition of many settlers at the beginning of the winter of 1914-15 was most alarming and created much anxiety.

The co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments amply met the situation and as a result, there was neither suffering nor distress.

Indians.—Escorts at treaty payments have been supplied as usual. In the Hudson Bay district, Superintendent Howard is acting as Indian agent.

A very severe and widespread outbreak of small-pox on the Indian reserve, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, caused the Indian Department to apply to the Force to establish an effective quarantine. One non-commissioned officer and four men were detailed for this duty, which was not completed until May 10.

Dr. Grain, the medical officer in charge, in speaking of their work says: "I wish to commend them for the worthy work they are doing in subduing the epidemic. They are doing work no civilian would begin to do."

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	74
Engaged constables (1 year)	88
Engaged special constables	95
Re-engaged after leaving	26
Arrested after desertion	3
Total increase	286

Discharges, died, etc.—

Granted free discharge on account of being Imperial Reservists, etc	61
Transferred to Civil Service at Ottawa	1
Time expired	305
Purchased	27
Pensioned	1
Died	4
Deserted	34
Dismissed for bad conduct	85
Dismissed for inefficiency	9
Invalided	7
Appointed inspector	10
Special constables discharged	86
Total decrease	630
Total decrease for year 1915	344

Died—

Register No. 5655, Constable Eagleton, F.
" 5998 " Paddison, O.
" 6270 " Sandever, L. C.
" 6345 " Parsonage, A. D.

Pensioned—

Register No. 2846, Constable Quinn, D. G.

OFFICERS.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent, J. O. Wilson.

Promoted Superintendents—

Inspector G. S. Worsley.
" R. S. Knight.
" P. W. Pennefather.

Promoted Inspectors—

Register No. 4268, Sergeant Major Humby, F.
" 4322, Staff Sergeant King, C. H.
" 4160, Sergeant Ryan, D.
" 4726 " Cadiz, R. L.
" 4766 " La Nauze, C. D.
" 4975 " Vernon, M. H.
" 4323 " Chaney, F. W.
" 4132 " Townsend, H.
" 3247, Staff Sergeant Bell, A. L.
" 2353 " Anderson, K. F.

Promoted Assistant Surgeons—

Doctor J. F. Duncan.

Died—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Retired to Pension—

Superintendent R. B. Deane.
Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose.
Inspector J. H. Heffernan.

Resigned—

Inspector R. L. Cadiz.
Inspector M. H. Vernon.

HORSES.

Horses purchased	240
Cast and sold	47
Died	17
Destroyed	20
Total gains—horses	156

Pack Ponies—

Cast and sold	2
Died	2
Total loss—ponies	4

The Force is now well horsed and owing to the reduction in strength, few remounts will be required during the coming year .

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were erected during the year. Necessary repairs were carried out.

A suitable post is required at the headquarters of "N" Division, and an appropriation has been asked for in this year's Estimates.

New buildings are required at headquarters of sub-districts, but under present conditions, I have not felt justified in asking you for the necessary appropriations.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been thoroughly done as circumstances permitted. The Reserve Division reached a high state of efficiency, and I much regretted to see it break up.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The rations supplied under contract have been of excellent quality and with few exceptions the contracts have been filled according to requirements.

The supply of clothing has been ample and marked improvement has been made in the cut and workmanship of the different garments.

Forage has been supplied under contract and the veterinary surgeon reports it has been of excellent quality.

GENERAL.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General, inspected a small detachment of the Force at Calgary and a field service squadron at Regina. He honoured the officers by lunching with them.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of one officer and four constables.

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, C.M.G., died at Asheville, North Carolina, on January 15 last, where he had gone in search of health. His death was a distinct loss to the Force and was lamented by all ranks. He had served for upwards of thirty years, and during that long period was ever distinguished for his devotion to duty, his loyalty to the Force and his upright character.

The Force also lost three experienced officers of long service, by retirement to pension: Superintendent Deane, Superintendent Primrose, and Inspector Heffernan.

I venture to bring to your attention that the members of the Force during the twelve months ending September 30 last, contributed $17,098.12 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In concluding my report, I have again to acknowledge the cordial support I have received from all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the person—										
Murder	12	4	5	3	12	19	1	14	4	19
Attempted murder	12	4	5	3	12	11	6	4	1	11
Accessory to murder	2		1	1	2					
Manslaughter	15	4	6	5	15	1		1		1
Shooting with intent	3		1	2	3	5	2	3		5
Wounding	7	5	2		7	13	6	4	3	13
Assault, common	1,059	934	121	4	1,059	773	590	183		773
" aggravated	9	7	1	1	9	3	1		2	3
" causing bodily harm	32	18	9	5	32	41	24	11	6	41
" indecent	27	13	8	6	27	20	8	9	3	20
Rape and attempted rape	30	4	17	9	30	21	5	14	2	21
Suicide and attempted suicide	4	4			4	5	3	2		5
Carnal knowledge of girl under 12	17	6	3	8	17	5	1	2	2	5
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14						1			1	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16	13	7	4	2	13	16	10	3	3	16
Carnal knowledge and attempted	4	2	1	1	4	2	2			2
Threatening to kill	8	6	2		8	2	2			2
Abortion	4		3	1	4	2	2			2
Bigamy	8	6	1	1	8	1		1		1
Abduction and aiding	6	3	3		6	2		2		2
Concealment of birth	1		1		1					
Illegal solemnization of marriage	2	1	1		2					
Non-support of wife and family	28	20	7	1	28	33	22	11		33
Wife desertion	5	3	2		5	2		2		2
Cruelty to children	2	2			2					
Child desertion	2	2			2	1	1			1
Wife beating	3	2	1		3					
Criminal neglect	5		3	2	5	2	1	1		2
Intimidating and threatening	26	16	9	1	26	17	13	3	1	17
Libel	3		3		3	6		3	3	6
Extortion and attempted	7		6	1	7	1		1		1
Leaving excavation unguarded	65	64	1		65	38	36	2		38
Cohabitation	4	1	3		4					
Feigned marriage	2		2		2					
Miscellaneous	1		1		1					
Offences against property—										
Theft and attempted	1,230	869	332	29	1,230	774	523	223	28	774
" from person	17	8	5	4	17	11	5	6		11
" by juvenile	8	5	3		8					
" by conversion	14	2	5	7	14	4	3	1		4
" from dwelling	16	12	4		16	5			5	5
" from H. M. mails	2		2		2	3	3			3
Horse stealing	42	7	23	12	42	89	45	18	26	89
Cattle stealing	46	20	21	5	46	66	18	26	22	66
" shooting or wounding	35	16	14	5	35	24	7	11	6	24
" killing	2	1	1		2	6	5	1		6
Injury to other animals	3	3			3					
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	3		1	2	3	2		1	1	2
Concealing cattle	4		3	1	4					
House and shop breaking	49	35	11	3	49	25	9	13	3	25
Burglary and attempted	18	15	3		18	43	28	7	8	43
Fraud and intent to defraud	69	43	12	14	69	27	8	18	1	27
False pretences	175	101	65	9	175	138	81	50	7	138
Forgery and uttering	44	24	7	13	44	36	21	12	3	36
Robbery	12	11	1		12	1		1		1
Robbery with violence	2	2			2	6	2	3	1	6
Receiving stolen property	18	11	4	3	18	38	27	7	4	38
Stolen property in possession	8	7	1		8	9	7	2		9

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
1	1			1											32
															23
															2
															16
1		1		1											9
															20
16	12	4		16	2	2			2	19	18	1		19	1,869
															12
4	4			4											77
					1	1			1	1	1			1	49
															51
3	3			3											12
															22
															1
															29
															6
					1		1		1						11
															6
															9
															8
															1
															2
															61
															7
															2
															3
															3
															7
2	1	1		2											45
															9
															8
															103
															4
															2
															1
20	11	9		20	8	7		1	8	10	8	2		10	2,042
															28
															8
															18
															21
															5
															131
															112
															59
															8
															3
															5
															4
2	1	1		2	1	1			1						77
															61
															96
										3	3			3	316
															80
															13
															8
										2	2			2	58
															17

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against property—*Con.*										
Wilful damage	56	49	7		56	33	26	7		33
Mischief	77	57	18	2	77	86	72	13	1	86
Arson and attempted	21	3	11	7	21	4	1	2	1	4
Killing and wounding dogs	10	6	4		10	11	9	2		11
Keeping savage dogs	6	5	1		6	2	2			2
Dogging cattle	3	3			3	5	5			5
Trespass	14	12	2		14	1	1			1
Cruelty to animals	170	145	25		170	109	93	16		109
Frandulent disposal of property	2		2		2					
Criminal breach of trust	1		1		1					
Defacing brand						1		1		1
Extortion						1		1		1
Miscellaneous	7	4	3		7	38	26	10	2	38
Offences against Public Order—										
Carrying concealed weapons	69	67	2		69	40	35	5		40
Pointing firearms	37	29	8		37	23	16	7		23
Discharging firearms	8	7	1		8	2	1	1		2
Firearms in possession when arrested	3	3			3	1	1			1
Carrying explosives	3	3			3					
Selling firearms without permit	2	2			2	2	2			2
Carrying pistol without permit						5	4	1		5
Sedition and seditious offences	9		6	3	9	22	2	9	11	22
Miscellaneous	4	4			4	1	1			1
Offences against Religion and Morals—										
Vagrancy	683	645	38		683	679	617	62		679
Drunk and disorderly	420	412	8		420	577	564	13		577
Causing disturbance	169	157	12		169	173	165	8		173
Swearing, threatening and obscene language	33	30	3		33	35	27	8		35
Indecent acts and attempted	18	15	2	1	18	8	5	3		8
Indecent exposure	9	9			9	13	12	1		13
Buggery and attempted	4		2	2	4	3	1	1	1	3
Incest	4	1	3		4	3		3		3
Seduction	14	1	9	4	14	14	3	9	2	14
Seduction under promise of marriage	5	2	1	2	5	1		1		1
Seduction of ward	1	1			1					
Keeping house of ill-fame	27	25	2		27	48	44	4		48
Inmates of house of ill-fame	17	17			17	43	39	4		43
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	9	8	1		9	21	19	2		21
Prostitution	11	11			11	11	10	1		11
Living on avails of prostitution						4	2	1	1	4
Procuring or attempting	7	2	4	1	7	1		1		1
Keeping gaming house	3	2	1		3	9	8	1		9
Frequenters of gaming house	10	10			10	31	29	2		31
Gambling	12	6	6		12	9	9			9
Nuisance	16	16			16	6	6			6
Disturbing public worship	3	2	1		3	1	1			1
Sodomy						1		1		1
Miscellaneous	4	4			4	9	4	3	2	9
Misleading Justice—										
Perjury	25	2	20	3	25	15	3	7	5	15
Miscellaneous	2		1	1	2	2	1		1	2
Corruption and disobedience—										
Disobeying summons	4	4			4					0
Contempt of court	7	6	1		7	4	4			4
Escaping from custody and attempted	9	9			9	13	11	1	1	13

made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
1		1		1	3	3			3						93
															163
															25
					1	1			1						22
															8
															8
															15
										2	2			2	281
															2
															1
															1
															1
															45
										7	7			7	116
															60
															10
															4
															3
															4
															5
															31
										14	11	3		14	19
3	3			3	2	2			2	18	18			18	1,385
60	45	15		60	5	5			5	117	117			117	1,179
5	5			5											347
															68
															26
										9	9			9	31
															7
															7
															28
															6
															1
										1	1			1	76
										1	1			1	61
															30
															22
															4
															8
					1	1			1	3	1	2		3	16
										4	4			4	45
															21
															22
															4
1		1		1											2
															13
															40
															4
															4
															11
															22

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Corruption and disobedience—*Con.*										
Assisting to escape from custody	5	4	1		5					0
Obstructing peace officer	27	21	6		27	16	12	4		16
Assaulting peace officer	22	21	1		22	8	5	1	2	8
Impersonating peace officer	1	1			1	1	1			1
Bribery and attempted	1			1	1	2	1	1		2
Resisting arrest	3	3			3	3	2	1		3
Miscellaneous	1	1			1	1	1			1
Offences against Railway Act—										
Stealing rides	395	375	20		395	282	255	27		282
Trespass	141	126	15		141	101	89	12		101
Mischief on railway						1	1			1
Tampering with switch						3	3			3
Miscellaneous						7	7			7
Offences against Customs Act—										
Smuggling	3	3			3	4	3	1		4
Miscellaneous	1	1			1					
Offences against Indian Act—										
Supplying liquor to Indians	33	31	2		33	63	52	11		63
Indians intoxicated	13	11	2		13	28	27	1		28
Intoxicated on reserve	43	38	5		43	63	53	10		63
Trespassing on reserve	14	3	11		14	5	5			5
Liquor in possession						19	16	3		19
Liquor in possession on reserve	2	2			2	1	1			1
Truant school children	2	2			2					
Prostituting Indian women	3	3			3	2	2			2
Gambling on reserve						4	4			4
Miscellaneous	19	13	6		19	7	7			7
Offences against—										
Lord's Day Act	10	9	1		10					
Fisheries Act	41	39	2		41	58	54	4		58
Mining Act						34	33	1		34
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations						89	81	8		89
Immigration Act						8	7	1		8
Opium Act	6	6			6	25	20	5		25
Militia Act	1	1			1					
Ticket-of-Leave Act						1	1			1
N.W. Territories Act						6	6			6
Shipping Act										
Animals' Contagious Diseases Act	1	1			1					
War Measures Act	66	59		7	66	34	29	5		34
Post Office Act						1	1			1
Canada Grain Act	7	7			7					
Forestry Act						6	6			6
Treason	5		2	3	5	1		1		1
Dominion Lands Act	1	1			1	1			1	1
War Revenue Act	1	1			1					
Yukon Ordinance										
Miscellaneous	6	4	2		6					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—										
Masters and servants	973	840	133		973	564	488	76		564
Game	285	249	36		285	174	157	14	3	174
Hide and brand	8	7	1		8	24	21	3		24
Prairie and forest fires	296	243	53		296	56	51	5		56
Liquor license	141	121	23		144	295	248	47		295

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made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
															5
															43
										1	1			1	31
															2
															3
															6
															2
										16	16			16	693
															242
															1
															3
															7
															7
															1
13	12	1		13	3	3			3	12	11		1	12	124
12	12			12	3	3			3	9	9			9	65
										2	2			2	108
										10	10			10	29
4	4			4											23
										1	1			1	4
															2
															5
															4
															26
															10
															99
															34
															89
1	1			1											9
															31
															1
															1
					150	114	36		150						156
3	3			3						2	1	1		2	5
															1
										4		4		4	104
															1
															7
															6
															6
															2
															1
23	17	5	1	23											23
															6
										9	9			9	1,546
										9	9			9	468
															32
										2	2			2	354
										17	13	4		17	456

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—*Con.*										
Sales of liquor	111	101	10	...	111					
Insanity	205	191	14	...	205	159	150	9		159
Horse breeders	49	46	3	...	49	5	5	...	...	5
Pound	85	63	22	...	85	18	13	5	...	18
Poolroom	5	5		...	5	24	22	2	...	24
Village	1	1	...	...	1					
Livery stables	29	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	
Public works	9	6	3	...	9	3	3		...	3
Medical profession	11	10	1	...	11	2	...	2	...	2
Veterinary surgeons	3	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1
Druggists	4	3	1	...	4	1	1		...	1
Public health	18	17	1	...	18	10	8	2	...	10
School	14	9	5	...	14	3	3	...	...	3
Hawkers and peddlars	33	29	4	...	33	10	10		...	10
Noxious weeds	16	15	1	...	16	21	15	6	...	21
Pollution of streams	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Steam boilers	53	49	4	...	53	17	16	1	...	17
Motor vehicles	138	131	7	...	138	91	86	5	...	91
Children's protection	73	70	3	...	73	32	29	3	...	32
Entire animals	5	5	...	...	5	4	3	1	...	4
Highways	2	1	1	...	2	42	40	2	...	42
Stock inspectors	8	7	1	...	8	2	1	1	...	2
Auctioneers	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Theatre	7	5	2	...	7	1	1	...	...	1
Hotelkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	6
Vital statistics	7	6	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	1
Boarding housekeepers	3	1	2	...	3	22	19	3	...	22
Mischievous and dangerous animals	...	...	...	...	...	70	54	16	...	70
Thresher's Lien Act	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Mines Act	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5
Legal profession	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	23	21	2	...	23	9	8	1	...	9
Estray animals	57	46	11	...	57	60	47	13	...	60
	8,826	7,246	1,379	201	8,826	7,090	5,707	1,203	180	7,090

made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
															111
															364
															54
															103
															29
															1
															29
															12
															13
															4
															5
															28
															17
															43
															37
															2
															70
															229
															105
															9
															44
															10
															1
															8
															6
															8
															25
															70
															2
															5
															1
5	5			5											5
															32
															117
180	140	39	1	180	181	143	37	1	181	305	287	17	1	305	16,582

RECAPITULATION of Summarized Cases, October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.

Province.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	8,826	7,246	1,379	201
Province of Alberta	7,090	5,707	1,203	180
Yukon Territories	180	140	39	1
Northwest Territories	181	143	37	1
Province of New Manitoba	305	287	17	1
Grand Totals	16,582	13,523	2,675	384

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 27, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a report of the general state of Regina district under sub-districts:—

WEYBURN SUB-DISTRICT.

This district extends north from the International boundary to township 11 and west from the Manitoba boundary to range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, as far north as township 5, when it extends west to range 25, west of the 2nd meridian, and then north to township 11, thus comprising the southeast of the province of Saskatchewan.

In the greater portion of this district conditions appear to be improving, the exception being in the Radville district, which is a stony country mostly settled by settlers of foreign birth. Crop conditions this season have been exceptionally good and good crops are the rule. The spring was early and very dry and windy, and at the start grain did not do well, but good rains in the months of July and early part of August brought on good growth. Now that the crop has all been cut and a large portion of it threshed, it appears to be a good average crop, especially so in the Carnduff and Arcola districts.

The percentage of acreage sown is about 60 per cent, increase under cultivation, about 20 per cent over last year, which is caused by increased cultivation in the western end of the district.

No new towns have grown up and very little immigration.

The district is now fairly well settled and there is a good deal of police work owing to its being so near the International boundary; the class of settlers south and near the boundary are such that they require constant watching; most of them are in poor circumstances; there has been no trouble so far among the alien population. There appears to be a scarcity of water in this district and this makes it difficult for parties with stock, also for threshing operations, as several outfits have to haul water for some distance.

The average yield of wheat in this district is about 25 bushels to the acre, an improvement over last year, and the grade is averaging No. 1 Northern. Oats are averaging 40 bushels to the acre; there has not been any flax threshed yet, so far as known in the district. Barley is a fair average crop also this year.

The Weyburn sub-district consists of the following detachments: Weyburn, Ogema, Ceylon, Radville, Tribune, Estevan, North Portal, Northgate, Carnduff, Arcola, Lampman, Fillmore, Yellowgrass. The strength of all detachments was increased since the outbreak of the war.

Speaking of police work generally performed by this sub-district, Inspector Lea states:—

> I would point out that good results have been obtained; we have been unable to have any mounted drill owing to pressure of work and no rifle or revolver practice. There is an exceptionally good train service in this district and all detachments can be reached by rail. The closing of the bars no doubt has had a good effect and it can be noticed that the conduct of the public generally is much more orderly around the hotels. The police in this district are keeping a sharp lookout for infractions of the Liquor Act.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

The state of the district for the past year has been very satisfactory, opening with excellent crop prospects. Seeding went ahead briskly after which it was soon to be seen that the crop returns would exceed the most optimistic expectations.

This being an old and well-settled district, the acreage sown remains much about the same as last year, 50 per cent and very little new breaking done; about 20 per cent over last year. The wheat yield is good and will average about 30 bushels to the acre; oats going about 60 bushels. Very little flax or barley is grown in this district, but what has been grown is good and the barley will go about 40 bushels and flax 15 bushels to the acre.

Mixed farming is taking greater hold in this district than in former years, and a considerable number of beef cattle have been shipped from various points of the district throughout the year.

No new towns have been started in the district and very few buildings have been erected, several small store buildings and private dwelling houses in the larger towns. Immigration has been practically nil, as the district is, as already stated, well settled and no homesteading land available.

A drainage is noticed in the young men of the district. A large number of them have thrown in their lot with the various contingents which are being raised to subdue the common enemy of the allies.

There has been very little trouble experienced with the foreign element throughout the district, which has been well patrolled and a constant watch kept on their movements.

FRANCIS SUB-DISTRICT.

During the last eight months Francis district has progressed steadily. All the farmers located are apparently prosperous. Crops in this district are very good, averaging 25 bushels to the acre. Percentage of acreage sown was 60 per cent. The increase of acreage under cultivation is very small, owing no doubt to this being an old settled district and the remainder of the land not broken held for speculation.

Building operations have been at a standstill during the year. There are no new towns in this district. There has been no immigration to these parts during the past eight months.

MOOSEJAW SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is Inspector Spalding's report of the general state of the Moosejaw sub-district:—

To some people, who a few years ago, were making "easy money," in town and in city property, going far out to subdivide the farm lands into city residential and industrial centres, with a few parks thrown in, to these and also some of their friends who were let in on a good thing, the country is not a good place to live in and times are very bad owing to the bottom having fallen out of business.

It is, however, a blessing to the country that the limit of the real estate boom was reached, even passed and that conditions have again become normal. With the collapse of real estate values in town and city, house rent in the larger places have been lowered to a reasonable rate, and in various ways the cost of living has been made easier, although the cost of food and other essential articles has somewhat increased.

Work was very scarce last fall and winter, practically all construction and building work had closed down, so that considerable hardship was felt by the working class and those who were thrown out of employment as a consequence. The situation was met by the larger cities and towns and where relief was required it was freely given, and in Moosejaw every effort was made by the city officials to furnish work from time to time to those ready and willing to perform it. Considerable distress was also felt in the portions of the district where the crop of 1914 had proved almost, and in some individual cases, a total failure. The portion chiefly affected lay between Avonlea and Expanse, where the district is settled almost entirely by Austrians, Rumanians and Germans. Settlers among this class were the chief applicants for relief, but throughout the Avonlea, Expanse, Gravelbourg and Mortlach districts, with a few south and west of Elbow, there were a number of English-speaking people who also applied for relief, in the form of provisions and fuel, and in one or two cases medical aid was given by the authority of the Provincial Government.

The need of the homesteader who had crop failure was met by the Dominion Government, the handling of which proved a heavier task than was first anticipated, so that agents had to be appointed throughout the district to receive and handle the applications and issuing of relief. These same agents also handled the seed grain question, and the action of the Government in coming to the aid of two-thirds of the settlers in districts where crops were a failure, was rewarded by the farmers making a special effort to increase the acreage of crop this spring, and it is a satisfaction to be able to report this increase is on an average of 10 per cent. This I consider very fair owing to the scarcity of hay and oats, both being very high in price, and in fact beyond the small farmers altogether. Also the older settled districts have but very little increase in acreage, if any, the acreage sown is, as near as I can estimate it, about 65 per cent. During the past six weeks, or since harvesting commenced, I have visited nearly all portions of my district, and although the fact is likely well known to you, I am pleased to record it that the crop of 1915 for this district is one of the largest and best that has ever been produced. August was very favourable for the ripening and cutting of grain and this being accomplished, the farmers and businessmen are now found to be in a much more cheerful frame of mind than they were a year ago. The value of summer-fallow has been demonstrated by the fact that so far as reported no yield of wheat has been less than 40 bushels to the acre, and as high as 53 bushels was threshed in Tugaske district. I have just been told of one man, who claims to have secured 6,500 bushels of wheat No. 1 from 100 acres. The quality of wheat so far, being shipped, is excellent, only one car going out from this district that has not graded No. 1.

To sum up, the acreage under cultivation is 65 per cent.

Average yield of wheat, 25 bushels to the acre.

Average yield of oats, 60 bushels to the acre.

Average yield of barley, 45 bushels to the acre.

The acreage of barley is not very large, whilst that of flax is still smaller, there being very little of this grain sown.

Some difficulty is, I believe, being experienced in securing sufficient help for the threshing, but now that the cutting has been completed, it is likely that this will be overcome. The great grain crop overshadows all other farm products so much that the smaller items are almost lost sight of. Still the indication of other sources of revenue-producing branches of farming is not lacking, and marked progress is being made by many towards mixed farming, particularly in the older settled districts.

Dairy farming, raising cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are gradually being added to the increase of the farmer's income and to the material benefit of the country in general. These, I consider, are sufficient grounds to believe that the country is in a more prosperous state than it was some few years ago when the good times resulted from the inflated real estate values of city and town property or of land adjacent thereto.

Immigration, due no doubt to the great war going on in Europe, has for the present been brought to almost a standstill, although there are always a few coming out to friends from different parts of the old country. A few American farmers and some French Canadians from Quebec have settled in and about the Gravelbourg district.

In building operations, very little, if any, has been noticed in the town except along the C.P.R. extension and the C.N.R. between Avonlea and Gravelbourg.

A new town on the C.P.R. named Vantage, situated south and west of Expanse, has been built up during the past summer, there being elevators, church, stores, blacksmith shop, post office, etc.

Mossbank on the C.N.R. has also built up somewhat. Neither place has more than 100 of a population.

Several new elevators have gone up at different points throughout the district and considerable building has been done by the farmers, some putting up new houses or building new barns. On travelling through the older settled districts, one may see many comfortable and prosperous-looking farms, judging from the good buildings and well-kept yards and fences, with addition of groves of young trees coming up.

IMPERIAL SUB-DISTRICT.

The condition of the crop is very good as compared with last year. About 60 per cent acreage is under cultivation, and of this about 40 per cent is in crop this year.

There is an increase of about 3 per cent in cultivation over last year.

No new buildings have been erected during the year, with the exception of several barns.

No new towns have been started, and there is very little immigration into the district.

BALGONIE SUB-DISTRICT.

It is estimated that the crop for this year will turn out very good. In this district wheat will average 20 bushels to the acre, and oats 45 bushels to the acre. About 60 per cent of the acreage in this district is being cultivated, the remainder being scrub and bluff. There is 10 per cent of cultivation this year over last year.

An occasional new building has been erected in the way of barns, on some of the old settled farms, this district being a very old one.

Immigrants as settlers are few, land being held at a high figure.

MONTMARTRE SUB-DISTRICT.

Taking the district as a whole there is about 60 per cent of land under cultivation. There are several farms lying idle this year but, allowing for the new land that has been broken up, the average under cultivation is about the same as last year. There are several large creeks in different parts of the district which makes a large acreage of waste land; this leaves about 60 per cent under cultivation, 20 per cent grazing and about 20 per cent of the land yet to be broken.

Slight damage was done to the crops this year by hail and an early frost. The crops throughout the district are good and, taking the district as a whole, the crops will yield about 20 bushels to the acre. There has been very little building in this district during the past year. There has been no immigration during the year.

The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

The past season has been a prosperous one for the farmers in this district. Crop conditions are, on the whole, very good; the yield is plentiful, and very slight damage has resulted from recent frost and hail. Grain growers are, accordingly, optimistic as to the ultimate result. The principal crops are wheat and oats, with a very small percentage of barley and flax. The land in this district is considered to be very fertile; about 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation this year; this is an increase of about 6½ per cent over last year.

Building operations have been practically at a standstill owing largely to the European war, although a number of farmers in the district are building new barns, houses, etc.; in fact, the farmers appear to be the only persons who can afford to build.

A concrete bridge has been erected over Elcapo lake, south of Broadview, at a cost of about $40,000. This bridge is a marked improvement upon the old wooden structure.

No new towns have sprung up during the year; business in all the smaller towns has decreased, several merchants have liquidated through failure.

Immigration has practically made no headway this year.

CRAIK SUB-DISTRICT.

The general condition of this district is good. The farmers have good crops and there are no cases of destitution. There is about 300,000 acres of crop in this year, there being about 10 per cent increase over last year.

Building operations for the past year have been nil.

Regarding immigration, there has not been any.

There are no new towns in this district.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Following last year's almost total failure of crops, this year's splendid harvest is doubly welcome. The crop season was all a farmer could desire, the weather breaking only when most of the crops were cut, when storms delayed threshing several weeks, but did little actual harm.

Wheat forms the greater portion of crop, with a fair amount of oats and flax; very little barley was sown.

About 40 per cent of the homestead land is under crop this year and the yield from same will be about 25 bushels wheat, 30 bushels oats, and 15 bushels of flax to the acre. The older settlers whose land was well worked had a much larger average.

The above shows an increase of about 50 per cent crop sown this year over last year.

Until lately business both in the town and country has been dull and money scarce. Building has steadily increased at Assiniboia, but the other small towns have remained almost at a standstill.

A new town, Vantage, has started about twelve miles east of Assiniboia and is the end of the steel on the Moosejaw-Assiniboia line.

There were fewer immigrants this year than for some years past. This is partly owing to the recent embargo on all the stocks from the United States and partly to the fact that all the best farming land had already been taken up.

The Wood Mountain district, until five years ago, devoted almost entirely to ranching, is rapidly becoming a farming country. The rancher, unless he has leased land, can now find no range for his stock.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Crops are good everywhere but have been somewhat hurt by frost. In Wynyard and Melville districts considerable damage has been done by hail, about 3,000 acres being destroyed, which is insured. The majority of the crop in the Kamsack district is oats; little wheat or barley in the rest of the district. It is fairly evenly divided. Although as yet very little threshing has been done, it is estimated that the grain will average as follows: wheat about 30 bushels, oats about 50 bushels, and barley about 25 bushels to the acre. Very little flax has been sown. The increase in acreage all over the district will average about 16 per cent more than last year. Take it all around the crops are excellent and ought to help to put the farmers on their feet again.

Very few buildings have gone up during the year, money being scarce and there is not much need for new buildings as there are a number of empty ones for rent. In the Wynyard district about $60,000 have been expended for buildings and improvements; one store and several private houses have been erected in Melville; in Kamsack six new houses have been built and a large public school, the present one not being large enough to accommodate the pupils, also about $120,000 has been spent in improvements, including cement walks, sewerage and water system. In Canora they have nearly completed the water system; I cannot say at what cost. No new towns have started up, in fact most of these already in existence have been reduced in population. We have no record of any new settlers. All the lands near the towns or railways have been taken up years ago and there is no room for settlers, unless in the very outlying parts. In Pelly the Dukhobor reservation was thrown open last June and 100 quarters were entered for, but up to date only six families have come to reside on their homesteads. A good business has been done in the cattle line. Pelly and Kamsack have shipped during the year 140 cars of cattle, 20 cars of hogs, and 500 horses, while Sheho, Theodore and Canora between them have shipped about 70 cars of cattle. Farmers are gradually getting into mixed farming and doing better than at the grain alone. With few exceptions none of them brand their stock and are therefore easy marks for cattle thieves. In Yorkton the population has about held its own. A very fine Catholic church and mission were completed during the year, a large addition has been made to the Land Titles office, and a number of dwellings have been erected. The C.N.R. are building a very fine station in the centre of the town and it is reported that they intend putting in repair shops and round house.

I forward hereunder the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room, forwarded by Inspector T. S. Belcher, in command of the Yorkton sub-district.

YORKTON, September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Yorkton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915:—

Prisoners in cells, midnight September 30, 1914	9
Received during the twelve months ended September 30, 1915	211
Total	220
Discharged during twelve months ended September 30, 1915	211
Remaining in cells September 30, midnight	9
Total	220

Below is a classification of prisoners received in guard-room:—

Males—	
Canadian	39
Austrian	124
American	5
German	12
Russian	8
Turkish	2
Swedish	7
Indians	7
Norwegian	2
Negros	1
Hollander	1
Total	208
Females—	
Austrian	2
German	1
Total	3

The 211 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Released, time expired	63
Sent to various places for trial	8
Transferred to Regina jail	62
Released on bail	10
Sent to Battleford Asylum	4
Released, charges dismissed	16
Released on parole	5
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School	2
To Regina guard-room	11
Fined and released	18
Released on suspended sentence	1
To Brandon Internment Camp	1
To Dr. Barnardo's Home	1
Handed over to immigration authorities	1
To Supt. of Neg. and Dep. children	3
To Indian Department School	2
Total	208
Females—	
To Battleford Asylum	1
To care of relatives	1
To Prince Albert jail	1
Total	3
Males	208
Grand total	211
The average daily number of prisoners	9·05
The maximum number on any day	21
The minimum number on any day	5
The maximum received in any month	31
The minimum number received in any month	7

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Total number received	20

CLASSIFICATION.

Males—	
Germans	7
Austrians	13
Total	20

CLASSIFICATION.—*Continued.*

Disposed of as follows—	
Interned	6
Paroled	9
Discharged on expiration of sentence imposed for breach of order in council *re* aliens in possession of firearms	4
Awaiting decision of the officer commanding Regina district	1
Total	20

The health of the prisoners confined in the Guard Room during the past year has been good.

The average number of minor ailments occurring have received the attention of the acting assistant surgeon Henry.

Discipline has been well maintained as will be noted on comparing this year's figures with those of last year. There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners handled amounting to almost 35 per cent; work in connection with same has been satisfactorily carried out without any increase in strength of men stationed here.

There has been no improvement made during the year in the accommodation for prisoners, etc. The premises occupied being the property of the provincial Government of Saskatchewan and the very unsatisfactory conditions prevailing which have been reported upon annually for some years now remain the same.

Among the more serious charges upon which prisoners have been held here during the year were two for rape and one for carnal knowledge, six of cattle-stealing, four of burglary, and two of sedition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Sergt.*,
Reg. No. 5109. Provost.

The O. C. Regina District.

Forwarded.

T. S. BELCHER, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Yorkton Sub-district. 1-10-15.

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Considering the general financial stringency that has prevailed since the outbreak of the war, the conditions throughout this sub-district for the past twelve months can be considered quite satisfactory. In spite of the high cost of living, the numerous appeals to the people for patriotic purposes have been generously responded to.

The fall of 1914 was very favourable for threshing operations which were completed earlier than usual, whereby a considerable amount of fall ploughing was done. This resulted in an increased acreage sown of about five per cent during the present year. The crop just harvested is as good as any ever taken off. The crops did not suffer from the frost on the night of August 2, as was feared at the time, and most of the wheat is grading No. 1. Owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing in September not one-tenth of the crop in this sub-district has yet been threshed, but it does not appear to be suffering from standing in stook. About 70 per cent of the acreage sown is wheat, 25 per cent oats, and 5 per cent barley, flax and rye. The summer fallow crops are very good, and there are instances where the average is 40

bushels to the acre. Stubble and fall ploughing crops were very light owing to dry spell in the early part of the summer, and will average from 10 to 12 bushels per acre. The general average will be about 18 bushels.

On the evening of July 22, 1915, after a few days hot weather, a violent hail storm, accompanied by a gale of wind, passed over the northern portion of this sub-district. The storm commenced in the MacDonald Hills north of Dysart and travelled southeast striking Lipton, Balcarres, Abernethy and Ellisboro' in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Crops suffered considerably especially in the Balcarres and Abernethy districts where the loss is estimated at about 50 per cent.

Stock throughout the district is in first-class condition and no outbreaks of contagious disease have occurred during the year.

We have no new towns, and building operations have been very quiet. A new high school has just been completed at Indian Head at a cost of $18,000 and about $16,000 have been expended in improvements on the consolidated school at Cupar. A few more summer cottages have sprung up along the Qu'Appelle Valley Lakes at Katepwe, Lebret and Fort Qu'Appelle. The new sanitorium near Fort Qu'Appelle has not been completed.

There has been no immigration to this district during the past year.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is copy of report from Corporal Rose, in charge of Norway House sub-district:—

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT, August 31, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report for 1914-1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There is no land under cultivation in this sub-district with the exception of small gardens which the settlers and Indians have attached to their houses, and the products of same are chiefly potatoes and other vegetables.

A new boarding school has been built at Norway House for the Methodist mission and they are at present putting in a new sewer; also the Rev. Mr. Marshall of the Church of England is building a new dwelling-house at Cross Lake. A new boarding school has been built for the Roman Catholic children and they intend to finish it this fall. A new house, also storehouse, is being erected for Mr. Arthur Mercer, fur trader, and, with the exception of a few log houses having been built by the Indians during the past year, that is all the buildings that have been erected in this district.

RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

The Hudson Bay railway is the only one which is still under construction, and runs from Le Pas to Port Nelson. There are no others and they have the only telephone line which connects with the engineers on the line to the head office in Le Pas.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been quite a few small bush fires, but no prairie fires. The bush fires were caused by the Indians not putting out their camp fires properly, but these have caused little damage. One big fire occurred at Cross lake from the same cause, which raged for five days before being properly put out. It caused considerable damage,

burning three Indian log shacks and a great deal of timber was destroyed. As yet, Mr. Blackford, the chief fire ranger, has not been able to ascertain the extent of the damage.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only assistance rendered to other departments was to the Forestry department at Cross lake, when Mr. Blackford, chief fire ranger for this district, asked me to take charge of a party of men to help put out the forest fire at Cross lake.

INDIANS.

Details as to number of reserves and number of Indians on each:—

Reserves—	Population.
Norway House	700
Cross Lake	400
Nelson House	350
Oxford House	300
God's Lake	300
Island Lake	550

These are the numbers taken from the last census of the Indians, as the Indian agent has not returned from off his treaty trip.

Condition of the Indians on the whole is good and is on the increase in numbers.

The chief disease among the Indians is tubercular trouble. I think that is owing to the lack of fresh air in their houses and the number that live in them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a rather bad epidemic of grippe at Nelson House last spring, but this was ably attended by Nurse Jackson, the Government nurse there. On the whole, the amount of sickness has been slight compared with other years.

There has been one fatality which occurred at Nelson House in September, 1914, the drowning of James Budd, half-breed, and Alfred Hart, a treaty Indian.

CRIME.

There were six cases in this district which are shown in the classification. One was a case of abduction, in which the accused was discharged upon marrying the complainant. One for ill-treatment of mother and two for ill-treatment of wife.

Two offences against property for setting out fires.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

There have been no prisoners of war handled at this detachment.

ARMS.

There have been no arms handed in or seized or any convictions obtained for not handing same in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are very few aliens in this district at present. The Rev. Father Le Coq has about 20 men working on the new school who are French and Belgians and a few Italians who have been doing the masonry work on the building. McMillan Bros. have two aliens working for them as teamsters on the Whisky portage. They are Swedes and have been working all summer, and on Sipiwesk they have one Austrian employed as cook he has been working for them since last summer.

I may also state that the McMillan Bros. have very few men working for them in this part of the country as they have not been handling much freight this way, or bringing in very many men, and what men have been brought in are required further up the line.

I have, sir, the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

PERCY ROSE,
Corporal in Charge of Sub-District.

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	5	2	2	1
" attempted	2		2	
" accessory to	2		1	1
Manslaughter	7	3	4	
Threatening to kill	8	6	2	
Shooting with intent	1			1
Wounding	3	2	1	
Assault, common	559	531	28	
" aggravated	8	6	1	1
" causing bodily harm	10	5	4	1
" indecent	12	6	4	2
Rape and attempted	8	1	4	3
Abortion	2		2	
" drugs to procure	1			1
Bigamy	7	5	1	1
Co-habitation	1		1	
Abuction and aiding	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge under 14	10	5	3	2
" under 16	7	5	1	1
" and attempted	4	2	1	1
Concealment of birth	1		1	
Non-support of wife	17	14	3	
Wife desertion	3	2	1	
Child desertion	2	2		
Wife beating	3	2	1	
Criminal neglect	4		3	1
Intimidation and threatening	8	5	3	
Libel	1		1	
Suicide, attempted	2	2		
Leaving holes unguarded	17	16	1	
Offences against the property—				
Thefts	735	556	173	6
Theft goods under seizure	3		3	
" from the person	8	6	2	
" by conversion	13	2	5	6
" by juvenile	8	5	3	
" from dwelling	16	12	4	
" from His Majesty's mails	2		2	
Horsestealing	20	3	10	7
Cattle stealing	19	10	7	2
Cattle shooting or wounding	11	6	3	2
Cruelty to animals	60	53	7	
House and shopbreaking	27	22	5	
Burglary and attempted	10	9	1	
Fraud and attempt to defraud	13	9	4	
False pretences	68	40	27	1
Misappropriation	3	2	1	
Beating board bill	32	28	4	
Forgery and uttering	25	16	4	5

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve month ending September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against property—*Concluded.*				
Robbery	1	1		
Robbery with violence	12	11	1	
Receiving stolen goods	8	7		1
Stolen property in possession	7	6	1	
Wilful damage	23	21	2	
Mischief	65	51	14	
Arson and attempted	13	1	9	3
Arson, conspiracy to	3			3
Killing and wounding dogs	6	3	3	
Keeping savage dog	1		1	
Dogging cattle	2	2		
Trespass	6	5	1	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against Public Order—				
Sedition	5		3	2
Treason	5		2	3
Carrying concealed weapons	45	44	1	
Pointing firearms	15	12	3	
Discharging firearms	1	1		
Firearms in possession when arrested	2	2		
Carrying explosives	1	1		
Selling firearms without permit	2	2		
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	368	342	26	
Drunk and disorderly	266	263	3	
Causing disturbance	124	112	12	
Swearing and obscene language	22	21	1	
Indecent acts and attempted	7	5	2	
Indecent exposure	8	8		
Buggery	1			1
Seduction under 16	7		5	2
Seduction under promise	2		1	1
Seduction of ward	1	1		
Incest	2		2	
Keeping house of ill-fame	20	20		
Inmates	13	13		
Frequenters	7	6	1	
Prostitution	3	3		
Procuring	1	1		
Gambling	12	6	6	
Nuisance	15	15		
Illicit intercourse	1	1		
Disturbing public worship	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	13	2	11	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	2	2		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Escaping from custody	7	7		
Obstructing peace officer	11	11		
Assaulting peace officer	15	14	1	
Resisting arrest	2	2		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	334	316	18	
Trespassing	139	124	15	
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	3	3		

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	23	22	1	
Indians drunk	6	5	1	
Intoxicated on reserve	23	23		
Trespassing on reserve	3	3		
Liquor in possession on reserve	2	2		
Prostituting Indian women	3	3		
Buying from Indians without permits	6	5	1	
Offences against—				
Lords Day Act	7	7		
Fisheries Act	26	25	1	
Opium Act	5	5		
War Measures Act	8	8		
Aliens in possession of arms	18	18		
Selling arms to aliens	1	1		
War Revenue Act	1	1		
Assisting prisoners of war to escape	5	4	1	
Canada Grain Act	7	7		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants	544	486	58	
Game Act	178	155	23	
Hide and Brand	1	1		
Prairie Fires Ordinances	200	165	35	
Liquor License Act	66	56	10	
Sales of Liquor Act	38	37	1	
Insanity	102	96	6	
Horse-Breeders' Act	21	20	1	
Stray Animals Act	18	14	4	
Pound Act	41	28	13	
Pool room	2	2		
Livery stables	18	18		
Public works	9	6	3	
Medical profession	6	6		
Veterinary surgeons	2	2		
Pure foods	2	1	1	
Open wells				
Public Health Act	3	3		
School Act	11	7	4	
Hawkers and peddlers	25	25		
Noxious weeds	10	9	1	
Steam boilers	31	30	1	
Motor vehicles	71	68	3	
Children's Protection Act	39	38	1	
Stock inspection	1	1		
Theatre Act (moving pictures)	6	4	2	
Vital statistics	3	2	1	
Animals contagious disease	2	2		
Miscellaneous	14	13	1	
Grand total	5,036	4,313	661	62

This is a decrease of 381 cases from 1914 report. This does not include the 283 prisoners of war handled, a report on which appears elsewhere.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1910 to September 30, 1915:—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Cases entered	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086	5,417	5,036
Convictions	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324	4,782	4,313
Dismissed or withdrawn	355	327	527	700	558	661
Waiting trial	14	15	73	62	77	62

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in the Regina District may be of interest. I give them under sub-districts to show the class of crime occurring in different localities:

J. S. Powers—Horse-stealing on May 1, 1915.—Mr. W. E. Powley, on May 1, complained that a valuable running mare had been stolen from his barn at Weyburn and he suspected the above-named. Mr. Powley made several trips to Plentywood, Mont., and succeeded in tracing the mare to Dooley, Mont., a small town a short distance north. Finally, owing to a bar-tender in Plentywood giving information to the sheriff Powers was arrested and brought back to Weyburn by Corporal Morren where he elected for a summary trial and pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. In connection with this case a great deal of travelling was done by the police in Montana, Powers being traced to a ranch just across the border where he had boarded with a Swede all winter leaving there to come to Weyburn, apparently with the fixed intention of stealing the animal in question. This he admitted to Constable Smith after being tried and sentenced.

J. C. Clark—Horse-stealing.—This man was arrested by the United States Sheriff at Crosby, Mont., on a charge of a theft of a team of mares. Sergt. Reames was detailed on the case and discovered that the team belonged to one George Woods of Assiniboia. In the meantime the United States officials allowed Clark to escape. Up to the present he has not been re-arrested. They have put a charge against him of smuggling.

Alec. Lavitt—Fraudulently disposing of goods.—This man was in business in Vibank, Sask. in the general store business. He purchased from one Leveten of Winnipeg a shipment of gent's furnishings, giving as security a mortgage on some real estate. He packed these goods and shipped them as furniture to Regina, from Regina to Teulon as stationery and from that point to Horizon as stationery. The informant, accompanied by Constable Robbins of Weyburn detachment, armed with a search warrant, went to the store at Horizon and discovered practically all the goods valued at about $3,000. Accused appeared for trial in Regina and on account of his youth he was given the light sentence of four months with hard labour in the provincial jail at Regina.

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Arthur Lohn—Theft of grain.—This man is a Jew residing in the Jewish colony north of Wapella. He and his brother were farming on rather a large scale. When wheat was selling at $1.50 per bushel last winter Arthur Lohn took a load of wheat to the elevator and sold it, returning home late the same night he called at a neighbour's granary and stole a load of wheat and took it home and placed it in his own granary. The loss of this wheat was discovered shortly afterwards, and the matter reported to

Constable G. S. Weight. Arriving at the place from where the grain had been stolen some time after the theft, he found some indistinct hoof prints which he took careful measurements and sketches of. With absolutely nothing but these hoof prints to work on, Constable Weight worked with tireless energy until he wove such a strong case of circumstantial evidence against Arthur Lohn that he was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Moosomin jail. Constable Weight was rewarded for his good work by a grant from the fine fund.

I attach considerable importance to this case for the reason that grain is a very easy thing to steal in this wooded country around Moosomin and unless a person is caught in the act it is a very hard case to prove.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

Hill vs. Curtin—Burglary.—On September 25, 1914, complaint was received at Strassburg by Sergt. Mulhall from Edwin A. Hill, a settler living near Hatfield, who stated that his house had been broken into. This N.C.O. made an investigation and traced the stolen property, which consisted of one barrel of vinegar, a shotgun and a fiddle, to a farm several miles from the scene of the offence. The barrel of vinegar was ingeniously hidden in the centre of a huge straw pile, and the shot-gun and fiddle in the space between the roof and ceiling of a house of a settler named Tim Curtin, whose record is not of the best. On September 30 Curtin was charged before two justices at Govan with burglary and though the offence charged was proved beyond a doubt, the presiding justices decided to deal with the accused as leniently as possible, and imposed a fine of $10 and costs and ordered the accused to make restitution of the stolen property.

Rex vs. Albert Pirie—Theft.—On August 4, 1914, a set of harness was stolen from Elmer Sellers, a settler living near Strassburg. No trace of the harness was discovered until July, 1915, a year after the offence was committed. This property was finally located in the possession of a settler named Henderson, 35 miles north of Herbert, which is about 130 miles distant from where the offence was committed. It was found out that Henderson had purchased the harness from one George Essen, and he had obtained it from Albert Pirie of Strassburg, the accused. Pirie was arrested on warrant at Strassburg on July 24, 1915, by Sergt. Mulhall and a charge of theft placed against him. Preliminary hearing was held and accused committed for trial. Accused appeared before Judge Farrell at Regina on August 31, found guilty, and released on suspended sentence.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Rex vs. T. Darisczuk—False Pretenses.—This offence took place near Theodore, in March, 1914. Accused sold a team of horses to one Alec. Wasyloicz for $435, telling him that the horses were clear and there was nothing against them, whereas at the time of sale one J. G. Hall had a lien on them and seized the team some time after. Darisczuk skipped out and was lost sight of for a time, but by watching the movements of his wife we eventually traced him to Edmonton, where he was arrested. He appeared before Judge Elwood and jury at Yorkton December 4, 1914, and was found guilty and given nine months at hard labour.

G. Bilyk—Perjury.—This case arose out of a charge against the above-named man for grain stealing, for which he was convicted and sentenced on April 23, 1915, at Yorkton, before His Honour Judge Gordon. When giving evidence in his own behalf he perjured himself so obviously that another charge was laid against him. He again appeared before Judge Gordon at Yorkton on May 11, 1915, charged with perjury, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to three months' hard labour, to take effect at the expiration of his first sentence.

John Billows—Cattle-stealing.—This offence took place at Veregin on April 12, 1915. Accused stole a team of oxen from his father and sold them to one Steven Peropolkin for $115, and disappeared. After some considerable chase he was located at Swan Plains by Constable Addison, of Pelly, and arrested. He appeared before His Honour Judge Gordon at Yorkton on June 28, 1915, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days' hard labour in the common jail at Regina.

George Anaka, Alex Bergkowinea and F. Tomka—Shop-breaking.—These men were charged with breaking into the post office at Gorlitz in February, 1914. No complaint was made to us by the postmaster until we inquired about it. One George Anaka was arrested for grain-stealing in February, 1915, and he made an admission about breaking into the post office at Gorlitz, and implicated the other two men above mentioned. Inquiries were made and the postmaster at Gorlitz was notified and he laid an information against these men. They appeared for preliminary hearing at Yorkton on February 5, and two of the accused were put in as evidence against the third one. In addition, each made a statement amounting to an admission of guilt, and they were committed for trial, appeared before His Honour Judge Gordon at Yorkton on February 6, and pleaded guilty. They received the following sentences:—

George Anaka, one year with hard labour.
Alex Bergkowinea, three months with hard labour.
Fred Tomka, six months with hard labour.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

James Knowlen—Murder.—This case was reported on in last annual report. The accused was then confined in the hospital for the insane at North Battleford. It will be remembered that Knowlen was accused of murdering a homesteader named Edward Kerry. The crime was committed on March 9, 1914. Knowlen was traced to the United States, located at Humboldt, Iowa, and brought back to Canada by Detective Sergt. Hall on April 20, 1914.

Knowlen, evidently knowing his case to be desperate, feigned insanity and was confined in the asylum, but was discharged as sane in September, 1914.

Meanwhile the murdered man's body was recovered and a strong case of circumstantial evidence worked up.

Knowlen appeared for preliminary hearing at Wood Mountain on September 10, 1914. The hearing lasted two days and a very strong case was made out against the accused, who was committed for trial.

The trial took place before His Honour Judge Brown on October 2, 1914.

In summing up the judge commented on the completeness of the case and highly complimented the police upon their work.

The jury were out six hours and returned a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter."

In sentencing the prisoner Judge Brown stated that the jury had given the prisoner the benefit of any doubt there might be and he saw no grounds for leniency.

The accused was then sentenced to 15 years of hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The result of this case is highly satisfactory considering that most of the witnesses were United States citizens, and that Knowlen, undoubtedly a degenerate, had cunning enough to cover up all trace of the crime.

The only motive of the crime would seem to have been to obtain possession of a team and rig to convey himself and family to the United States.

George Ball—Murder.—The first intimation of this crime was the receipt by Inspector Tupper at Wood Mountain of the following telegram from Sheriff Shaw of Saco, Montana, U.S.A.:—

> "George Ball killed Bill Long at Ball's ranch. I have him in custody. Meet me at Ball's ranch to-morrow."

Inspector Tupper received this wire in the afternoon of May 12, 1915, and he immediately wired the coroner to follow, and with Constable Turner at once left for Ball's ranch, a distance of 75 miles away from Wood Mountain.

Leaving Constable Turner in charge of Long's body Inspector Tupper proceeded to Saco, Mont., where he found Ball in custody. Ball agreed to waive extradition and was escorted back to Wood Mountain, arriving there on May 17.

Det. Sergt. Mundy, who was in the south, received orders to investigate this case. He arrived at Ball's ranch in time to be present at the coroner's inquest, the verdict of the coroner's jury being that "William Long came to his death as the result of two shots fired by George M. Ball."

Ball's hearing took place at Wood Mountain on June 11, 1915, and he was committed for trial.

The following is a brief history of the crime:—

George Ball and William Long were old acquaintances, having been neighbours for years at Saco, Montana, U.S.A. For a time they were on friendly terms, and then quarrelled, and Ball left Saco and immigrated to Canada, taking with him 14 head of cattle. He located in the bad lands of the Frenchman creek, a mile this side of the line.

One of his first acts was to take out as his Canadian cattle brand, William Long's American cattle brand. As Bill Long ran a large bunch of cattle on the American side, just south of Ball's, he viewed this action with suspicion. He began to miss cattle and rightly believed that Ball was stealing his beef.

This with other matters led to very strained relations between the two men and when one day William Long rode into Ball's' pasture looking for stray cattle, Ball, on his own confession, got his rifle and shot him dead.

Ball then rode into Saco, Mont., and gave himself up. In this town he had many friends. The murdered man, on the other hand, was cordially hated. Among a certain class in this town Ball was regarded as sort of a hero and they seem to have been certain that Ball would have been tried in the United States.

In this case the sole plea of the defence will be that Ball acted in self-defence. Witnesses will be brought from the States and the boundary to prove this. Det. Sergt. Mundy, however, has obtained much evidence to rebut this and from the result of his investigations it would appear to have been a case of deliberate murder. Whether this is so can only be decided at the trial. It is certain that the case will be hard fought on both sides and is far more complicated than the average murder case.

Subpœnas are issued for the trial of this case at the sittings of the Supreme Court at Swift Current, Sask., on October 12, 1915. The result will be shown in next year's annual report.

Glen Long—Alleged Murder of William Long.—This man was arrested by Det. Sergt. Mundy after George Ball's preliminary hearing, and charged with the same crime as Ball, viz., murder of William Long.

His hearing was held the day of his arrest, June 11, 1915, but owing to lack of evidence the case was dismissed.

Glen Long was immediately re-arrested and a remand asked for to obtain more evidence. This was granted. On June 25, he appeared for hearing and Det. Sergt. Mundy had enough evidence to have the man committed for trial.

Glen Long's connection with the crime is as follows: When Ball came to Canada, Glen Long came with him and, although he had a homestead near Ball, he lived at Ball's house. He was a witness to the crime from start to finish and, according to his own account, he made no effort to stop or report the deed.

Further, Ball made a sworn statement to the effect that Glen Long obtained and put a gun on the dead body, but this he afterwards denied, when called as a witness against Long.

It is doubtful if a conviction will be obtained in this case. It is fortunate that enough of evidence was obtained to commit him for trial and, as he is the chief witness against Ball, he would probably have skipped out as he has little to hold him in this country.

William Buzzard—Murder—Accessory after.—This man was arrested by Det. Sergt. Mundy on the strength of a statement made under oath by Ball, when called as a witness at the hearing of Glen Long.

Ball said that after he had killed Bill Long he rode up to Buzzard's and told him what he had done. Buzzard handed him a gun with instructions to put it on the body, so that the crime would appear to have been done in self-defence.

When called as witness against Buzzard Ball swore his previous statement was lies.

There was little other evidence against Buzzard, and as Ball had already proved his utter disregard for the truth, the justice of the peace decided there was not enough evidence to commit, and dismissed the case.

Arsene Chartrand, Fred Gosselin, Jules Beston, Napoleon Hamlyn and Louis Gaudry—Theft of wheat.—On February 9, 1915, Zachary Chartrand, of Willow Bunch, complained to Corporal Taylor that 130 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary.

The population of Willow Bunch is largely composed of French half-breeds.

Corpl. Taylor attributed the theft to a gang of these fellows, most of whom had been in trouble before. Here he was confronted with great difficulties. However, by watching the half-breeds' houses day and night Corpl. Taylor was at last able to bring the whole gang to justice. The above named men received sentences varying from two, three and four years.

K. Cummings and G. Sinclair—Horse stealing.—This is a case where the above named who lived in the vicinity of Truax, started out to be real "bad men." They went to the farm of J. Hamilton who lives in the Milly district south and east of Gravelbourg, and then on the night of June 21 last they stole one of Mr. Hamilton's mares from the pasture. The mare was missed the following morning and the matter reported to Corporal Tomlinson at Gravelbourg. Constable Brice was at once despatched to investigate. Securing a description of two young men seen in that vicinity the day previous he took up their trail and by persistent inquiries succeeded in following the pair to Hinsdale, Montana, located the stolen mare and also another horse which they had stolen on the Canadian side before crossing the line. About the same time that he located these men Cummings was placed under arrest by the United States officials charged and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stealing a watch shortly after he arrived in the States. We consequently have to await his discharge from the United States jail. Sinclair, however, waived extradition and was brought back to Wood Mountain and was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honour Judge Hammon at Regina on September 16 and pleaded guilty. Owing to this youth being only 16 years of age, of previous good character and the good standing of his family also that it would appear his partner was somewhat the leader, the judge took the most lenient view of his case and let him go on suspended sentence. Constable Price, who is a new man on the force, deserves great credit for his work on this case. The mare was stolen on June 21; he took up the case the following day and on July 3 arrested his man in Montana and recovered the stolen property. At the time of writing I am in receipt of a cheque for $25, being a grant from the Fine Fund in his favour.

Rex vs W. F. Fergus.—The accused appeared on the farm of a farmer one John McLaren living on a homestead 6 miles south of Caron in the month of October, 1913. McLaren is a middle aged man and rather simple and lived on the farm with his wife

and daughter. The accused started to pay attention to the daughter a girl of 18 years of age. Accused was 26 years of age and of good appearance and became very friendly with McLaren, made a pretence of taking him into his confidence and showed McLaren title deeds to half a section of land he stated he owned in Alberta. He talked considerably to McLaren about large interests in property which he owned and wrote a letter to the Fergus Bank, Lewiston, Mont., notifying the manager that he Fergus on account of ill-health was obliged to resign his position as one of the directors of the said bank and gave instructions regarding the disposal of large sums of money. This letter the accused showed to McLaren and gave to him to post. This information was afterwards proved to be false. McLaren was greatly impressed and completely taken in by the actions of the accused and readily consented to his daughter's marriage with the accused and made a deal with McLaren whereby he traded off the half section of land in Alberta he purported to own and a cheque for $2,000, drawn on a bank in Alberta for McLaren's homestead and the transfer was drawn up in Moosejaw in October, 1914. The accused married McLaren's daughter the same month and also in the same month turned round and sold McLaren's homestead which had come into his possession and got cash for it. Upon McLaren trying to get possession of the land in Alberta it was found that deeds were forgeries and that the accused had never acquired any right to it at any time. It was also found that the accused had no account at the bank on which the cheque was drawn. Accused was charged with false pretenses on October 29, 1914, and a warrant issued for his arrest which was executed by the city police at Regina on October 31, 1914. The preliminary hearing was held at Moosejaw on November 6 and accused was committed for trial. He elected for speedy trial and was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at the sittings of the District Court at Moosejaw on February 25, 1915. He pleaded "Not guilty" but was convicted on the charge and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Philip Cote—Theft of Wheat and Theft of Team of Horses.—On December 29, 1914, a farmer named Mynott, of Expanse district, reported to that detachment that about 50 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary. It was found that Cote had sold the grain at Assiniboia. On another charge he had fallen into the hands of the detachment at that point. He was also charged with stealing a team which he used to haul the grain to Assiniboia. Warrants were issued and on July 10 when he was released from the imprisonment he received at Assiniboia he was re-arrested. He was committed for trial on both charges. On July 24, 1915, he appeared before His Honour Judge Ouseley elected for speedy trial and pleaded "Guilty."

He was sentenced to a fine of $75 to be paid in the court to the credit of A. Mynott on or before December 31, 1915, in default three years. He was also bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

Up to the present the fine has not been paid.

Rex vs. Wm. Haworth, John B. Seager and Eli Dodge—Theft of Grain.—On December 7, 1914, complaint was made at Expanse Detachment by W. R. Fitch, Farmer near Dunkirk who had lost a load of oats from a bin on his farm. The case was looked after by Constable Crearer and the oats were traced up to the North Star elevator at Mitchelton where it was sold by W. Hayworth.

Hayworth was traced to a farm of John B. Seager where he was working along with Eli Dodge; information was laid and warrant issued for the arrest of Hayworth who had in the meantime become alarmed and left Seager's farm. He was traced and arrested at near Gravelbourg December 9, 1914, making towards the United States of America. It turned out that a load of wheat and a load of oats had also been stolen at the same elevator in addition to the load in question during the previous two weeks which were traced up as having been stolen from one Joe Limacher, farmer of the same district and charges were laid regarding these thefts. Hayworth made a confession implicating

Seager and Dodge in these thefts and they were also charged. Seager and Dodge left the country but were later arrested on their return to the district on December 20, 1914. The preliminary hearing of Hayworth was proceeded with and he was committed for trial. He elected for speedy trial and was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at the District Court, Moosejaw, on December 14, 1914. He pleaded "Guilty" to the three charges of theft and was sentenced to seven months in the common jail at Regina. On December 22, 1914, the preliminary was held at Expanse *re* Seager and Dodge. Dodge was committed for trial but the charges against Seager were dismissed. Fresh information was laid against Seager by Lemicher and Fitch on the same charges on January 14, 1915, and Seager was rearrested on the same date. He was committed for trial. Seager and Dodge both elected for speedy trial and were tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw. Dodge was tried on December 26, 1914, and pleaded "Guilty" to the theft of oats from Fitch and was sentenced to three months in the common jail at Regina. Seager was tried on January 28, 1915, and pleaded "Guilty" to the three charges of theft and was sentenced to four months in the common jail at Regina, and ordered to pay $102 for the reimbursing and costs of prosecution to be paid by December 1, 1915, or in default six months.

Nick Briggs, Alex. Tronack and Michael Kolleneuck—Attempted Robbery with Violence.—On the evening of October 2, 1914, Constable Lougheed, of Milestone Detachment, was notified that a farmer of the name of Thompson, while driving home in his buggy, had been stopped on a lonely part of the road by three masked men who demanded money, at the same time covering Mr. Thompson with two revolvers. Mr. Thompson had the presence of mind to whip up his horses and get away, giving the alarm by 'phone from the next farmhouse. As Mr. Thompson broke away one of the men fired two shots at him with his revolver, but the shots did not take effect. Constable Lougheed immediately went out and made a thorough search of the neighbouring country. Three men answering the description of the hold-up men were arrested the next morning at Rouleau, some 30 miles distant. These men were committed for trial and appeared before His Honour Justice Hannon, at Regina, having elected for speedy trial and pleaded "guilty." Tronack was sentenced to six months, Kolleneuck to five months and Briggs to four months. These three men were also sentenced on a summary conviction to two months each for carrying concealed weapons.

Rex vs. Arthur La France and Pete Allison—Burglary and Theft.—This is a case of the above named breaking into a store at Gravelbourg and getting away with a small collection of goods. This matter was reported to Staff-Sergt. King, now inspector, in the last year's annual report. La France had then been sentenced to six months. Allison was tried later on October 29, 1914, when he was also found "guilty" and was sentenced to six months.

Claude E. Johnston—Theft and Forgery.—This case first came to the attention of the Police in April, 1914, at Regina, when the general superintendent of the Saskatchewau Co-operative Company reported that during the month of January, 1914, two grain tickets were stolen out of the cash ticket book at the company's elevator at Stony Beach, and one of the stolen tickets had been cashed at the branch of the Bank of Hamilton at Belle Plain on January 10, 1914, purporting to have been issued by the company's buying agent at Stony Beach in favour of one T. S. Casey, for the sum of $42. The signature of the buying agent, Thomas D. Kemp, was forged on the ticket. Upon investigation no such man as T. S. Casey could be found and the bank manager could not recall the facts of the cashing of the ticket. The company's agent at Stony Beach could not supply any useful information. This case was still under investigation in January, 1915, when another case was reported at Darmody, Sask., and the circumstances were found to be the same as in the Stony Beach case. Two tickets were stolen out of the cash ticket book at the elevator at Darmody during

November or December, 1914, and were cashed, one at Parkbeg, Sask., and the other at Darmody, Sask. On these tickets the signature of the buying agent of the company, D. Reekie, was forged in the case of the ticket cashed at Parkbeg; the circumstances of the cashing of the ticket could not be remembered. The circumstances of the cashing of ticket at Darmody disclosed the particulars whereby the perpetrator of all these offences was brought to justice. The accused had worked at the same elevator at Darmody as grain buyer during the fall of 1914 and left in December, 1914, for the United States During December, 1914, he presented the stolen grain cheque to the storekeeper at Darmody, C. O. Moen, and same was cashed. It purported to have been issued to one E. Hansen and was for the sum of $49.75, for wheat purchased. Accused stated that he had cashed cheque for Hansen and endorsed his name, C. O. Johnson, on the back of the ticket in the presence of Mr. Moen. The three grain tickets were handed to Mr. Mendels, handwriting expert, at Moosejaw, for comparison, who reported that all the tickets were made out by the person who signed the name C. Johnson on the back of the one for $49.75. It was found that the accused had frequently visited the company's elevator whilst he was at Darmody and was found on one occasion by D. Reekie, copying his signature a number of times on a piece of paper. It was also found that the accused during the month of December, 1913, visited the company's elevator at Stony Beach and falsely represented to the buying agent that he was a repair man in the employ of the company and was thus afforded a chance of abstracting from the cash ticket book in the office the stolen grain tickets. Information was laid charging the accused with these offences. Warrants were issued for his arrest and action taken at once to locate him. Det.-Sergt. Mundy succeeded in tracing the movements of the accused from the time he left Darmody, in December, 1914, to Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A., and back to Moosejaw, in the spring of 1915. Then he was seen in Moosejaw from March 22nd to the 24th, 1915, and from that point to Tuxford on April 7, 1915, where he called for mail. Search was continued from that point which resulted in the accused being arrested on May 22, 1915, at a farm near Keeler, Sask., by Constable Dudfield. Much time and work was necessary in the tracing up of the accused as he was of a transient nature and used different aliases. The accused was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw, on July 12, 1915, and found guilty of forgery and false pretenses at Stony Beach, Parkbeg and Darmody respectively, and in each case he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

Rex vs. M. Todoruk, A. Ostafyczuk, W. Hryhorczuk and J. Gawlyluk—Assisting *Prisoners of War in Canada to escape.*—On June 4, 1915, one Petropetryk, an Austrian subject, was arrested by Constable Chard, south of Radville, Sask.; he was making an attempt to cross into the U.S.A.. Petryk was in company with two other Austrians who were also arrested. Constable Chard left Radville on June 8 by C.N.R., escorting the men to Regina, via Moosejaw. Prisoner Petryk, on the pretext of going to the lavatory on the train, left his seat and upon getting to the end of the coach got off the train and escaped at a point about 2 miles from Moosejaw. The escape was reported upon arrival at Moosejaw, about half an hour later. A search was at once started. No trace of the man was found until about 10.30 a.m., June 10, when Det. Sergt. Pass received information that a man answering the description of Petryk had arrived at a house on South Hill, Moosejaw, No. 74 Home St., East, on the night of the escape. Along with Const. Fryett, Det.-Sergt. Pass searched this house and found a man answering the description of the man wanted. There were also in the house at the same time three of the above named accused, all Austrians. The man answering the description of Petryk was asked what his name was and he replied Stark; also that he had lived in the house for two months. This man started to speak to the other three men of the house in a foreign language. The other Austrians were questioned in English as to who the fourth man was but they refused to give any information,

although they answered several of the questions put to them in English, which proved they spoke and understood English. The four men in the house were arrested in the first instance on suspicion of being alien enemies committing hostile acts and were brought before Inspector Spalding, at Moosejaw. Todoruk, Ostafyczuk and Hryhorczuk again refused to give any information about the fourth man. All four were confined in the detachment cells and later the fourth man was identified by Const. Chard as being the man who escaped, Petryk. A further search of the same house was made the same afternoon which resulted in four men being found there and they were arrested. Two Austrians named John Gawryluk and John Batrynczuk and the other two were Russians named Vincent Tomasgovitz and M. Kosach. The two Austrians, like the other three, refused to give any information about Petryk. The two Russians, on the other hand gave some valuable information, in fact, Tomasgovitz was the man who gave the information which led to the arrest of Petryk in the house in question and the object in arresting Tomasgovitz and Kosach was more to divert suspicion of his being the informant. It appeared that Tomasgovitz went into the house, 74 Home Street East and found Petryk and four men accused talking together. This would be about 8 p.m., on June 8, 1915. He heard Petryk telling the other men all about his escape from the police on the train. These men harboured Petryk in the house knowing of such cases; Petryk had stayed in the same house on two previous occasions, two and six weeks before, and his name was well known to these men. Kosach corroborated the information supplied by Tomasgovitz. After being held in custody for a short time the Russians were released but kept in town to use as witnesses. Batrynczuk and Gawryluk were held with the other three men arrested in the morning and all five men were charged under section 186 of the Criminal Code of Canada, with knowingly and wilfully assisting an alien enemy to escape from custody. The charge against Batrynczuk was dismissed; the other four being committed for trial. They elected for speedy trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw on August 9, 1915. Three of the accused, Ostafyczuk, Todoruk and Hryhorczuk, were convicted. Hryhorczuk was sentenced to four months, and Todoruk and Ostafyczuk each sentenced to two months. The accused Gawryluk was discharged on account of the fact that he was not present in the house at the time Petryk was arrested and therefore there was no action on his part to mislead the police by refusing information. He was interned as a prisoner of war.

Rex vs. Arthur Buckmaster—Selling Government Seed Grain.—This is a case in which Buckmaster, a farmer of Gilroy district, last spring applied for government seed grain, receiving on application, 250 bushels of wheat, which he sold to the elevator at Gilroy, but the bank refused to cash the grain cheque, having heard of his action. He was taken to Tugaske for his preliminary hearing on May 12, and was committed for trial. I was advised by the agent of A. G., Moosejaw, that no charge would be preferred by the Crown. In the meantime Section 14 was added to Chapter 33 of the Saskatchewan Statute, being specially passed to cover offences of this nature and also being made retroactive. Proceedings were again instituted against the accused under this Section and on September 10, 1915, the accused appeared before a justice of the peace at Tugaske and pleaded "Not guilty." The evidence of witness and his own admissions proved that he had obtained government seed grain and instead of applying it to seeding his land sold it. He was found "Guilty" and ordered to pay a fine of $25 and costs. The case aroused great interest throughout the district it being the first case of its kind in Saskatchewan.

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Manuel Hannah—Theft of Team, Harness and Wagon.—In July, 1914, this man, a stranger in the district, was working on the municipal road gang at Avonhurst. On the morning of July 24th George Schick missed a team of geldings from his enclosed

pasture, but thought the team had strayed, so he took no action other than to tell his neighbours. On the morning of the 27th another farmer in the district named Mackenzie missed a wagon and a double set of harness. The wagon was missed from the farm of W. L. Rogers. These farmers then began to suspect that something was wrong, especially as Hannah, who had been living in a tent, had struck his tent apparently in the night and disappeared without a word to anyone, so it was naturally concluded that he was responsible for the crime. When the police were notified Hannah had already a full night and a day's start, and as he had struck out in the night it was impossible to learn the direction taken. He was later arrested in Ontario and brought back for trial. He elected a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Hannon at Regina, and pleading "guilty," was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

John Polkau and William Fosokesh—Theft of Wheat.—In October last these two men stole a load of wheat from a granary north of Markinch and sold same at the Maple Leaf elevator. The owner discovered his loss the morning following the theft. A strong circumstantial case was worked up against the accused. They were tried by His Honour Judge Hannon on November 13. Both were found guilty. Polkau was sentenced to nine months and Fosokesh to five months hard labour, Regina jail.

John Ellerman—Shopbreaking and Theft, Neudorf—Theft of Railway Tickets from C.P.R. at Frobisher.—On March 23, during the night, this man broke into the store of Dan Cuss at Neudorf and stole some articles of clothing, etc. On the night of March 29th the accused was arrested by Corporal Mercer at Balcarres when about to board a train. Part of the goods stolen from Neudorf were found in his possession, also three C.P.R. tickets, which turned out to have been stolen from the depot at Frobisher. On the first charge Ellerman appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell at Melville, and pleading guilty was sentenced to twelve months hard labour at Regina jail. On the second charge he was sentenced by Magistrate Heffernan at Regina to three months' hard labour at Regina jail. This man is a bad character, and on completing the term mentioned he is wanted by the Manitoba Provincial Police on a charge of shopbreaking and theft committed at Kirkella on the night of November 20, 1914.

Fred. Hanson—Housebreaking and Theft at Edgeley—Theft at Balcarres, Sask.—On Sunday night, December 6, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Edgeley returned home from church and found a burglar in the house. He came down the stairs as they entered, and covered Allen with a revolver which he had stolen from the bedroom, thereby making his escape. Some other articles were also stolen. Allen and his wife swore that the man was one Frank Roman, employed as section hand on the G.T.R. at Edgeley, whereupon this man was arrested and committed for trial. Two days later, December 8, Hanson was arrested at Balcarres for theft. In the chase leading to his arrest he threw away his revolver, which was not found, while on his person was found some .38 ammunition and gold coins. Thinking this man might be connected with the Edgeley case, he was taken there with a view of being identified, and on the way confessed. It turned out to be a case of mistaken identity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Roman was released. Hanson pleaded guilty before His Honor Judge Hannon on December 16, when he was sentenced to nine months hard labour at Regina jail. This man was also sentenced to six months hard labour on two charges of theft at Balcarres and one on attempting to escape from custody. Early last May Hanson escaped from the common jail, Regina, and is still at large.

Forest and Prairie Fires.—The following is a report of the fires which occurred in the district during the year under sub-district headings:

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

In April last the country was in a very dry condition and we had several outbreaks of fire. They were caused chiefly for lack of proper precautions in burning stubble or clearing land. We entered fourteen cases for violations of the Prairie Fires Act and obtained ten convictions. No serious damage resulted from these fires.

MOOSEJAW SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district recorded twenty-five prairie fires and nineteen cases entered, with seventeen convictions.

In most cases the fines were from $10 to $25, and in one or two cases the fines were much smaller.

The cause of most of the fires was settlers burning stubble or rubbish without proper fire guards. The acreage burned was approximately 16,000 acres. In three cases the damage done was considerable. During April, 1915, a prairie fire occurred near Parkbeg, which resulted in the burning of a granary and barn and one bull, valued at about $500. Prosecution entered and conviction obtained. In the same district and month another fire occurred which resulted in the burning of farm buildings to the value of $2,000. A conviction was obtained in this case also. In the same month a fire started in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Moosejaw, and burned a granary, hen-house, barn and 45 bushels of seed oats, to a total value of about $600. Extensive enquiries were made in this case in an endeavour to locate the party who started the fire, and suspicion pointed to two men in a motor car, but although patrols were out for some time these men could not be located.

WEYBURN SUB-DISTRICT.

Several fires occurred in the southwest portion of the district during the spring, fortunately not doing much damage; no loss of life either to human being or live stock was reported, most of the damage being to pasturage. There were 44 convictions during the year for allowing fires to run at large and burning stubble, stacks, etc., without the necessary guards as required under the ordinance.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

There were twenty-one prairie fires in this district during the year. Convictions were obtained in eighteen cases. All these fires were started from some form of carelessness; three were started by men throwing away lighted cigarette butts, two from sparks from engines, one from a dirty chimney, and the remainder were caused by burning up strawstacks or stubble without taking any precautions to prevent the fire spreading to the prairie.

In nineteen of the cases no damage was done except that about twenty-five sections of grass were burnt off.

The other two cases were more serious: one burnt off over 200 miles of grass, burnt out one man entirely, and all his stock of five horses, hogs and even chickens. Two other small buildings, one a barn and one a sod shack, suffered in this fire, the roof being burnt off the first and the roof and most of the contents of the latter. The total damage in actual property must be no less than $1,500 to $2,000. This fire was started on a very windy day by the sparks from a stovepipe. The police prosecuted, but the case was dismissed.

The other serious fire started in a barn, the barn was gutted and a saddle-horse and saddle in it were burnt. The fire spread to the bush and prairie, but was soon put out, only burning over a section. The damage to property was about $400.

Total fires, 21. Total damage to property, $1,900 to $2,000. Grass burnt off of about six townships.

BALGONIE SUB-DISTRICT.

On April 13, a prairie fire occurred on the farm of Mrs. M. King, section 23-18-16 west of 2nd M., burning over an area of 400 acres of prairie land. No damage done; cause of fire, sparks from Canadian Pacific railway engine.

On the same date a fire occurred on section 24-19-17, west 2nd, caused by Charles Craik burning sloughs out and causing about $100 damage to timber; also burnt over a large area of prairie land.

On April 17 a prairie fire occurred on the farm of Sidney Woods, section 7-19-16, west 3rd. Cause unknown; considerable damage was done on Mr. J. Boez's land to timber.

On April 29, a fire occurred, caused by Mr. John Koch burning bluff; very little damage done.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The Police attended to 47 prairie fires during the year and obtained conviction in 28 of these. In the other cases we could not find out how they were started. In all cases where the guilty party was located, it was found that the fires had been started by farmers clearing their land without taking the proper precautions and allowing the fires to get away from them.

There was very little damage done except to a large tract of prairie land; this did more good than harm as it cleared away the old grass and allowed the young roots to grow.

One log stable, one barn, two wagons, three sets of harness, several hay stacks, and about $100 worth of feed oats were burned. At Kamsack, a child was caught in a prairie fire on her way to Sunday school and was burned to death.

A couple of fires were no doubt started by sparks from railway engines.

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

There were seven prairie fires in this sub-district during the past year. Six of these originated by farmers clearing land. They were all prosecuted and convicted, being fined from $5 to $25 each. The seventh fire was very probably due to carelessness on the part of some traveller. The origin could not be discovered. The amount of damage done by these fires was very small, but considerable inconvenience was caused by the grass being burned.

CRAIK SUB-DISTRICT.

There have been four prairie fires during the past year; three of these due to carelessness on the part of farmers and the other due to sparks from a Canadian Pacific railway freight engine. The damage done was practically nil as the fires only destroyed hay.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

There were eight fires caused by farmers burning stubble. About 20 sections of good hay lands burned over; four barns, one horse and one bull destroyed. Four convictions were secured.

MONTMARTRE SUB-DISTRICT.

There have been nine cases of prairie fires; the fires being caused by farmers burning stubble, and allowing the fires to escape. Convictions were obtained in eight of the nine cases. Very little damage done.

IMPERIAL SUB-DISTRICT.

Two fires occurred; one started by a straw pile being set alight on a windy day and causing about $1,000 damage as three farmers were practically burnt out. The other started by the Canadian Pacific railway and causing about $40 damage to hay lands.

TOWN STATION, REGINA.

Two convictions were registered at this detachment under the Prairie Fire Ordinance. The cause of these was carelessness in not having the proper fire guards around stubble. Damage was small.

FRANCIS DETACHMENT.

There was one fire caused by a farmer burning stubble and resulting in damage to a bridge amounting to $75.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior. Immigration.—We give all possible assistance to the Immigration Department. Reports from time to time are sent the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg of undesirables in this country, many of whom have been deported during the year.

Department of Customs.—A sharp lookout is kept for infractions of the Customs Act. In one case: *re* Howard Brothers, evasion of customs, Americans who crossed from the States with settlers effects and a bunch of stock, neglected to make proper entry. Several patrols were made in the Outlook district and extensive inquiries made throughout the district to try and locate these parties, they eventually being found in the Hanley district.

One auto and a team, buggy and harness were seized by the police for entering Canada from Montana without reporting. In both these cases the articles were handed over to the customs officials for the necessary action.

The police do not now handle the customs in the Wood Mountain district on the International boundary line but they give the officer there all possible assistance. Four cases were reported in all in this sub-district and the customs officer was able, on the information obtained by the police, to obtain convictions in all cases. A case of cattle smuggled over the line was also reported and the customs officer taken out to the district and all available information afforded him.

Department of Indian Affairs.—The different reserves are patrolled by our detachments. Elsewhere is given a detail of these people.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious disease in animals which are promptly brought to the notice of the nearest veterinary inspector for necessary action. Several cases of breaches of The Horse Breeders' Act were investigated and convictions obtained, all cases being reported to the live stock commissioner.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete fittings. Also required assistance has been given coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from courts and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province. Prisoners have also been brought back from other provinces and the United States for trial in Saskatchewan.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made into several robberies of post offices and reports forwarded to the post office inspector for the district.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department at Regina has been kept informed of all cases of infectious and contagious disease coming to the notice of our detachments. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—A large number of juveniles have been apprehended under The Children's Protection Act, taken before two justices of the peace, committed to the care of the superintendent of this department at Regina, and escorted to whatever institution desired. A new detention home for boys in Saskatchewan has been established at Wolseley.

Liquor License Branch.—Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act have been reported to the Department of the Attorney-General for investigation by the inspectors.

Provincial Statutes. Live Stock Branch.—During the year many investigations *re* breaches of the Horse Breeders' Act were made and convictions obtained.

Investigation re *deaths.*—The following number of deaths in the Regina district have been investigated by the police, with a coroner, except when impossible to secure the attendance of one:—

Accidental and sudden deaths	147
Suicides	21
Total	168

This is a decrease of six from last year.

Lunatics.—A large number of insane patients were escorted from the district to the new hospital for the insane at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have the honour to state that 283 prisoners of war were handled from Regina district during the year. These were disposed of as under:—

Interned	176
Interned (escaped en route)	2
Interned (but doing time)	2
Paroled	32
Discharged	71
Total	283

ARMS.

Arms were confiscated from or handed in by 151 aliens.

The arms numbered 195 and consist of rifles, rifles and guns combined, guns and revolvers.

Where arms were not handed in and had to be seized, I would recommend that they be not returned to the former owners after the war.

PAROLED ALIENS REPORTING.

There are 786 aliens reporting at Regina district detachments; of these 735 are Austrians and 51 are Germans. When a man fails to report a description of him is sent throughout the police force in an effort to locate and find him. If he has not a satisfactory reason for failing to report he is interned and sent to Brandon detention camp.

I wish to point out that a great deal of work has been done by the members of my command in handling prisoners of war, in making out proper reports for transmission to the commissioner and in keeping track of paroled aliens.

To give a slight idea of the amount of work performed by members of the Regina district, I would point out that the mileage travelled is approximately 25,000 miles, of which about 15,000 was by rail and the balance by trail.

This does not include the mileage travelled by escorts taking prisoners of war to the number of 176 from Regina guard room to the detention camps at Brandon and Winnipeg, nor does it include the mileage made by special agents of the police engaged in secret investigations.

In the Yorkton sub-district the aliens are reported to be behaving themselves; they are mostly Austrians, as most of the Germans had been wise enough to get naturalized before the commencement of the war. During the year numerous investigations were conducted in this district into alleged suspicious actions of persons of alien nationality, but, with the exception of very few cases, they have turned out to be nothing but foolish talk. Inspector Belcher states that, from his observations, the Austrians do not bother themselves about the war, and are very glad to be where they do not have to fight. Of course, in every community there are some agitators who, although they will not fight themselves, make excellent street corner soldiers. The Germans as a body are no doubt very bitter, and only for the fact that they are very closely watched and know that the first move they make will get them into trouble, would no doubt try and do something. The worst offenders are the German-Americans, who no doubt consider the fact that they are American citizens is sufficient reason for them to shout their heads off. It is also found that since the bars have been closed there is far less tendency amongst these people to congregate and discuss the war.

There is one great point of weakness in the Yorkton district, and that is the unprotected state of the elevators; not one of them has a night watchman, and it would be the simplest thing to set them on fire or destroy them with dynamite. It is impossible for the police to keep a watch on them all. This is a point that should be given careful consideration, now that the new crop is coming in, as a couple of strangers drifting into town pretending to look for work would not cause any suspicion.

In the Moosomin district there are very few aliens; what are here are chiefly Austrians employed on the section gangs. None of these are giving any trouble and they all report on time. A strict tab is kept on all foreigners in the district. When harvest commenced this year a great number of aliens who were registered at eastern points and who had obtained permission to seek employment in Manitoba wandered into this province in an effort to get work. This matter was straightened out and it was decided to allow them to remain in Saskatchewan.

About 50 per cent of the settlers in the Francis district south of Regina are Germans and Austrians; there has been no trouble with them during the year.

By far the greater proportion of the aliens in the Wood Mountain sub-district are of Slav extraction and no fear need be entertained regarding them. Most of the Germans and Austrians in this district are naturalized British subjects and no trouble is anticipated from them.

The conduct of the resident aliens in the Weyburn sub-district has been good and no acts of a hostile nature have occurred. There have been large numbers of alarms by residents of small towns and villages about suspicious actions on the part of aliens and in every case a full investigation has been made by members of the force and in every case it was found that there was nothing to the complaint or else that the matter had been greatly exaggerated. A large number of aliens were arrested at Estevan and North Portal endeavouring to get across to the States and in nearly

every case the party was interned. At the commencement of harvest numbers of aliens came into this sub-district to look for work in the harvest fields. They had been given permission by the registrar of aliens at Winnipeg, he notifying the nearest police detachment to which they were going. In almost every case the men reported as instructed and those that have not have been ferreted out by our patrols and instructed to report as ordered. The aliens appear to be good workers and the farmers appear well satisfied with them. Some of them were holding out for excessive wages but finally were induced to go to work for the wages offered.

In the Indian Head sub-district since the outbreak of the war the conduct of the alien residents has been entirely satisfactory. There has not been a single act of hostility reported. Generally speaking, they are in good circumstances and appear to consider themselves fortunate to be in this country under such conditions in contrast to those at present prevailing in Europe.

The foregoing remarks will apply to the Regina district as a whole. Patrols are ever on the watch for anything of a suspicious nature and every complaint received, no matter how seemingly trivial, is investigated to the bottom.

Possibly, when harvest is over, a great number of aliens will drift back to their homes in Winnipeg and the east. However, it is almost certain that some of them will drift into Saskatchewan towns and if they cannot get work will possibly give some work this winter seeing that they do not starve or freeze to death.

HEALTH.

The health of members of the Regina district during the year has been fairly satisfactory.

HORSES.

The horses on detachment are now in good shape. Many exchanges have been made during the year.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required, and minor repairs have been made locally. Saddles worn out were brought into the post and exchanged.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would point out that the past year has been a most arduous one on all members of my command. A great deal of clerical work has been required, especially so in connection with alien investigations and the interning and paroling of prisoners of war.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,
Superintendent Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., October 1, 1915.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the division and district under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The Prince Albert district during the year has made good headway, notwithstanding the general depression in business circles, which is displayed throughout the country.

The immediate environs of the city, for a radius of about twenty miles, are well developed in agricultural pursuits, and mixed farming is largely indulged in. Bush being thick around Prince Albert, the work of grain growing cannot be solely gone in for, and some farmers are paying more attention to stock raising. Practically every farmer has his herd of cattle, and with an improved grade of stallions and bulls, the class of the stock raising is improving.

The general condition of cattle, hogs and sheep is good, cattle and hogs being plentiful. Prices on live stock are high, and the farmer receives, practically what he demands. The Russel-Baker Packing Company, of Prince Albert, wholesale beef and pork packers, averaging their killing of 50 head of cattle, 75 hogs and 30 sheep per month.

Another resourceful pursuit in the Prince Albert district is the lumber industry. For miles north of the city extend large forests of spruce and tamarack, and although times are generally hard, and consequently no big undertakings can be risked, the local lumber companies all report as having had a very good year.

The total cut in lumber for the Prince Albert Lumber Company for the past season will be about thirty-five to forty million feet. The usual amount of this company is fifty million feet, which represents a decrease of twenty to thirty per cent. This is not so heavy as was anticipated at first. During the coming winter the company expect to employ from 800 to 1,000 men in a number of camps which will be opened.

At the Big River mill, the total cut for the season will be from thirty to thirty-five million feet of lumber.

This industry has improved considerably since the assurance of a good harvest.

The fishery industry this year has not made much headway, neither has the fur trade. The price of fur has dropped, which has deprived the northern settlers of their usual means of winter livelihood.

Work has been going ahead on the wharf at Prince Albert, which is being constructed on the south side of the Saskatchewan river. The construction of the La

Colle Falls power dam, which was thought to be of great financial benefit to the residents of this city, has been discontinued for the present, and considerable high municipal feeling is the result of this project.

There is a very fine section of country to the south of this city, which, notwithstanding natural advantages, is very little settled. The soil is perfect with plenty of water. The section which I refer to is that which lies between the North and South Saskatchewan rivers, right east to the Forks. If this land were only populated with a good class of settler, with fair means, and experience in mixed farming, it would prove a splendid background, financially and commercially to the city of Prince Albert. Of course, one cause for the present state of affairs is that a large tract of the area is held by speculators, which of course, prevents the land being worked.

Upon the opening of the Hudson Bay railway, the northern part of the province will receive considerable commercial impetus and I expect the land will be taken up by more or less wealthy farmers. Rates of grain shipments will be largely reduced and moreover, farmers in the west will be able to ship their grain direct to European markets, without the expensive intervention of eastern Canadian grain buyers.

DUCK LAKE.

Good progress has been made in this district agriculturally. The residents are all old farmers, and have not experienced the difficulties of the new farmers in starting a farm. There has been no increase in the population during the year.

All the farmers in this district go in for mixed farming, and a large number are improving the grade of their stock by the importation of a better breed of cattle.

Owing to the unfavourable weather experienced in the spring, caused by heavy frosts, and scarcity of rain, it was thought that the yield this fall would be indifferent, but contrary to expectations, a good crop is being harvested.

A good deal of road work has been done by the municipality of Duck Lake, and the majority of the country roads are in good condition.

Two new elevators have been erected in this district and the local farmers are making good use of them. A new town has been started at Carlton, which is situated 15 miles southwest of Duck lake.

The hay crop in this district will be short this year owing to the scarcity of spring rains.

MELFORT.

Progress generally throughout this district has been steady during the year, but not so rapid as the past few years, but has been a steady advance of prosperity.

The population has increased. The tendency for mixed farming is on the increase. Farmers are learning that cattle and hogs are one of the best paying sides of agricultural life, and a splendid asset to fall back on. There is plenty of feed and good water in this district.

Eggs and butter are also good paying agricultural propositions.

Very few new settlers have come into the district, but those that have come in are a good class.

There has been a large export of hogs from the district, in fact there have been weekly shipments made. No horses have been shipped out, but between five and six hundred head of cattle have been exported.

Crops are in good shape, and if hail and frost does not do any damage, a good yield should be harvested. The potato crop is expected to be good this year also.

TISDALE.

The progress made in this district has not been very great, owing of course, to the financial depression.

The population has increased about 250 people during the year, and 144 have taken up homesteads from the local sub-agency. The new settlers are of a mixed type, some of them coming from Great Britain, some from the United States, and a very few foreigners.

Very few of the farmers in this section go in for grain only. Mixed farming is general.

There have been so far this year, shipped from this district to Winnipeg, about 2,300 hogs, and about 700 head of cattle. The shipping centres for this export are Tisdale, Star City and Valparaiso. The crops are in good shape and the farmers state that they have never seen such promising agricultural conditions before. There has been no railway construction in this district so far this year. A rural telephone line is under construction from Tisdale to New Osgoode, about 20 miles northeast of the former place. There is a good flour mill operating at Tisdale, which proves to be of great assistance to the local farmers.

SHELLBROOK.

The progress in the Shellbrook district during the past year has been marked, there being an increase in the population both in the country and town. The increase in population at a conservative estimate is 500.

The entries for homesteads in the district from September 1 last year to the present time is 215. They are a good class of settler. Mixed farming is general throughout this district. From Shellbrook there have been shipped 452 head of cattle, 3,379 hogs and 40 horses. From Parkside, 125 cattle and 495 hogs.

The crops throughout the district are good and promise a splendid harvest. About 80 per cent is under cultivation.

There has been no railway construction. A rural telephone line is to be installed in Wild Rose district. About 100 feet of wooden sidewalks have been laid in the town of Shellbrook and improvements have been made to the town hall, including the erection of a fire stairway.

The local creamery is having a very successful year and is being supported widely throughout the district.

Several private houses have been built in the village and two large brick stores have been erected on the main street.

A restaurant and two new general stores have also been built.

LEASK.

The British settlers in this district are making good progress, but the foreign element are not so forward. There are a few new settlers in this district. All the available homestead land is taken up and the vacant lands are too high priced to permit the average farmer purchasing at present. The tendency to go in for mixed farming in this district is very marked, and on an average, three carloads of hogs and cattle are shipped each month. At the time of writing, the crops in this section are very promising, from 20 to 30 bushels per acre being anticipated in wheat. One marked improvement is the better condition of the roads this year. Municipal authorities have worked on this branch of advancement, and much better roads are the result. There are several grade stallions and bulls in this district, which have promoted the class of young stock.

WAKAW.

This district like the majority of the rural sections has not made much progress during the year, chiefly on account of the war, and its attending disadvantages.

The town of Wakaw has gone ahead considerably and several new edifices have been erected.

The estimated population of this district is 7,250 persons, an increase of 220 on the preceding year, about a third being English speaking, the balance being Germans, Hungarians and Galicians.

This district is eminently adaptable to mixed farming, and nearly every farmer has some stock. Sheep raising appears to be very profitable and is largely patronized. Very little attempt has been made by the foreign class to improve their stock, as they do not seem to realize the importance of this branch of their work. Six hundred head of cattle and one thousand hogs were exported from this section during the year.

THE PAS.

This district is very little adapted to the growing of grain, it being chiefly forest in its vicinity. It is however the gateway to a great mineral field, and from two or three different districts in the section of The Pas come reports of gold fields. Owing to general depression these are not greatly developed, but government assays report the presence of gold in good quantities.

The town of The Pas has pushed ahead during the past year, and a good electric light system is now operating. The completion of the sewer and drainage system is now being undertaken. A new school costing $30,000 is being erected, and a new bank building is also under course of construction. A new church is also being erected. The population of The Pas and district is very cosmopolitan. This is due chiefly to the Hudson Bay railroad construction which employs men representing numerous nationalities.

The construction of the Hudson Bay railway has been going on steadily and the steel is now laid to mileage 235. Owing to a mishap at Armstrong lake, when the bridge collapsed, the laying of the steel has been delayed. A new bridge is being constructed, and with its completion the work of steel laying will be pushed ahead.

An unfortunate incident occurred during the months of June and July, when a large number of men, chiefly foreigners, went to the Hudson Bay construction in the expectation of securing work, but on their arrival found there was none to be secured. This matter will be more fully dealt with under the heading of "destitutes."

A good wireless system is in operation from The Pas to Port Nelson, which proves of great value to every resident of those towns.

The line of the Hudson Bay railway has been patrolled every train during the summer by a constable of the force, and I am glad to be able to report that the liquor traffic has been suppressed to a very large extent.

SASKATOON.

This city is one of the large centres of the middle western provinces, but owing to financial stringency has made but very little progress.

The influx of settlers to this district has not been large but at the same time has been satisfactory. The tendency to go in for mixed farming in this district is very marked. Stock raising has developed remarkably, although hogs have decreased about 40 per cent, probably owing to the shortage of feed last year. Horned cattle show a marked increase and have yielded profitably to their owners. The following figures show the number—horses, about 2,000; cattle, about 18; hogs, about 400—shipped from Saskatoon during the year.

Farmers in the district all agree that the crops this year are the best they have ever had.

The 25th Street bridge in Saskatoon is under construction and is being rushed to completion. It is possible that this bridge may be ready for ordinary traffic by fall, but will of course, not be ready for street cars by that time.

The implement concerns in this district state that they are having great difficulty in meeting the demand for harvesting machinery, as farmers are purchasing far more than before.

ASQUITH.

Little progress can be claimed for this district during the year, but the older residents have been able to improve their farm buildings.

Very few new settlers have come into the district as it is very well settled already.

There has been a decided inclination to go more into mixed farming, there being an increase of 80 per cent in the amount of land laid down to "tame" hay. The lack of feed last year militated considerably against stock raising.

Approximately 1,810,554 bushels of wheat were shipped from this district during the last season. The oats shipped were negligible as also was the barley. About 50 cars of stock have been shipped from the district, of which 40 were hogs and the balance cattle.

The crops in this district have increased to a certain extent but not so much as other more fortunate areas.

There is no railroad construction in this district and no telephone or telegraph construction. Very few municipal improvements have been undertaken.

HUMBOLDT.

This district has made good progress although not to the same extent as the previous year. The towns and villages in the vicinity have made fair headway, but the rural settlements have improved considerably. The population of the town of Humboldt is estimated at about 2,000. Approximately 100 new settlers have located in this district, of chiefly American nationality.

It is estimated that 600 head of cattle and 2,000 hogs have been shipped out of this part during the year. The crops are in splendid condition and at the time of writing, a good yield is anticipated. The town itself is making a few noticeable municipal improvements, chiefly the installation of water and sewer systems.

This section is very adapted for mixed farming and this phase of agriculture is not overlooked by the farmers in the district.

WATSON.

The district of Watson has not made any particular progress during the last year, and the population has not increased to any appreciable extent. Owing to the good prices of grain, there has been approximately 10 per cent more land under cultivation. An increase of about 300 in population is reported in this district. Approximately 1,500 head of cattle and 1,250 hogs were shipped from Watson during the year. In the Quill Lake section the crops are reported as being very good indeed, and an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre is expected. Barley will no doubt realize from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre and oats probably as high as 60.

The rural telephone lines in this district are being extended, and also the municipal telephone system at Watson is being improved.

HANLEY.

Very little progress has been made in this district on account of the war, but the farmers are very confident as to the improvement which will be marked shortly. The population has remained normal since last year, although it was feared owing to the drought last year that it might fall off.

There is a moderate tendency to start mixed farming in this district, which is probably due to the fact that the country is more adapted to the growing of grain.

The residents of the towns in this section have gone in for the growing of garden produce, with greater zeal than hitherto. This has resulted in the farmers experiencing difficulty in disposing of their vegetables at the markets.

In the Dundurn district there have been shipped approximately 3,000 hogs and about 150 head of cattle during the past year. Also in the Hanley district large shipments of hogs are made each month, the exact figures are not obtainable, but they amount somewhere in the neighbourhood of 2,000 for the past year.

An increase of about 20 per cent in crop is recorded this year in wheat and the grade is good. Oats and hay also are more plentiful.

DINSMORE.

This district has improved considerably since last year, the farmers having gone into their work with far more zeal than last year, chiefly on account of the poor conditions which prevailed twelve months ago.

Mixed farming is carried on, on a limited scale, owing to scarcity of pasturage. There are three large ranches to the south of Dinsmore, which report having done exceedingly well and anticipate making large shipments shortly.

Very few settlers are immigrating to this section, but those which are doing so are of good class.

The line of the Canadian Northern railway running through Dinsmore and Elrose is being pushed ahead.

During the year, wheat was shipped as follows: 29 cars from Dinsmore, 40 from Wiseton, 48 from Hughton and 208 from Elrose.

Cattle were shipped as follows: 2 cars from Dinsmore, 1 from Hughton and 16 from Elrose.

VONDA.

Very little progress has been made in this district, but the population has increased slightly, and new homesteads have been taken up.

The farmers in the Vonda district have gone in largely for mixed farming and nearly all of them have cattle and hogs.

Four carloads of horses, 14 of cattle, 24 of hogs and 5 of sheep have been shipped from Vonda, Aberdeen and Howell during the year. The crops are in good condition, and it is expected will yield about 20 bushels to the acre.

The Aberdeen district is nearly all connected up with rural lines. This proves of great assistance, not only to the settlers, but also to the police.

ALLAN.

Very little progress has been made in the district during the past year and few settlers have come in. This is an old section and very few vacant homesteads are to be obtained.

The permanent population has not materially increased, though without exception the Russian-German families, of which the population here is mainly composed, all raise large families.

There is a certain amount of mixed farming in this district, but the general tendency is to grow wheat, to the exclusion of everything else. Very few cattle or horses have been shipped out. An average of three carloads of hogs are exported during each month.

About 80 miles of telephone line have been constructed during the last three months, and Blucher and Clavet have been connected to the long distance, and Bradwell is to be connected shortly.

Very little building has been done, but it is anticipated with the advent of a good harvest this fall, which is looked for, conditions will improve.

SUMMARY of cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915.

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Saskatchewan:—				
Offences against the person:—				
Murder	3		2	1
Attempted murder	3	2	1	
Manslaughter	5	1	1	3
Shooting with intent	1		1	
Wounding with intent	1	1		
Assault, common	220	181	36	3
Assault, causing bodily harm	4	1	2	1
Assault, indecent	4	3		1
Rape and attempted	7	1	6	
Bigamy	1	1		
Abduction and aiding	4	2	2	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16	1	1		
Illegal solemnization of marriage	1	1		
Non-support of wife and family	4	4		
Wife desertion	2	1	1	
Cruelty to children	2	2		
Intimidation and threatening	7	4	3	
Extortion and attempted	3		3	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Leaving unguarded excavation	3	3		
Offences against property:—				
Theft	182	129	50	3
Theft by conversion	1			1
Horse stealing	4	1	3	
Cattle stealing	12	8	4	
Cattle shooting and wounding	5	3	2	
Cruelty to animals	51	47	4	
House and shop breaking	4	1	3	
Burglary and attempted	5	3	2	
Fraud	1			1
False pretenses	22	14	6	2
Forgery and uttering	5	5		
Robbery and attempted	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	3	1	2	
Having stolen property in possession	1	1		
Wilful damage	26	24	2	
Mischief	2	1	1	
Arson and attempt	2	1		1
Killing and wounding dogs	2	1	1	
Dogging cattle	1	1		
Trespass	3	2	1	
Miscellaneous	2		2	
Offences against public order:—				
Carrying concealed weapons	16	15	1	
Pointing firearms	12	8	4	
Discharging firearms	7	6	1	
Carrying explosives	2	2		
Sedition	3		2	
Offences against religion and morals:—				
Vagrancy	129	128	1	
Drunk and disorderly	95	92	3	
Causing disturbance	20	20		
Swearing and obscene language	11	9	2	
Indecent (attempted) acts	7	7		
Incest	1		1	
Seduction	2		2	
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	3	1	
Inmates house of ill-fame	1	1		
Frequenter house of ill-fame	1	1		
Prostitutes	5	5		
Procuring	3	1	2	
Keeping gaming house	3	2	1	
Frequenter gaming house	10	10		
Miscellaneous	1	1		

SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Saskatchewan:—Con.				
Misleading justice:—				
Perjury	2		2	
Corruption and disobedience:—				
Escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	8	3	5	
Assault, peace officer	4	4		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act:—				
Stealing rides	3	3		
Offences against Indian Act:—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	7	1	
Indians intoxicated	4	3	1	
Intoxicated on reserve	20	15	5	
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offence against Lord's Day Act	1		1	
Offences against Fisheries Act	10	10		
Offences against Opium Act	1	1		
Offences, against Contagious Disease Act	1	1		
War Measures Act	2	2		
Miscellaneous	6	4	2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances:—				
Master and servants	160	122	38	
Game Act	63	55	8	
Prairie and forest fires	39	29	10	
Liquor license	49	38	11	
Sale of liquor	26	24	2	
Insanity	45	42	3	
Estray animals	2	2		
Pound	17	15	2	
Pool room	1	1		
Livery stable	5	5		
Medical profession	4	3	1	
Veterinary surgeon	1	1		
Druggist	2	2		
Public health	3	3		
School	3	2	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	4	2	2	
Noxious weeds	2	2		
Steam boilers	2	2		
Motor vehicle	39	36	3	
Childrens protection	22	22		
Entire animals	4	4		
Vital statistics	4	4		
Horse breeders	20	19	1	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Total	1,540	1,261	261	18
Manitoba:—				
Offences against person:—				
Common assault	19	18	1	
Indecent assault	1	1		
Offences against property:—				
Theft	10	8	2	
Cruelty to animals	2	2		
False pretenses	3	3		
Receiving stolen goods	2	2		
Offences against public order:—				
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7		
Liquor in the vicinity of public works	14	11	3	
Offences against religion and morals:—				
Vagrancy	18	18		
Drunk and disorderly	117	117		

SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Manitoba:—Con.				
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*				
Indecent exposure	9	9		
Keeping disorderly house	1	1		
Inmate disorderly house	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	3	1	2	
Frequenter gaming house	4	4		
Corruption and disobedience:—				
Assault on police officer	1	1		
Offence against Railway Act:—				
Stealing rides	16	16		
Offence against Indian Act:—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	11	1	
Indians intoxicated	9	9		
Intoxicated on reserve	2	2		
Liquor on Indian reserve	1	1		
Trespass on Indian reserve	10	10		
Offences against Shipping Act	2	1	1	
Offences against War Measures Act	4		4	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances:—				
Master and servant	9	9		
Game	9	9		
Prairie fire	2	2		
Liquor License Act	17	13	4	
Total	305	287	18	

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand Total.
Cases entered	1,540	305	1,845
Convictions	1,261	287	1,548
Dismissals	261	18	279
Awaiting trial	18		18

The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district, compiled from R.N.W.M. Police records during the past ten years:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Cases entered	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518	1,638	1,845
Convictions	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333	1,548
Dismissals	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165	188	288	279
Awaiting trial		16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17	18

The following is a synopsis of the more important cases which have occurred within the district during the past twelve months:—

Herbert Gonard Hinkley—Murder.—On May 15, Corpl. Southwell, in charge of the Watson detachment, received a 'phone message from Englefield to the effect that one Hinkley had shot his brother-in-law, John Lockwood.

On arriving at Englefield Corpl. Southwell was informed that the perpetrator of the crime was in the hotel. On walking into the place, Corpl. Southwell observed Hinkley sitting in a chair, his face was covered with blood, and considerably cut and bruised. Hinkley at once expressed his desire to give himself up and then and there made a statement to Corpl. Southwell which was briefly as follows: "I am a farmer living near Englefield. My sister's husband, John Lockwood, lives in a house close to me. We are in partnership and work the land between us. On May 15, 1915, I went to Englefield to do some business and returned home in the evening. While I was attending to my team, I heard the door of John Lockwood's house bang, and on looking around, saw him coming towards me. He did not say anything. I leaned over the water trough to fix the chute, when I received a knock at the back of my ear. I fell down and then received several blows about my face and head. When I got up I could not remember what happened, but I remember Mrs. Lockwood was standing beside me. I was then seated on a chair, he started after me again, so I took a revolver out of my pocket and shot him. I did it to protect myself or he would have killed me. I afterwards helped to carry him to the house and then drove to town to give myself up."

On proceeding to Lockwood's residence, Corpl. Southwell found Lockwood in a serious condition, and took a dying declaration from him which reads as follows:—

"When Hinkley came home he unhitched his team and came up to the well, where we had a wordy argument. I hit him with my hand and knocked him down, afterwards striking him in the face when he attempted to rise. Mrs. Lockwood came and seated him in a chair. He then arose and came over to the well, whereupon the argument continued, and I called him a 'son of a bitch.' He then pulled a revolver and while I was attempting to get at him, he shot me in the side; he then tried to shoot at me again and fired the second shot. A moment or so afterwards I fell to the ground and was carried to the house."

Upon this matter being fully investigated, it appears that Lockwood is married to Hinkley's sister. Both families came to Canada from the United States in 1913 and took up land near Englefield, which they were to work in partnership. The two families lived on the land in separate residences, which were only about 20 feet apart. As time went along, disputes arose between the two men, one alleging that the other was getting more than his share of products of the farm. As time went on, the relations became more strained, Lockwood going so far as to accuse Hinkley of stealing from the farm when he, Lockwood, happened to be away.

On May 15, the day of the tragedy, Lockwood and his wife were away on a visit. While at the house of a friend they saw Hinkley pass with a wagon, going in the direction of town. Lockwood at once got very excited and remarked to his wife: "He is taking stuff away while I am not there. I have a notion to go after him." Lockwood was restrained by his wife and he did not approach Hinkley at this time, but remarked: "I am not going to stand this any more, there will be something doing when I get home."

Lockwood and his wife returned home and the former was apparently waiting for Hinkley's return. Shortly after Hinkley arrived in the yard with his team, Lockwood went out to him. They had words, and Lockwood knocked Hinkley down. Mrs. Lockwood parted the two men and sat Hinkley on a chair. At this time he was bleeding about the face. The two men started to argue again, and Lockwood accused Hinkley of stealing, whereupon the latter pulled a revolver and shot Lockwood in the side.

Lockwood died on the night of May 16, in the hospital at Humboldt.

On May 17 an inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict that "John Lockwood came to his death from a bullet fired from a revolver."

Hinkley was charged with the murder of John Lockwood, and on May 18 was committed to stand his trial for this offence.

Accused will come up for trial at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court at Humboldt, Sask.

Andreas Neuman—Murder.—On January 14, 1915, it was reported to the Rosthern detachment that two men named Henry Jeskie and Andreas Neuman were missing from their home near Laird, and no trace could be got of them. Const. Kirk proceeded to Laird to investigate, and on his arrival learned the following facts:—

Henry Jeskie, who was a Russian, living with his wife 4 miles southwest of Laird, and Andreas Neuman, also a Russian, who boarded with Jeskie, had left their home on the morning of January 13, 1915, driving a sleigh and team, for the purpose of endeavouring to buy pigs from some of the farmers in the district. The following morning about 5 a.m., one Michel Penno, who was also occupying a part of the house with the Jeskies, heard the dog scratching at the door. He got up and let the dog in and on looking through the window, saw the team hitched to the sleigh, standing outside the stable door. Penno observed that neither Jeskie or Neuman were present. Later on making an examination of the sleigh he found a quantity of blood on it.

Search parties were organized by Const. Kirk, and on January 16 the charred remains of a human body were found in the ashes of a burnt hay stack 16 miles from Laird. Up to this time there was no apparent motive why either of these two missing men should kill the other. Fortunately the moisture of the body had been the means of preventing a few pieces of deceased's different garments from being wholly destroyed by the fire, and by this means the remains were finally identified as those of Henry Jeskie, one of the missing men. Up to this time no trace could be got of the missing man, Andreas Neuman.

A most exhaustive investigation was started, and an autopsy on the remains revealed the fact that deceased had been shot in the left eye at close range with a shot-gun. A number of pellets were found in the bone at the back of the skull, also two gun-wads were found in the head.

An overcoat was found which was considerably besmeared with blood and a number of articles found in the pockets were identified as the property of the deceased. This overcoat was positively identified as belonging to Neuman and the one he had with him the morning he left home with deceased.

A coroner's inquest was held at Rosthern and the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury was to the effect, that deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the head, received at the hands of Andreas Neuman.

Neuman was finally traced to a place called Lemberg, in the southern part of the province, and was apprehended on a farm near that place, on January 31. Neuman had shaved off his moustache and had changed his name to Henschke.

Our investigation revealed the fact that deceased and his wife did not get along very well together, and there was evidence to the effect that Neuman who was a boarder with the Jeskies, was acquainted with Mrs. Jeskie in Russia, prior to her marriage to deceased. When Mrs. Jeskie and Neuman met again in Canada, their acquaintanceship was renewed and apparently Neuman paid Mrs. Jeskie considerable attention.

On February 23, accused was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

On April 14, the accused, Andreas Neuman, appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Prince Albert. The Crown set out a very strong circumstantial case against the accused and alleged that motive for the crime was accused's infatuation for deceased's wife.

The accused went on the witness stand in his own behalf and told briefly the following story:

"The morning myself and Jeskie left home, we were going to go amongst the farmers to buy some pigs. As we were going along the trail, we saw some prairie chickens sitting up in a tree. Jeskie told me to take a shot at them and he would pull the team around so that I could try and get two birds with one shot. I knelt down in the bottom of the sleigh-box and put the gun up to my shoulder, and before I knew what had happened the gun went off and Jeskie fell back into the sleigh-box, shot in the head. I felt him and found that he was dead. I got afraid and did not know what to do, so I drove about 6 miles to a hay stack, put the body in, then set fire to the stack. I took all the things out of Jeskie's pocket, so that if the remains were found, he could not be identified. I drove the team a part of the way home, turned them loose and got out of the country."

While making this statement, accused wept most copiously, and this no doubt had its effect; also counsel for the accused made much of the fact that the shot-gun in question, which was put in as an exhibit, had a very light pull-off.

In addressing the jury His Lordshop pointed out that on accused's own admission he was guilty of manslaughter, as he was committing an illegal act at the time he shot deceased by shooting prairie chickens out of season. The jury apparently accepted accused's statement regarding the shooting, also his explanation for cremating the remains of this unfortunate deceased. After a deliberation of two hours a verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered, and accused was accordingly discharged.

Rex vs. Nick Duna—Attempted Murder.—On November 24, 1914, Corpl. Fowell of the Bruno detachment was informed by 'phone that a man had been shot at Dana.

On arriving at Dana, Corpl. Fowell was informed by one, George Pristupa, that early that morning he had noticed smoke coming from the chimney of a house which he was looking after in the absence of the owner. Pristupa went to investigate and found a man inside the house who had effected an entrance through the window. Pristupa ordered this man to come out, but he refused. Pristupa then went and got the key and on opening the door, the party inside fired two charges of shot at him from a shot-gun. The shot went a little wide, tearing the side out of his coat and smashing the stock of a shotgun which Pristupa had in his hand.

A watch was kept on the house and on Corpl. Fowell's arrival he searched same and finally located accused in the cellar, with his gun, and placed him under arrest.

In November 25, accused was committed for trial at Bruno.

In January, 1915, accused appeared before Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, was found guilty, and sentenced to 2 years in the Saskatchewan penintentiary.

Re *Rex v. W. C. G. R. J. Grant—Bigamy.*—On May 11, 1914, a letter was received from Mrs. Ethel May Grant, dated at Enfield, Middlesex, England, inquiring for her husband, who was working in a hotel in this city, and from whom she had not heard for two years. Upon inquiries being made it was ascertained that a man named W. C. Grant who answered the description of the man inquired for, was working in this city, and was also married again to a young lady in this city.

As correspondence had to be conducted between this country and England, proceedings were necessarily slow. This matter was taken up with the first wife in England, and it was ascertained that she had an uncle in this country, who would be able to positively identify the suspect, as Grant was well known to him. The matter of identification was then taken up and the uncle in question came to Prince Albert and was permitted to see Grant without being observed. Upon seeing suspect he stated he was positive that he was the husband of the lady from whom we had received the inquiry.

A copy of the marriage certificate was procured from England, and the case was then decided to be ready to be proceeded with for the preliminary hearing.

Upon being arrested and properly warned, Grant admitted his identity. The preliminary inquiry was held on May 17, 1915, when accused stated he wished to plead guilty, and endeavoured to explain his position. On the 19th of the same month accused appeared before His Honour Judge Doak, elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years penal servitude in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Accused was a prominent citizen and his arrest and trial created quite a social sensation.

Re *James Bryce Gray—Sedition.*—The accused in this case was a student missionary of Presbyterian leaning, and was in charge of the district north of Prince Albert for a radius of about 18 miles.

Several complaints were made by citizens residing within the bounds of his parish as to his strong pro-German views, and accordingly the matter was placed under investigation.

The attitude of the settlers of the Alingly district (which is the locality the accused looked after) was decidedly hostile and evidence was readily forthcoming to prove that the accused had passed such remarks as the following:

> That Germany was in the right and would eventually win.
>
> That the sinking of the *Lusitania* was justifiable.
>
> That the morals of the Canadian troops were anything but what they should be.
>
> That the statements contained in the British press was nothing but boasts and lies. He also asked one witness what Canada would lose if Germany should win.

On June 24, accused appeared for his preliminary hearing before Inspector R. Y. Douglas, J.P., and was the same day committed for trial. To date the accused is still awaiting his trial.

Gray is a Scotchman, and as far as can be traced, has no patriotic sentiments towards Germany, and his pro-German attitude can only be attributed to a dislike to the British Empire rather than a love for the Teutonic.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The prevalence of prairie fires is obviously on the decrease. Although possibly as many fires take place as heretofore, yet the extent of the area burned over is not so large. This is doubtlessly due to the fact that whereas large tracts of land used to remain unbroken by road or fireguard, the country now is sub-divided to such an extent that a fire is soon automatically stopped by its coming into contact with a road or similar obstruction.

Serious bush fires have occurred in the northern part of the province, although the damage done to merchantable timber was slight. This section is very densely wooded with poplar and birch in the greater prominence. A Dominion fire ranger has charge of this district.

A large bush fire occurred in the Hudson Bay junction district in the early summer and a large number of men were hired in an effort to extinguish it. This fire spread in all directions from Hudson Bay Junction. The cause was not ascertained, but was possibly due to the carelessness of some traveller or travellers in the district.

During the harvest season members of the division on detachment duty were instructed to carry out nocturnal patrols with a view to preventing crops being burnt by alien enemies. Settlers were warned to be prepared for such attempts, but so far as is known, nothing took place.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.—Several convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act in this district, particularly at The Pas, Man. There is a large reserve close to this town, and this close proximity has had the effect of several Indians endeavouring to obtain liquor.

Provincial Health Bureau.—Wherever an outbreak of contagious disease has been reported to us, immediate action has been taken to enforce quarantine regulations.

Department of Neglected and Dependent Children.—Numerous cases have been reported to us and investigated. Due notification has been sent to the superintendent of the department.

Provincial Liquor Department.—Since the introduction of the new sales of Liquor Act in the province of Saskatchewan, all members of the division have assiduously worked in the enforcing of the statutes, and a good number of convictions have been recorded through our efforts.

In my opinion the knowledge of the fact that the R. N. W. M. Police is taking part in the administration of the new Act has, in itself, deterring effect on the illegal operations of any who might otherwise contravene the law.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

On February 1, 1915, the new automatic telephone service in the city of Prince Albert was opened, and is a decided improvement on the old-fashioned method previously in use. This style of telephone is also in use in Saskatoon.

The long distance telephone service is being extended in some districts and is of great assistance to us in our work.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post are in very good order. During the summer they were all repainted with a grey colour and now present a very creditable appearance.

I am very glad to report that the contract for the connection of the barracks with the city sewerage system has been signed, and the work will shortly be started. This will fill a long-felt want.

The sidewalks have been repaired and a gateway erected at the barracks entrance.

Owing to the influx of men to the division in the late fall of 1914, it became necessary to reopen two additional barrack rooms for their accommodation.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is equipped with the Lee-Enfield ·303 carbine, which is a good weapon.

The Colt ·455 revolver is issued to all members of the division and, as previously reported, gives good satisfaction.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are on the whole in good health and condition. A few members of the service might be conveniently disposed of and a board recommending that they be cast and sold has been submitted to you for approval.

The electric groomer and clipper is in good working order, and has proved invaluable in the assistance rendered to us.

Shoeing is very satisfactory.

During the year two horses died from swamp fever, one at Big River and one at Prince Albert. The latter had been cast previously and was to have been sold a few days later, but succumbed before the sale took place.

RATIONS.

Rations have been very satisfactory indeed during the year. Provisions are all supplied under contract.

FORAGE.

The hay supply has been satisfactorily discharged by Messrs. Speers, Mighton & Co., Saskatoon.

Oats have been of good quality, though not so cheap as last year owing to the disappointing crop of 1914.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The lighting system in the barracks has continued very satisfactory, and the use of the tungsten lamps has made a marked difference in the amount of the monthly account.

Coal is burnt solely in the post now, the old wood burning stoves having been dispensed with.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kit supply during the year has been satisfactory. Clothing and kit have been duly requisitioned for as required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is a very cosy reading room with a good billiard table for the use of men in the post. This is much appreciated, and is kept with a good supply of illustrated magazines and periodicals.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division was good during the year. The monthly medical report showed several cases, but apart from one or two instances, the maladies were not of a serious nature.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

No regular annual practice was held this year, but during the winter, spring and summer all members of the division participated in revolver practice.

Gallery practice with the carbine was also carried on during the winter.

INSPECTION.

The post at Prince Albert was visited by yourself on November 26, 1914, and also on June 21, 1915.

Weekly inspections are made of the post by the officer commanding and also by the acting assistant surgeon.

Daily inspections of the post are performed by the orderly officer and the officer commanding.

Detachments are inspected monthly whenever practicable, but remote outposts such as Isle-a-la-Crosse cannot be so frequently visited.

DESTITUTION.

I regret to report that destitution was decidedly on the increase last winter, especially among the foreign element. This class all raise large families and are entirely without means of supporting them, but manage to eke out an existence under conditions where an English-speaking person would starve.

One hundred and fifty-six applicants presented themselves at the post alone, for provisions, and each man usually represented a family of four or upwards. All cases were thoroughly investigated by us and reports submitted to the correct office, recommending whether or not relief be issued.

At The Pas a rather unusual state of affairs existed. It appears that a number of labourers (about five hundred) attracted by advertisements in Winnipeg papers, proceeded to the Hudson Bay railway construction for work, but on arriving there found none. These men who were practically all Russians or Austrians, came into The Pas in a starving condition, demanding work or food. For a time the matter looked serious, but an arrangement was entered into whereby each of these destitutes was issued with two loaves of bread per day. Seven hundred and nine of these unemployed men received relief, and 20,082 loaves of bread were issued. The issuing of the bread was attended to by our detachment at The Pas.

It is to be hoped with the good harvest now assured that this state of affairs will not be repeated during the coming winter.

GENERAL.

During the year the Prince Albert district, including the territory surrounding Saskatoon, has shown that it is not the least patriotic in the Dominion, and from all its corners have come forward men, eager to serve their King and country at the front. These represent men from every walk of life, men from the bank and office; men from the farm and store, etc., etc.

A splendid body of men, composing the 53rd Battalion left Prince Albert during the summer for Sewell camp for training, and their positions in Prince Albert were filled by the 65th Battalion. A magnificent armoury has been erected in the city, a brick structure, steam heated, and electric lighted, with water laid on and up to date in every respect, and this has proved an ideal location for the maturing of an embryo battalion. It is most gratifying to see the number of ex-members of the Force who are flocking to the colours. Twenty-three N.C.O's and constables were discharged during August and September, and on being discharged they each expressed their intention of joining overseas contingents.

The alien element has not perpetrated any open act of hostility, due possibly to strong precautionary measures taken to ensure that nothing untoward should happen. Eighteen alien enemies have been interned by this division during the year.

During the closing days of June and the early part of August, the Saskatchewan river flooded in the district. A considerable volume of water came down and an approximate depth of 18 feet above the average was recorded. Very little damage was done in this section, but the situation looked serious for the time being.

In closing this report I wish to draw your attention to the loyal assistance I have received from the officers commanding sub-districts, the division sergeant-major and the orderly room staff, and also from all members of the division under my command.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Supt., Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of "D" division for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The business depression of last year continued during 1914-15, and was even more pronounced owing to failure of crops in 1914, and a certain amount of destitution existed during the winter. Relief was given by the Dominion and Provincial governments in the country, and by charitable institutions in the towns. We assisted in this by reporting on cases of necessity, and seeing to the distribution of assistance authorized by the responsible departments. However abundant rains during May, June and July, have given splendid crops over the whole district, cutting was generally over before any frost came, and threshing is now general. Farmers and business men are very hopeful.

There has been no activity in real estate deals, especially in towns, where no sales have taken place. I deal more fully in these matters under the heading of sub-districts.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises the territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the boundary of British Columbia, 91 townships. The police work of the district, is looked after by one officer and ten non-commissioned officers and constables, stationed at five detachments, viz., Claresholm and Nanton on the C. and E. line, and Vulcan, Champion and Carmangay on the Aldersyde branch.

We have been unfortunate for the last four seasons in not obtaining good results from farming, it has been a question of lack of moisture, frost, or poor prices, and as a result the farmers in most cases, are in a poor way financially, but I expect that this year will place them all on their feet again, and in many cases with a substantial balance in the bank to their credit. The shipments of grain mentioned in this report, will be for the year 1914. It will represent a small percentage only of the shipments for this year, as last year's crop was a decided failure.

The stock throughout the district, is in excellent condition and feed is very plentiful.

I believe, that as a whole, Claresholm sub-district is one of the best stock raising and farming districts in the province.

Game is very plentiful this year, every slough and lake in the country is full of ducks. Prairie chicken will be plentiful. Trout abound in the creeks and rivers in the hills, sheep and deer will be plentiful in the mountains and foot-hills to the west. From a sportsman's point of view, this district is certainly an ideal one.

I am submitting a statement of grain and stock shipped out for the past year.

Wheat	bushels.	1,684,866
Oats and other grains	"	503,454
Horses	head.	706
Cattle	"	5,904
Hogs	"	19,076
Sheep	"	1,737

Claresholm, is an incorporated town situated on the Calgary-Macleod line of the C.P.R. It is our headquarters for the sub-district. The population of the town, is approximately 950 now, there having been no material increase or decrease since the year before.

Mixed farming has proved a great success this year. Farmers, who in former years were only ranchers, have gone into mixed farming and have had more satisfactory results. There is always an abundance of green feed when all else fails. Hogs grow into money very quickly and there is always a good market for them, and good prices.

The bulk of the ranching done in the district, is carried on throughout the Porcupine hills, west of the town of Claresholm. The ranches cover a large area of splendid land, most suitable for the breeding of horses and cattle, and there is plenty of grass and an abundant supply of water.

There has been very little destitution in and around Claresholm during the past year, there being only 14 cases for which relief was given in the form of seed grain and supplies.

Stavely is an incorporated town, situated on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The population is approximately 300. The wheat crop this year has been good, the average varying considerably, on account of the severe hail storms having passed over different localities. It will run on an average of 25 bushels to the acre. The crop of oats is good, but in places it has been damaged by hail. The stock on the range have done well.

Granum is an incorporated town, situated on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the C.P.R. It has a population of approximately 300. There is, in this locality an increase in acreage of 18 per cent over last year, and the crops are good. All stock on the range is in fine condition, owing to abundance of good pasture.

Nanton, an incorporated town of 650 inhabitants, situated on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the C.P.R., is a centre of a large farming and ranching country. The farmer has been very successful and the grain crops of all kinds in this district are very good. There is a fairly large increase in acreage under crop this year, and quite a lot of land which has been lying idle for the past number of years has been broken. The district west, is some of the best ranching country in Alberta, water and feed being plentiful and of good quality. The stock are in very good shape. Three oil wells were sunk in the hills west of here, but practically nothing has been done, they were started in 1914 and drilling continued until late winter and then stopped.

Woodhouse, Cayley and Parkland are smaller villages on the same line as the town above mentioned, which have had their share of agricultural success.

On the Calgary and Lethbridge line, known as the Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. are the following:—

Vulcan is a village of about 400 inhabitants. There has been little improvement in the village itself, but the crops have been splendid in its district, the farmers appear to be fairly well off and show great activity.

Champion is a village of about the same size as Vulcan, its population, including the farming community depending on it, is about 2,000. The district is admirably

suited for the raising of grain, and it has this year a bumper crop. It is also an excellent stock country.

Carmangay is an incorporated town of 400 inhabitants, on the Little Bow river. It has an electric light plant and a good water pumping station for domestic and fire purposes. The surrounding country is well suited for agriculturing, and the crops this year are equal to those of Vulcan and Champion. Barons, Kirkcaldy and Ensign are small villages on the same branch of railroad and are centres of equally good farming land.

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

The entire sub-district varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous country, and the industries are therefore varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining, also a considerable quantity of stock is raised, besides cement and brick factories.

The foreign element is particularly strong, more especially, however, in the towns in the Crowsnest Pass.

The farming portions of the district are restricted to the country around Pincher Creek, Cowley and some around Lundbreck. The season being an exceptionally wet one, harvesting will be later this year than last, but from the reports obtained from experts, winter wheat should yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre, spring wheat about the same, while oats will run about 60 bushels per acre, which is a great improvement on last year. As regards stock, better prices are being obtained for same than last year, and there are more beef cattle available in the district than there has ever been before.

The coal mining industry throughout the Crowsnest Pass has, during the past year, gone back to an alarming extent. It was particularly bad last winter, when most of the mines hardly worked at all, consequently great distress prevailed. Our detachments in the pass did considerable work in investigating cases of distress, and reporting same to the provincial authorities, by whom relief was issued. A number of camps have actually shut down, with no prospect of an early re-opening, such as Beaver Mines (where we had a detachment, but which has been moved to Hillcrest), Burmis, Passburg, and Maple Leaf. Under the different towns, I shall enumerate the output of coal by the various mines, as well as the number of men employed.

As regards alien enemies, this is a question which has engaged our attention in this sub-district more than anything else during the past year. We have large numbers of these in the various camps in the pass, and our detachments keep a private register of each and everyone of them, as well as keeping track of all paroled prisoners of war from elsewhere.

The strike at Hillcrest, and the threatened strike at Coleman, by the English-speaking miners, has already been reported on very fully, and gave us considerable trouble at the time.

The town of Pincher Creek has not progressed any during the past year, but should the again talked of spur from the Crowsnest pass line of the C.P.R. into the town materialize, it should help the town to pick up quite a lot. The population of Pincher Creek is estimated at 1,000.

The village of Pincher Creek, on the C.P.R., is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district, and has a population of about 100. The South Alberta Hay Growers, Ltd., have large sheds there, from which they have shipped to date 3,500 tons of hay, which quantity will be greatly increased before the end of the season.

Cowley is the next town west on the Crowsnest branch, with a population of about 150, and is situated in the midst of excellent farming country. Practically no new buildings have been erected there.

Lundbreck is a village with a population of about 85. There is a small mine close to Lundbreck, which has taken out about 1,800 tons of coal, which, however, is used locally.

Burmis is the next station west of Lundbreck. There is a small mine there, owned by the Davenport Coal Co., which has been shut down. Burmis has only a population of 55.

At *Passburg* the mine is owned by the Leith Collieries Co., Ltd., and it has been shut down since the beginning of this year indefinitely, so the output has only been 3,000 tons since last annual report.

At *Maple Leaf*, where there is a small mine, which is owned by a coal company of the same name, and which has also been shut down since the beginning of the year, with the result that the output has only been 1,950 tons.

There are, therefore, no men employed at the Burmis, Passburg, or Maple Leaf coal mines.

At *Bellevue*, there are two coal mines owned by the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., whose head office is in Paris, France. These two mines are the only ones in this particular part of the country which, one might say, have been working at all regularly. The number of men employed at present at the Bellevue mines is 380, and the output of coal was 293,662 tons. This, however, is practically a reduction of 50 per cent in both the number of men employed and the output of coal, since last annual report. In Bellevue, during the past year, the only building of any importance to be erected is the Roman Catholic church.

The population of the mining camps in the Bellevue patrol is approximately as follows:—

Bellevue, including Maple Leaf and Bushtown	1,420
Passburg	100
Burmis	56

which show a reduction since last annual report.

At *Hillcrest*, where we have lately reopened a detachment, there is a population of 900. The mine is owned and operated by the Hillcrest Coal Co., Ltd., and the number of men employed is 375, while the output of coal for the past year is 186,000 tons, which is about one-third less than last year. The mine has not been working steadily.

At *Frank*, of the mines owned by the Franco-Canadian Collieries, Ltd., only one has been in operation during the past year, and that only spasmodically. The number of men employed is 140 and the output to date is 65,000 tons of coal. There is a Limekiln one mile east of Frank on the slide, owned by the Frank Lime Co., which has only been operated for three months this past year, and the total output for this kiln was 1,440 tons. The population of Frank is estimated at 650.

At *Blairmore*, where the population is 800, as against 1,800 according to last year's report, the general conditions have not been at all good from a business point. Owing to the difficulty to secure employment at this point, a large number of families have left permanently, with the result that a large percentage of the dwelling houses remain vacant. Blairmore has the following industries: cement works, lumber mills, brewery and coal mines. Of these all the plants are idle at present, with the exception of the Greenhill mine. The Rocky Mountain Cement Works only worked for about three months during the year, but in that time employed on an average 100 men, and the output was 36,000 barrels, of which the total sales were 21,000 barrels approximately. The MacLaren Lumber Co have done no logging or milling

during the past year, but have shipped from stock on hand, 1,239,655 feet of lumber. The West Canadian Colliery Co. have two mines at Blairmore, but only operate the Greenhill mine, from which they obtain what is said to be the best coal in the pass. Little coal has been mined, however, as they have been devoting their energies to making improvements, putting in several side tracks and improving the tipple. The output of coal has been about 14,000 tons, and the average number of men on the pay-roll has been 50, but they are ready to employ a far greater number whenever the demand calls for same.

At *Coleman*, where the population remains about the same as last year, namely 2,250, there has been little progress made during the year. The industries consist of mining: the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and the McGillivray Coal Co. The former mine has employed as high as 300 and as low as 50 men during the past eight months, but the average employed has been 150, while the output has been 82,000 tons of coal, and the latter mine has employed on an average 240 men, and its output has been 140,228 tons. There is a saw-mill operated by the Pelletier Lumber Co., two prop camps, and the Summit Lime Works with a cooperage attached. The output of the lime works has been poor, although they have shipped 3,000 lime barrels to British Columbia, and a large quantity of barrels for other uses.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district covers thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, and includes the Indian reservations of the Bloods to the south, and Peigans to the west, the former being looked after by the Stand-off detachment, and the latter by the "Peigan" stationed at Brocket on the Crows Nest line.

Stand-off.—The territory covered by this detachment is comprised practically by the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary's rivers; except the northern end, which is handled by the Monarch detachment, and the southern end, which lies in the Cardston sub-district. The greater part of the work of this detachment is done on the reserve where constant patrols are necessary. The settlers on the outskirts of the reserve are visited frequently. The crop in this district, excluding Indian grain, gives promise of being very good. The following statistics gives the approximate number of acres sown, and the estimated yield per acre:—

Wheat—		
Number of acres sown		14,563
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	30
Probable total yield	"	436,890
Oats—		
Number of acres sown		3,927
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	55
Probable total yield	"	166,485
Barley—		
Number of acres sown		360
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	30
Probable total yield	"	10,800

The Blood reserve occupies 350,000 acres in this district. The Indian crop is approximately as follows:—

Number of acres of wheat sown		1,700
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	30
Estimated return	"	51,000
Number of acres of oats sown		600
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	60
Estimated return	"	36,000
Number of acres of barley sown		300
Estimated yield per acre	bushels.	30
Estimated return	"	9,000

The cattle count on the reserve this year was 3,200, and the calves branded this spring 400.

Peigan.—This detachment is stationed in a small village known as Brocket, on the Crowsnest branch of the C.P.R. The detachment has police supervision over the Peigan reserve and townships 9 and 10 due north of the reserve. The crops in this part have done exceedingly well this year, some of the best being amongst the Indian crop on the reserve which amounted to about 2,000 acres of wheat, and 600 acres of oats. The only industries in this part are stock raising and farming. This has been an exceptionally good year for stock, and it is an exception to see a poor beast.

Porcupine.—This detachment is situated on the N.W. quarter of 31-9-20. This district is practically given over to stock raising, only very small quantities of grain grown, and then mostly for feed. The stock have done remarkably well this year. Feed is plentiful and the weather cool. There are no villages or hamlets in the district. There were about two thousand acres of grain seeded, mostly oats, and about five hundred acres were destroyed by hail; 500 acres of timothy yielded two tons to the acre. The population of this part is largely comprised of Americans, with three English, three naturalized Germans, and four families distinguished from the other Americans, as Mormons.

Monarch.—This detachment looks after townships 9, 10 and 11, ranges 23 and 24, and is situated in the village of Monarch. Two branches of railway run through this district, the Crowsnest branch and Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. The town I am informed has lost half its population during the past year. The population of this district is mostly Canadian from Ontario, with a sprinkling of Americans of European extraction or birth. About 120,690 acres were seeded this year. With the exception of two, who have small bunches of sheep, none of the settlers in this district go in for cattle or horse raising as an industry, having merely what they require for their own use.

CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district consists of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, between range 23 and the boundary line of British Columbia, and the police work is done by detachments stationed at Cardston, Big Bend, Twin Lakes and a flying patrol in the Boundary Creek country, the latter two being close to the United States boundary line.

Cardston.—All crops in this district did well, and everything points to a very successful year, many farmers are in straightened financial circumstances, and this crop if harvested successfully will put them on their feet again. The approximate estimate of acreage is as follows: wheat, 40,000 acres; oats, 20,000 acres; barley, 5,000 acres. To be threshed: 1,200,000 bushels of wheat; oats, 1,400,000 bushels; barley, 200,000 bushels. The Canadian Pacific Railway, at Cardston, have shipped since September 30 last, 125,000 bushels of wheat. This year's crop was practically all grown on spring ploughed land, very little summer fallow is done in this district. Business has been very fair during the year, and the tradespeople are looking forward to a continued period of prosperity, on account of excellent crops and the good prospects generally for the farming community and stockbreeders. The Cardston Creamery Association Limited, does a large business. For the year ended September 6, 1915, they have shipped out 234,873 pounds of butter. "C" Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, being stationed here for four months, made trade considerably brisk. All stock in the country is in first class condition, the very frequent rains through the spring and summer months, insured a plentiful supply of feed, pasture being excellent, and a great deal of hay has been put up by farmers and by Indians on the reserve. Following is a statement of the stock shipped from the district, for the year ended up to date: cattle, 2,240; horses, 151; hogs, 2,400; sheep, 275.

The great majority of the people in this district are of the Mormon persuasion. They go in for mixed farming, and grow considerable quantities of grain, chiefly wheat

and oats, and raise horses, cattle and hogs. On the whole they appear to be a sober and industrious people, very much under the influence of their church authorities, and being guided by them in civil as well as religious matters. The population of the town of Cardston is between fourteen and sixteen thousand. A large temple, known as the Alberta Stake of Zion, is being erected. It was originally estimated that this building would cost $250,000, it is now realized that it will cost nearly double that sum before completion. This is a "local option" district, and there are no licensed premises for the sale of drink. There are a number of Indians on the Blood reserve, north of town, who are employed in cutting hay and hauling it into Cardston for sale.

Big Bend.—The altitude of the southern and western portions of this district, makes grain growing uncertain, and the eastern portion consisting of the Blood reserve (Indian), has not been cultivated. This makes the acreage which is under cultivation small, when compared with the size of the district. About 60,000 acres of wheat, 25,600 acres of oats, and 7,000 acres of barley have been grown this year, which shows an increase of about 20 per cent over acreage sown last year. About 2,000 head of beef cattle have been sold from this district during the past year, at an average price of $80 per head. There have been no cases of destitution reported this year, and no applications made for relief.

A strict look-out is being kept for "aliens." Two were apprehended during the month of July, being seen by the patrol, and were interned in the Lethbridge camp.

Twin Lakes.—The estimated acreage seeded this spring in the district is: wheat, 7,000 acres; oats, 2,000 acres; barley, 1,000 acres. The average yield per acre is estimated at: wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; total yield, wheat, 210,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels. The hay crop is exceptionally good, and there will be plenty of feed for the coming winter. Potatoes and garden produce generally have been very plentiful this year in the district. The land in this district is very rolling and adapted to mixed farming, the soil is a rich black loam. There is an abundance of water, two rivers and three creeks running through. The grass is also good.

There has been very little doing in the Customs Department, no stock having come through, owing to the foot and mouth disease in the U. S. A. Very few new settlers have passed through. Owing to the U.S.A. government irrigation ditch being under construction across the "line," a great number of farmers in this district have been employed most of the summer, hauling coal and general merchandise for use in the camps. There are a number of cattle, horses and sheep in the district, but hogs are not so plentiful, owing to the high price of grain last fall.

Boundary Creek.—A patrol left Macleod on June 6 last, with instructions to patrol the international boundary, to do general police work in this district, and to prevent "alien enemies" from crossing into the United States of America. This is a mixed farming district and most of the farmers grow a fair amount of grain. It is estimated that there are 2,000 acres in crop, very little of this was summer fallow, practically all spring ploughing. Following is a statement of the different grains with the estimated yield:—

Wheat, 1,200 acres at 25 bushels per acre	bushels.	30,000
Oats, 500 acres at 70 bushels per acre	"	35,000
Barley, 300 acres at 30 bushels per acre	"	9,000

All stock is in excellent condition, owing to good pasture, feed is plentiful, and the hay crop has never been excelled.

CRIME.

Under this head I have to record a slight increase in the total number of cases entered, but this increase is mostly accounted for by the larger number of drunks and disorderlies. There is, however, a diminution in more important crime. In cases of

offence against the person, only one murder case was entered, there are no cases of wounding, and the number of cases of common assault is reduced by one, being 151.

In cases against property, there is a large decrease in the number of thefts, being only 64 instead of 115 last year. There is also a decrease of 5 in cases of horse-stealing; of the 13 cases entered, in six, convictions were obtained, one is awaiting trial, and six were dismissed or withdrawn, two of these were connected with one in which a conviction was secured, and the court decided, that although the horses were the property of different owners, the thefts were committed at one time and place, and would constitute one offence. Two others were in connection with the alleged theft of mortgaged horses, and were dismissed on account of irregularity in the mortgage.

In the cases of cattle stealing dismissed, two, that of Neville and Houston, were dismissed, being cases of sale of cattle under mortgage, the judge deciding that the case belonged properly to civil courts, the evidence produced at the trial showing facts very different from those brought up at the preliminary. One, that of Bell's, was in connection with the sale of hogs under mortgage, and as, in the case of the horses, the mortgage was found irregular. The other three, being in connection with one same offence, were dismissed at the preliminary by the magistrate.

In offences against religion and morals, there is a decrease in vagrancy, but a large increase in drunks and disorderlies, and in causing disturbances. These occur mostly in small towns and principally in the mining centres of the Crowsnest pass amongst the foreign element. There has been a great deal of forced idleness amongst them, which is conducive to excessive drinking. It is remarkable however that there has been so little crime of a serious nature in the mining district.

I am glad to report that there has been fewer cases of intoxication amongst Indians, and that we have been able to obtain a number of convictions against men supplying them with liquor, one man in particular who had made a regular business of it. He was sentenced first to five months imprisonment, on being released he was caught again and given six months. Under provincial statutes fewer cases of unpaid wages were entered, as the following detailed statement will show, about the same number of convictions were obtained under the other provincial statutes.

I would again call attention to the number of cases which have come under the Children's Protection Act and more serious offences against young girls. In most of these cases the parents are to blame, they do not seem to realize their responsibility and to what they expose their children, by allowing them to run wild. In all cases discovered by us, we have reported to and co-operated with the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children, and the most suitable action taken in the interests of the children.

In one case a man was prosecuted before the criminal courts on a very serious charge, unfortunately, although at the trial the judge told the man that he was a blackguard and deserved severe punishment, he had to discharge him as none of the clauses of the Code could be made to apply.

Taking into consideration the large foreign and uneducated element in the district, and the number of new settlers who are not accustomed to our customs and ideas, I think that the amount of crime and disorder is far from being excessive, and that the showing is satisfactory.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year, and a summary of the more serious cases dealt with.

TOTAL Cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases tried	46
Convictions	27
Fines	5
Imprisonment	26
Penitentiary	3
Suspended sentence	1
Acquittals	18

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year—*Continued.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
Murder	1	1		
Unlawfully wounding	3	3		
Assault, common	151	112	39	
" indecent	2	1	1	
Rape	2		2	
Attempt to procure	1		1	
Non-support of wife	3	1	2	
Sending threatening letter	1		1	
Supplying ammunition to minor	1	1		
Against the Property—				
Theft	64	45	16	3
" under seizure	1		1	
Horse stealing	13	6	6	1
" by juvenile	1		1	
Cattle stealing	7		6	1
Fraudulently taking cattle	2		1	1
Cruelty to animals	29	25	4	
Burglary	2	2		
Dead Beat Act	11	11		
Fraud	3	1	2	
False pretenses	9	8	1	
Wilful damage	17	13	4	
Housebreaking	2	2		
" by juvenile	1	1		
Fraudulent use of the mails	1		1	
Theft of mail by juvenile	1	1		
Unlawful conversion	1		1	
Keeping savage dog	1	1		
Against Public Order –				
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms	2	2		
Discharging firearms	2	1	1	
Leaving excavation ungarded	4	4		
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	65	57	8	
Drunk and disorderly	245	243	2	
Causing disturbance	63	60	3	
Swearing and obscene language	3	3		
Indecent exposure	7	7		
Prostitution	1	1		
Insulting language	7	3	4	
Keeping disorderly house	1	1		
Keeping common gaming house	3	2	1	
Playing in common gaming house	8	6	2	
Seduction	1		1	
Misleading Justice—				
False information	1	1		
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	6	5	1	
Escape from custody	1		1	
Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	7	1	
Intoxicated on reserve	16	12	4	
Liquor in possession	9	6	3	
Attending dance without permit	2	2		
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Offence against –				
Fisheries Act	22	22		
Mining Act	28	27	1	
Ticket of Leave Act	1	1		
Immigration Act	1	1		
War Measures	13	12	1	

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	21	21		
Trespassing	7	7		
Offences against Provincial Statutes				
Masters and Servants	74	60	14	
Game Act	14	14		
Liquor License	70	58	12	
Insanity Act	8	8		
E-tray animals	1	1		
Chemists and Drug Act	1	1		
Noxious weeds	5	3	2	
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Steam boilers	6	6		
Motor vehicles	38	35	3	
Children's Protection Act	13	12	1	
Highways	12	12		
Public Works	1	1		
Pool Room Act	4	3	1	
Pedlars and Hawkers Act	2	2		
Stock Inspection Act	1	1		
Public health	2	2		
Mischievous animals	22	17	5	
Stray animals ordinance	3	3		
Total	1,170	1,002	162	6

D. F. Coxon—Murder.—On May 5, at a small place called Pearce, near Macleod, a school-board meeting was called by the teacher, to settle some dispute regarding the behaviour of one of the trustee's children. D. F. Coxon was at the meeting, and just after it, a quarrel took place between Coxon and another trustee called John Zoeteman, a Dutch farmer of means and good reputation. The result of the quarrel was a challenge from Coxon to Zoeteman to meet him at an isolated spot called Barnaby's corner at 7 o'clock that night to settle the matter. Zoeteman not wishing to pass for a coward, rode to the meeting place, tied his horse, and waited for Coxon. It was proved that he went unarmed. Coxen on the other hand had come from his house armed with a shot-gun. Both were seen from a distance going in the direction of a depression on the road, Zoeteman on foot, and Coxon mounted. A shot was heard and Coxon seen riding away fast in the direction of his farm. Zoeteman was found unconscious, with a number of shot wounds in the head. He was at once rushed to the Macleod hospital, attended to by doctors, but he died the next morning.

The preliminary trial was held on May 13, and on the 17th of the same month, at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh, Coxon appeared for trial, which was continued on the 18th. After a little over an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter." His Lordship sentenced the accused to imprisonment for life in the Edmonton penitentiary.

John Glasgow and W. McGaw—Burglary.—On January 11, 1915, the Union Hotel at Frank was entered at night by two men and a quantity of provisions were stolen. Suspicion pointed to the two above named, and a search was made of their shack and the goods found in a trunk. They were both committed for trial on February 16. They both appeared before the district court judge for election. The counsel for the defence stated that if the charge of breaking and entering was withdrawn, his clients would plead guilty of theft. The Crown having consented, John Glasgow pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Wm. McGaw, however, changed his mind and pleaded "not guilty." He appeared again on February 18, was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

Crow Eagle—Horse-stealing.—On January 13, C. A. Dixon, of Spring Ride, complained that he had lost a mare about two years before, and that it had been found on the 8th of the same month by his brother-in-law on the road allowance, and that a Mr. Hoyle claimed it as his property. Constable Stevens patrolled to the place and satisfied himself that the brand on the mare was that of Mr. Dixon but it had in addition a 91 brand, which is Crow Eagle's brand number. Mr. Hoyle being interviewed stated that he had purchased the mare from Mr. A. E. Marshall. Mr. Marshall being seen, stated that he had bought it from Crow Eagle, and produced a bill of sale signed by Crow Eagle. This Indian was arrested and committed for trial by me on the 20th of January. On the 28th, he elected to be tried before the district court judge, and pleaded "not guilty." On February 16, he appeared for trial before His Honour Judge McNeill, the above facts were shown by the prosecution, and about ten Indian witnesses appeared for the defence, but all contradicted one another. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of $200, or in default a further term not exceeding five months.

Foster B. Moore Horse-stealing.—On March 26, Charles Grier, of the Peigan reserve, complained to our detachment that he had lost ten head of sucking colts, which had been running with their mothers. These had been last seen on March 21 in Scott's coulee. On March 23 Grier missed them and started to search for them outside of the reserve, having seen tracks in the mud at the gate. He eventually came across the mares, working back towards home, but without the colts. Constable Stevens and other men from the post started a systematic search for these. On April 4, Constable D. Wilson found that one Otto Steele, living west of the Old Man river, had some time before bought seven colts from F. B. Moore at the stock yards, and that at the time ten of them were in the corral, and from description tallied with those of Grier's missing. On investigation it was found that on March 19 Moore met Steele, who is a horse buyer, and stated to him, after the latter had informed him that he was ready to buy colts, that he would have a bunch in by the 22nd. On that day Moore took Steele to the yards, where seven head were picked, $5 paid to bind the bargain, and the balance, $100, paid the next day, when Moore branded seven of the colts with a brand supposed to be his, but one of these, having thrown itself, died. Later, another of the ten colts was found dead near the corral. The other two were sold to two different parties. Of the ten colts, eight only were the property of Grier, one belonged to Wolf Talk, and the other to Johnny Crow Eagle, but had been running together. An information was laid for the theft of the eight from Grier, and a separate one for each of the other colts. On April 7, F. B. Moore was committed for trial on the three charges. On May 13, the accused appeared before His Honour Judge McNeill, elected for a speedy trial, and pleaded "guilty" on the first charge. He was sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment with hard labour. The Crown offered no evidence in the other two cases.

Bob Steele—Horse-stealing.—On May 10, the Stand-off detachment received information that Bob Steele, an Indian, had sold a horse branded J on the right jaw (this being the brand of Mr. H. Jenkins) at Lethbridge. The matter was investigated by the police at Lethbridge and the horse found to have been sold for $15. Mr. Jenkins later saw the horse and identified it as his own, having lost it some considerable time before. Steele was committed for trial on June 29; elected for a speedy trial on August 3, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour by His Honour Judge Jackson.

George Hamilton—Horse-stealing.—On April 26, Mr. C. Criland reported the loss of a mare branded T W on left shoulder. On the 27th, the Porcupine detachment reported to the Peigan detachment that the mare had been seen in the Mud Lake

district. Investigation by Constable G. Stevens revealed the fact that the mare had been brought to Mr. Wright's place by the accused to keep for him, and also that it had been sold to Otto Steele of near Macleod. From Steele it was ascertained that he had purchased the mare from Hamilton and had received a bill of sale, on which the brand was given as 7 W. Steele had sold the mare to Mr. McGowan, and it was found that the brand was TW and not 7W as stated in the bill of sale. The accused was arrested on the 28th and committed for trial on June 2. On June 4 he elected for speedy trial, and appeared before His Honour Judge McNeill on June 14. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

This man had been, in 1913, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for horse-stealing, and was at the time of the above offence, on ticket of leave. His unexpired portion of ticket of leave is to run concurrently with his present sentence.

Verne Currence—Horse-stealing.—In October, 1914, Mr. Ries Thomas, of near Claresholm, complained that he had lost two colts during the previous July, and that the day before he had seen one of them at Mr. W. Barr's place. It was found that Mr. Barr had traded some hogs for this colt with the accused, who had claimed the colt was his. Information was laid and warrant issued, and a description of Verne Currence circulated. It was found, however, that he had gone to the United States. A watch was kept for his return, and on July 30 he was arrested at Nobleford by Constable Mackenzie, of Monarch detachment. He was committed for trial at Claresholm on August 2. On the 5th he elected for a speedy trial. On August 16 he was tried by His Honour Judge McNeill and sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment. The judge stated that the man's youth had prevented him from giving him penitentiary.

Calling First—Horse-stealing.—On June 2, Cecil Tallow, an Indian, reported that one of his horses was missing from his bunch. After inquiries it was discovered that the horse had been taken to the Blackfoot reserve and sold to a Mr. Jones by a Blood Indian, Calling First. Mr. Jones had been shown a permit to sell this horse, but it was for brand 188 and not 133. The 133 had been tampered with and made into 188. This Indian was arrested and brought from the Blackfoot reserve; he was remanded for trial on July 14, tried by His Honour Judge Jackson on August 4, and convicted. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

We have been very fortunate this year, owing to abundant rain, in having been free from prairie fire.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have as usual supplied orderlies for the sittings of the supreme and district courts, and also in police and coroner's courts, wherever held.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, and to penitentiary after sentence. We have escorted all insane persons to places of detention, or to the hospital at Ponoka.

Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the chief commissioner of the Dominion police.

We have assisted the Department of Immigration in making inquiries and reports on undesirables for deportation, on cases of destitution amongst settlers, and the provincial government in cases of destitution amongst those not coming under the immigration regulations. We have assisted the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children in all cases of juvenile offenders, or neglected children coming under our notice.

We have also assisted in looking after the reporting of paroled alien enemies, and the transportation of those interned by the registrars or myself.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have to report the following arrest of German and Austrians, under the order in council dated August 15, 1914:—

Prisoners interned	15
Paroled	11
Total	26

All the prisoners interned were escorted to Lethbridge and handed over to the Militia Department.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A number of accidental and sudden deaths have occurred in the district during the year. All have been investigated. Besides investigating the cause of death, the men in charge take an inventory of all the effects, and a copy of the same is forwarded to the officer commanding.

Inspector R. E. Tucker, as coroner, acted in his official capacity in a number of cases.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, and suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes	11
Accidental	6
Suicidal	4
Murdered	1
Total	22

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Macleod, October 1, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
"D" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Macleod.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" Division guard-rooms, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Eighty-four prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, 74 convicted, 7 awaiting trial, 1 prisoner of war, 1 awaiting deportation and 1 lunatic awaiting orders of attorney general.

During the year, 736 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 820 confined during the year. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians	57	7
Halfbreeds	7	11
Negroes	6	28
Chinamen	28	
Lunatics	7	7
Whites	551	131
Total	636	184
Grand total		820

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	76
November	59
December	106
January	45
February	56
March	80
April	48
May	76
June	47
July	55
August	59
September	29
Total	736

Daily average of prisoners	91·91
Maximum number any day (January 8, 1915)	140
Minimum number any day (September 19, 1915)	46
Maximum number received any month (December, 1914)	106
Minimum number received any month (September, 1915)	29

The prisoners were disposed of as follows—

In cells midnight September 30, 1914	84
In cells midnight September 30, 1915	52
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail etc.	47
Time expired	558
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	9
Sent to Lethbridge jail	14
Sent to other places for trial	7
Sent to Ponoka asylum	13
Sent to industrial school	2
Handed over to Children's Aid	1
Released on ticket of leave	6
Deported	4
Escaped	1
Parole. (Prisoner of war)	8
Indian school	2
Internment Camp (prisoner of war)	12
Total	820

Crime.	Total Sentence.	Average Time.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, common	19	1	20
Assaults, causing bodily harm	6	1	14
Assault, indecent	1	2	
Threaten to kill	1	3	
Break and enter, with intent	2	1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	5	
Theft	98	2	13
Theft from person	2	4	
Horse stealing	2	6	
Cruelty to animals	1		30
Burglary	1	6	
Burglary, attempted	1	6	
Fraud	7	2	13
False pretenses	7	1	25
Receiving stolen property	5	3	9
Damage to property	5	1	11
Attempted theft	3	1	20
Carrying concealed weapons	5	1	12
Pointing firearms	1		30
Discharging firearms	1	2	
Fraudulent conversion	2	3	
Vagrancy	192	1	14
Drunk and disorderly	6		28
Creating disturbance	23	1	4
Indecent exposure	5	1	9
Keeping disorderly house	33	2	5
Inmate disorderly house	7	2	29
Frequenting disorderly house	2	1	
Inmate gaming house	14		15
Obstruct peace officer	1	2	
Assault police officer	1	2	
Obtaining board and lodging by fraud	2	1	
Shopbreaking	1	1	
Begging	2	1	15
Smoking opium	4	1	26
Inmate of opium joint	2	1	
Selling liquor without license	10	4	24
Liquor whilst interdicted	8	1	
Liquor to interdict	5	1	24
Possession of automobile without permission	2		30
Stealing railway rides	76		29
Bigamy	1	6	
Drugs in possession	3	2	10
Fishing without a license	1		14
Returning to Canada after being deported	2	2	
Indian Act.			
Supply liquor to Indians	15	1	19
Trespassing on reserve	3		18
Intoxicated Indian	5	1	24
Intoxicated Indian on reserve	5		28
Liquor in possession	4	1	
Attempt to supply liquor to Indian	2	4	

On account of an epidemic at the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan, 10 prisoners were sent here from Edmonton on December 4, 1914, and 8 on December 10, 1914. Two female prisoners broke jail during the year, but were recaptured a few hours afterwards. A male prisoner serving six months for theft, escaped from custody whilst working in the division mess kitchen under escort of the cook.

Two men sentenced to lashes for wife-beating, received their punishment here.

Two women and one man were held here awaiting trial for murder. Of the former, one was acquitted at Edmonton, and the other is still awaiting trial. The man was convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to life imprisonment and taken to the

penitentiary at Edmonton. No. 1 guard-room, in which is the provost's office, is in a state of renovation; the old wooden cells have been removed and steel cells installed. Owing to the small number of prisoners received lately, there has been sufficient room in No. 2 guard-room for all prisoners, while the improvements were being made in No. 1.

During the year a large work-room has been added to No. 3 guard-room (female jail), sewerage system installed, and a laundry built.

Discipline amongst the prisoners has been fair, and the health good, there being no epidemics of any kind.

A plentiful supply of clothing for prison use has been supplied.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. F. W. HANCOCK, *Sergeant,*
Provost.

INDIANS AND STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians have given us comparatively little trouble, there has been a slight decrease in cases of intoxication amongst them, and on the whole, considering their numbers and the opportunities for them to obtain liquor, I think that the number of cases is small. Some of the young men are inclined to steal horses, when in want of money, but in this also the number of cases is comparatively small. The population on both reserves, shows little alteration.

We still employ a few as scouts and interpreters, their services have been satisfactory in some kind of work, but they are not of much use to obtain information in criminal cases.

The number of self-supporting Indians is increasing, and those who have gone in for grain raising, have been rewarded by good crops.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Shortly after the start of the war, the strength of the division was raised to about 100 of all ranks, this enabled me to open up a few additional detachments where most required, and have not less than two men at all of them. This greatly facilitated our work, as it was increased by more frequent patrols, and a closer supervision over the large number of aliens scattered over the district, and especially in the mining area of the Crowsnest pass. The dividing of the district into four sub-districts, each under an officer, has given good results. However, if it could be arranged that the officer commanding the Pincher Creek sub-district, could have his headquarters at Blairmore, which is really in the centre of his work, it would increase the efficiency of his command, and save expense in the long run. The same would apply to the officer commanding the Cardston sub-district, were he stationed there instead of at Macleod. The difficulty heretofore has been the inability to obtain suitable quarters.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of Police work, nothing extensive could be done in drills, but all recruit drafts received were put through a course of squad and arm drill. Lectures on police duties were held almost throughout the year, and all available men, were on daily rides.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division was excellent, with a few exceptions. Three constables were dismissed from the force for intemperance, one for dishonesty and one for being asleep, while in charge of prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been very good, only a few minor cases of sickness having been recorded.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very good.

HORSES.

The number of horses has been sufficient for our work, the total mileage for the year has been 256,495 miles, giving an average of 2,328 miles per horse.

Ten horses were cast and sold at an average price of $44.70. One was destroyed on account of old age, it was a mare which had been kept for breeding.

Two were burnt to death at a fire in a livery barn at Beaver Mines.

Twenty-nine were purchased at an average price of $145.

All horses now in the division are in good condition, three are on pasture for rest.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a fair business during the year on a small scale. It owns its own stock, and has a small amount of cash on hand besides.

READING ROOM.

The reading room has been made as comfortable as possible. The library has added quite a number of books during the year, and is well patronized. The illustrated papers supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality. General stores are not kept in any quantity, but are purchased locally as required.

The clothing and kit supplied have also been of fair quality and in sufficient quantities.

BUILDINGS.

All the buildings in the post received one coat of paint, this added greatly to the general appearance of the post. Two rooms were added to the sergeants' mess for unmarried sergeants, a new floor was put in the dining room, kitchen, and cook's room, and the mess is now very comfortable. The sergeant-major's quarters were enlarged by the two front rooms of his building, vacated by the sergeants, being arranged so as to give additional accommodation, the place was partly refloored, papered, and made very comfortable. In the main hall and wash-room of the men's quarters, the plaster which was continually falling, was covered with "V" grooved lumber and painted.

A building formerly used as a tin shop, was moved over to No. 3 guard-room and arranged as a laundry for the female prisoners, stationary tubs, water heater, and boiler were installed. This adds greatly to the convenience and efficiency of the women's jail, the washing having previously been done in the bath-room. The women do all the washing and mending for the male prisoners. It is a much more economical arrangement than men doing their own washing. It keeps the male guard-rooms free from the disorder that a washing necessitates, and the clothes are made to last twice as long.

The old cells of No. 1 guard-room, which were reported on last year, as being infested with bed bugs, have been torn down and replaced by steel cages. This will make an excellent prison. Some necessary repairs were also made to the surgeon's quarters.

The buildings in barracks are now getting old and will yearly require some repairs, if these are kept up regularly, the post can be kept up in very good state for a long time at comparatively small cost.

At Stand Off, the detachment buildings were painted by our own labour, the chimneys were repaired, and the shingle roofs patched where required.

At Cardston, the stable was sided with lumber, the roof shingled and the whole painted.

The Twin Lakes, Big Bend, and Pincher Creek detachments were painted on the outside.

GENERAL.

A very sad accident occurred on the Boundary Creek flying patrol, when Reg. No. 5998, Constable Paddison, O., met his death by drowning while having a swim in a lake near the camp. The body was brought to Macleod and buried with military honours. He was a promising young man and was much regretted by his officers and comrades.

Before closing I wish to state that I have received from the officers of the division, the most loyal support, they have been devoted to their work, as were also the sergeant-major, non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding "D" Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Heffernan has been retired to pension and his place has been filled by Inspector Townsend, who is now in charge of the Stettler sub-district.

The district is divided into four sub-districts, each under the command of an inspector. Inspector Jennings is in command of the Edmonton sub-district; Inspector Raven the Edson sub-district; Inspector Wood the Fort Saskatchewan sub-district; and Inspector Townsend the Stettler sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

There has been but very little building in the city of Edmonton during the past twelve months, owing to the financial stringency, but fortunately, owing to the exceptionally good crops of last year and this, and the high prices for grain last year, the farmers of this district are fairly prosperous. There is but very little poverty in the older settled portions of the district.

To the north and northwest, however, among the homesteaders in the brush and timber country, there has been a certain amount of destitution, owing to the fact that many of these settlers have only a small amount of land under cultivation and have been in the habit of trusting to being able to secure outside work during part of the year. On account of the present financial condition they have been unable to secure work as usual.

With but few exceptions the towns and villages in this district are in a flourishing condition, and storekeepers generally report business very brisk.

Rice Street market, in the city of Edmonton, has again been opened, and is a great boon to both growers and consumers, enabling the farmers to sell direct to the consumers, to the mutual advantage of both. The market, being under the official supervision of the city health authorities, certainly supplies a long-felt want.

IMMIGRATION.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of settlers coming to this district, since the outbreak of the war.

CATTLE.

There is a marked decrease in the number of fat cattle being raised in this district. Cattle buyers report that they have great difficulty in obtaining the right kind, consequently, owing to the large number of inferior cattle being placed on the market, the prices have taken a decided drop.

HOGS.

Owing to the very high prices of grain last year, a great number of farmers disposed of their hogs and stopped raising, consequently there is quite a scarcity this year, which has put the prices away up, 8½ to 9 cents being paid.

HORSES.

There has been a number of horses shipped out of this district lately, both for the Canadian and the Imperial Armies. Very good prices were obtained for them.

RAILWAYS.

This district is very well served in this respect, there being three railways under construction, namely the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, which is now completed to Spirit river; the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, which will have the steel to Fort McMurray by March, 1916; and the Edmonton-St. Paul des Métis line, which will be into St. Paul des Métis early in 1916. These new railways are opening up an enormous area of country for settlement. Especially is this so in the case of the Edmonton-St. Paul des Métis line, which opens up one of the finest mixed farming districts in the province.

In spite of the great number of men that have left this district for the war, there has been no trouble at any time in getting labour for railroad construction, the supply being always greater than the demand.

FLOODS.

Owing to the phenomenal rise in the North Saskatchewan river on June 27, 1915, we had the worst flood in Edmonton that has been known for twenty-three years. A large number of the houses on the river flats of the city were under water, and many buildings were washed down the river, causing great suffering and privation to several hundred people. A relief committee was immediately formed in the city, which handled the matter very satisfactorily, the schools and other public buildings being used to temporarily house the inhabitants of the river flats.

This flood also caused considerable damage to settlers on the banks of the river, their crops being inundated for some days.

RECRUITING FOR OVERSEAS ARMY.

Recruiting has been very brisk in this district. Five complete regiments have been raised, namely, the 49th, 51st, 63rd, 66th, and 101st regiments of infantry, also two squadrons of cavalry, the 19th Alberta Dragoons and a squadron of Canadian Mounted Rifles. A number of recruits were also supplied to the Princess Patricia Light Infantry regiment, and a large number of reservists of the Imperial Army have returned to their units in England. The total number of men supplied to the Army from this district, up to the present, has been over seven thousand.

TRAILS.

Generally speaking, the trails in this district are in good condition. There has been a considerable amount of road work done, both by the provincial and municipal authorities.

ALIENS.

There is a great number of Austrians and German settlers in this district, but they have caused comparatively little trouble. We have had the usual wild rumours of fortifications, spies, concealment of arms and ammunition, etc., which on investigation were found to be without foundation.

CRIME.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year.

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915.

Charge.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	15		8	4	3
" attempted	7	4	2		1
Manslaughter	1		1		
Threats to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	2	1	1		
Wounding	1			1	
Assault, common	298	229	58	11	
" causing bodily harm	29	19	6	2	2
" aggravated	1	1			
" indecent	8	2	4	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	10	5	3	2	
Attempted suicide	3	2		1	
Carnal knowledge under 14	1	1			
" under 16	14	8	3		3
" attempted	2	2			
Non-support of wife and family	22	18		4	
Criminal neglect	1	1			
Intimidation and threats	7	5	2		
Libel	2		1		1
Offences against property—					
Theft	345	239	64	29	13
" from person	7	4	2	1	
Horse stealing	16	8	4		4
Cattle stealing	27	10	10	2	5
" killing	3	2	1		
" shooting and wounding	10	5	4		1
Cruelty to animals	30	28	2		
Burglary and attempted burglary	26	20	4		2
Fraud and attempted fraud	11	4	3	3	1
False pretences	78	51	14	10	3
Conspiracy	4	2	2		
Forgery and uttering	27	16	9		2
Robbery	2	2			
Robbery with violence	1		1		
Receiving stolen property	7	6		1	
Stolen property in possession	4	3	1		
Wilful damage	13	11	1	1	
Arson and attempted arson	2		1	1	
Killing and wounding dogs	3	3			
Keeping savage dog	1	1			
Dogging cattle	3	3			
Miscellaneous	7	6	1		
Mischief	46	39	3	4	
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapons	15	14	1		
Pointing firearms	9	7	1	1	
In possession of firearms when arrested	1	1			
Sale of firearms without permit	1	1			
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy	298	280	14	4	
Drunk and disorderly	100	99	1		
Causing disturbance	94	93		1	
Swearing and obscene language	12	10	1	1	

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Charge.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Indecent acts	7	5	2		
Indecent exposure	3	3			
Buggery and attempted buggery	1		1		
Incest	1			1	
Seduction	9	3	4	1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	34	30	4		
Inmate, house of ill-fame	29	25	3	1	
Frequenter, house of ill-fame	14	12	2		
Living on avails	3	2	1		
Keeping gaming house	5	5			
Gambling	7	7			
Threatening and insulting language	5	5			
Committing defilement	4	1	2		1
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	7	2	3	1	1
Corruption and disobedience—					
Contempt of Court	3	3			
Escape and attempted escape from custody	6	6			
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1		
Assaulting peace officer	6	5		1	
Bribery and attempted bribery	2	1	1		
Resisting arrest	3	2		1	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	123	101	14	8	
Mischief on railway	1	1			
Trespass on railway	4	4			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	31	26	4	1	
Indians intoxicated	18	18			
Indians intoxicated on reserve	12	12			
Liquor in possession of Indians	9	9			
Miscellaneous	3	3			
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	17	17			
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	14	14			
Opium Act	12	9	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	6	6			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and servants ordinance	174	163	8	3	
Game Act	74	72	1	1	
Hide and Brand Ordinance	4	4			
Prairie Fire Ordinance	16	15	1		
Liquor Licence Ordinance	145	122	18	5	
Insanity Act	96	93	3		
Estray Animals Ordinance	13	11	1	1	
Pound Ordinance	3	2	1		
Poolroom Act	5	4		1	
Public Works Act	2	2			
Public Health Act	4	4			
School Ordinance	1	1			
Hawkers and Pedlar's Act	5	5			
Steam Boilers Act	4	3	1		
Motor Vehicles Act	18	18			
Highways Act	2	2			
Hotelkeepers Ordinance	6	5	1		
Miscellaneous	8	7	1		
Total	2,612	2,141	315	111	45

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Summary of cases committed to higher courts of competent jurisdiction :—	
Number of cases committed	355
" convictions	227
" acquittals and dismissals	75
" withdrawn	8
" awaiting trial	45
Convictions—	
Number of imprisonments	98
" sent to penitentiary	68
" on suspended sentence	49
" fined	7
" sent to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie	5
Total	227
Number of suicides during the year	13
" sudden and accidental deaths	83

Among the important cases outstanding from last year are the following:—

T. G. Cook—Murder.—This man was committed for trial on September 10, 1914, charged with the murder of W. B. Crawford at Wainwright. He was tried at Edmonton on October 19, 1914, before Justice Ives and jury. The trial lasted five days and twenty-five witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The judge advised the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," which they did without retiring. No witnesses for the defence were called.

In his address, the judge commended the Crown for the manner in which the case had been conducted, remarking that every use had been made of the available evidence.

Murder of J. B. Chivas at Amisk.—This man, who was justice of the peace, was murdered by one of three hoboes, while he was attempting to effect their arrest.

Since last year's report we have ascertained the names of these three men as J. McKewon, Bob Bennett and A. McGill. The last was arrested by Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne in Toronto. Although he admitted that he was one of the three men (but not the actual murderer), eye witnesses of the murder were unable to identify him. To assist them, he was dressed as at the time of the murder. As he could not be identified, he was released by order of the Attorney General's Department.

An exhaustive search was made for the other men in Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and New York, but no trace of them could be obtained.

Even should we apprehend J. McKewon, whom McGill alleges did the shooting, it is very doubtful if he could be identified.

Re Nick Volhopf—Attempted Murder.—This man was tried in October, 1914, before Judge Hyndman at Edmonton, and was acquitted.

Fred. Wasylik—Attempted Murder and Attempted Suicide.—This man was tried before Judge Simmons in October, 1914, at Edmonton, found guilty on both charges and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in "G" Division during the year, is as follows:—

Murder of F. Saulnier, Fawcett.—On December 25, 1914, Constable Ashworth of "N" division arrived at Edmonton with the body of the above named, whom he had found dead in his store at Fawcett. Constable Ashworth had come to the conclusion that this was a case of suicide, and brought the body to Edmonton. It was not till the following Sunday, December 27, after the body had been thawed out, that it was found that the wounds could not have been self inflicted. There was no train to Fawcett until the 29th when Inspector Wood and Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne were sent out. They found that the train crews and people from the surrounding district had been sleeping in the store, and turning things upside down, so that any clues

which might have been left were destroyed. Absolutely no motive could be found for this murder, and although every inhabitant of the district for miles around was interviewed, no clue could be got or reason assigned for the crime.

Investigations are still being made, but although suspicions are directed against certain parties, we have not been able to obtain definite evidence against them.

Henry Mayer, Conrad Mayer and Mrs. Henry Mayer—Murder.—On April 30, 1915, a Mr. Schimpf reported to Sergeant MacGillycuddy, of Stony Plain detachment that one of the sons of Henry Mayer, who had died on December 23, 1914, stated that he had been hanged, and that the crime had been committed by the three above named. Although something over four months had elapsed since the alleged murder had been committed, authority was obtained to have the body exhumed and post mortem examination held. Very strong evidence was given at the preliminary hearing by three younger sons of the deceased, and the accused were committed for trial.

The trial took place at Edmonton before Judge Walsh of the Supreme court, and jury. The evidence of the three witnesses, Jake, Gottlieb and Henry Mayer, was of a very contradictory nature, and the judge drew attention to this, stating that their statements could not be relied upon. The accused were acquitted.

The three sons of the deceased who gave evidence for the prosecution appeared to be mentally deficient, and also to have been influenced by the wife of Henry Mayer, one of the accused. This was probably responsible for their contradictory statements at the trial, as the medical evidence seemed to bear out their statements given at the preliminary.

Stanley Woollard—Murder.—On June 18, 1915, George Fowlie, of Stranger, reported to Corporal Rawson, of Lac Ste. Anne detachment that on the night of June 17, he got through the mail a small box. He took the box to Cavanaugh's ranch, where he opened it and found it contained chocolates. One Ralph Fowlie ate some of the chocolates and died.

At the inquest it was found that Fowlie had come to his death from strychine poisoning, strychine having been found in the stomach of the deceased, and also in the chocolates.

Stanley Woollard was arrested on the above charge. Strong evidence was given against him at the preliminary and he was committed for trial at Lac Ste. Anne on July 14, 1915.

Nikola Kindrat and Mike Wyrbiski—Murder.—On November 9, 1914, information was received by Sergeant Davies of Fort Saskatchewan detachment that a man named Nikola Kutt had been murdered the previous night at Bruderheim.

On investigation, Sergeant Davies found that a Galician wedding had taken place there on the previous Sunday, and that Kutt had been killed during a fight.

Six Galicians were arrested on suspicion, and were committed for trial.

The case appeared before Judge Ives, Supreme Court, Edmonton, on January 14, 1915. Only the two above named were tried, the charges against the other four being withdrawn by Mr. Cogswell, agent for the Attorney General.

The judge, in summing up, stated that the evidence of several of the witnesses was of a very contradictory nature, as to where and how the deceased had come to his death. In conclusion, he instructed the jury that if there was any reasonable doubt the prisoners were to be given the benefit of it. The jury retired and, after an interval of nearly three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Jennine Hawk—Murder.—On March 15, 1915, word was received from Sergt. Michel, Wetaskiwin, that the above named had shot one Mrs. Stoley at Lewisville, Alta., Mrs. Stoley dying that afternoon in the hospital.

The motive for this crime appears to have been jealousy, Mrs. Hawk being separated from her husband and believing that Mrs. Stoley had alienated her husband's affections.

On March 28 she appeared before A. S. Rosenroll at Wetaskiwin and was committed for trial.

Thomas Urda—Attempted Murder.—On 7th day of October, 1914, a report was received at Edmonton that Thomas Urda had shot at and wounded one George McFarquhar, with intent to commit murder. There apparently was bad blood between these two men and Urda had made threats against McFarquhar. On October 6, when McFarquhar was returning to his farm, he was fired upon from his barn and wounded in the hand. This took place near Telfordville, Alta.

A warrant was issued for Urda, whose body was soon afterwards found in a bluff 25 miles from Stony Plain, where he had either committed suicide or accidentally shot himself.

Daniel Henry Callahon—Murder.—On November 12, 1914, D. H. Callahan walked into Vegreville and gave himself up to the town police, stating that he had shot and killed his father.

From the evidence obtained, it would appear that there had been bad feeling between them, the accused and his father having been quarrelling for the past fifteen years, Dennis Joseph Callahan, the murdered man, being given to overindulgence in intoxicants. On the night of the 11th he had returned home intoxicated and started quarrelling with his wife and children. He slept in the barn, and about 12.30 that night came to the house and roused the inmates, saying it was time to start work. The father started fighting with another son, Eugene Callahan, and the accused went outside the house and got a shotgun, came in and shot his father through the head. Death was instantaneous.

Preliminary hearing took place on November 18, 1914, and the accused was committed for trial.

Accused appeared before His Lordship Justice Ives and jury on January 12, 1915, and was found not guilty.

George Porozni—Murder.—On the morning of August 16, 1915, Mr. McIntyre, J.P., of Vegreville, telephoned that the above named had reported to him that he had shot and killed his son-in-law George Enatiuk, on Sunday August 15. Staff-Sergeant Fyffe being absent, Corporal Warrior was detailed to investigate this case.

The facts, briefly, are as follows:—

George Enatiuk, the deceased, was not on good terms with his wife, who at that time was living with her father, the accused. On August 15 he went to Porozni's place and began to quarrel with him and, it is alleged, drew a knife and threatened to kill him. Porozni got a shotgun and told Enatiuk to keep away and, as he did not do so, he shot him. Porozni then fetched one Nikoli Halkow, a neighbour, who came and looked at the body. They then went to Vegreville and reported the matter to Mr. McIntyre, J.P.

Preliminary was held on August 18, 1915, at Vegreville, and the accused was committed for trial.

Alley Taha—Attempted Murder.—On November 30, 1914, it was reported to Edmonton that one Mike Lodar, a Hungarian homesteader, had been shot at and wounded near Mile 80 on the E. D. & B. C. railway.

Corporal Henrichsen of Clyde detachment investigated this case. The facts are as follows:—

Loder and Taha went out hunting together, Loder carrying a rifle and Taha a ·44 Colt revolver. While at a creek, Loder lay down to have a drink. Taha fired two shots at him with the revolver, one striking his left arm and the other his left

side. There was no quarrel and apparently no motive for this crime. Taha was located in North Dakota, U.S.A., and brought back. His trial took place on February 10, 1915, at Edmonton, before His Honour Justice Walsh, and resulted in acquittal of the accused.

James O'Brien—Attempted Murder.—This man shot a bartender in the Castle Hotel, Edmonton, on June 4, 1913. He was committed for trial and sent to Fort Saskatchewan. He escaped on October 5, 1913, and was at large until April 26, 1915, when he was arrested by Corporal Wilson at Wainwright.

He was tried before Justice Hyndman of the Supreme Court on June 8, 1915, and was sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary, but in view of being sentenced to one year in the Fort Saskatchewan jail on a charge of escaping from lawful custody, the sentence was reduced to four years, to commence at expiration of the term at the Fort.

Bert Grauman—Cattle Stealing.—Several complaints of disappearance of cattle were reported here by farmers living southeast of Edmonton. Sergeant Howell and Corporal Whitley were detailed to investigate the complaints, and a number of stolen cattle were located in P. Burns & Company pasture, South Edmonton. Informations were laid against the above named for three head of cattle from L. Schiever, and for theft of fourteen head from F. Fuhrhop, on November 14, 1914. Grauman, in the meantime had disappeared. He was traced to Saskatoon, and while inquiries were being made for him there he reappeared in Edmonton and was arrested by Corporal Whitley. He was committed for trial.

On February 15, 1915, he was tried by Judge Ives in the Supreme Court, Edmonton, was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Fred. and Emil Sorge—Cattle Stealing.—There is no doubt that these two men were mixed up with Grauman in the cattle thefts committed by him, but we were unable to secure sufficient evidence to connect them with these cases.

Evidence, however, was secured that connected the Sorges with the theft of seven head of cattle from John Redman, a rancher of Bartleville. The cattle in this case were butchered and the beef hauled into Edmonton and sold.

The Sorges were arrested and committed for trial on December 4, 1914.

The case was tried before His Lordship Judge Walsh at Wetaskiwin, on March 1, 1915. Fred. Sorge was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Emil Sorge was found not guilty and discharged.

His Lordship, in summing up, stated that he had grave doubts as to whether he was right in acquitting Emil, and warned him to be very careful in his future actions.

These convictions broke up a gang of persistent cattle thieves who had operated for some considerable time in the St. Joseph's Lake district, and great credit is due Corporal Whitley for bringing these cases to a successful issue.

Henry Walden—Cattle Stealing.—Complaints from the St. Albert and Morinville districts had come in *re* the loss of horses, generally one disappearing at a time, and being tracked going in the direction of Edmonton. Felix Larocque tracked a sorrel mare that had been stolen from his field into Edmonton and found it in possession of Alex. Ross of the O. K. Livery barn, who had purchased it that morning from a man giving the name of J. Caplin. A description of this man was struck off and circulated around the livery and sales barns of the city. On March 29, 1915, a 'phone message was received from Wainwright & Jackson's livery barn, Edmonton South, to the effect that a stranger had come, answering to the description given in the circular, with a mare and two cows for sale. Corporal Warrior arrested this man, who could not give a satisfactory account of how he came in possession of the animals, which were afterwards identified as the property of Angus McDonald of St. Albert. He gave the name of Henry Walden.

Walden, who was also identified as J. Caplin, was committed for trial on charges of cattle and horse stealing on March 30, 1915.

He was tried in April by Judge Crawford, and found guilty on two charges and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, to run concurrently.

Wm. Forden and Elmer Sharpe—Horse Stealing.—On July 5, 1915, two horses, saddles and bridles, the property of Elton Merner and Thomas Ward of Wetaskiwin, were reported stolen. The above men were arrested by Constable Conrad of Hardisty detachment, in the village of Czar. They were in possession of the horses, saddles and bridles stolen. They were taken back to Wetaskiwin and committed for trial. In the meantime Forden was identified as the man wanted in connection with the theft of a team of horses from Bud Brougham.

On July 19, 1915, they appeared before His Honour Judge Lees, at the district court, Wetaskiwin. Sharpe pleaded guilty to two charges of horse stealing and was sentenced to two years on each charge, to run concurrently.

Forden pleaded guilty to three charges of horse stealing and was sentenced to three years on each charge, to run concurrently.

William Newell—Horse Stealing.—On Sunday, August 29, 1915, a complaint was received from W. J. Horner that a horse had been stolen from his stock farm eight miles north of Edmonton. A description of the horse was at once circulated to all detachments in the division, and on Thursday, September 2, 1915, we received word from Constable Conrad of Hardisty detachment that he had arrested William Newell with this horse in his possession, at Hughenden.

Constable Conrad, while on patrol at Sedgewick on the previous Tuesday, had noticed this man, and on returning to his detachment found the description, and traced him to Hughenden where he arrested him.

Newell confessed to the theft and was committed for trial.

The trial took place before Judge Lees at Wetaskiwin on September 28 and accused was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Lorn Lowrie and Severyn Jacobsen—Cattle Stealing.—This is the largest cattle stealing case that has occurred in the district for several years, involving some eighty head, the property of C. A. Carlson, a rancher of the Holden district.

The first lot, comprising about fifty head, was run off about May 8, 1915, taken down to within six miles of Strome. Arrangements had been previously made with a buyer from Calgary, but through an oversight this buyer happened to be out of town and the local butcher could not handle a bunch of this size. They therefore abandoned these cattle.

On May 14 they cut out thirty head of fat stock and ran them north to Vegreville, where they sold them to Tom Cadzow, Lowrie representing himself as C. A. Carlson. They rode back to Holden, where Lowrie took the train for Edmonton, and on to the States. He was afterwards located in the State of Washington, U.S.A., and brought back.

Jacobson, all through, kept well in the background, it being his intention to remain in Canada.

Both men have been committed for trial, and there will probably be a charge of forgery preferred against Lowrie.

The apprehension and conviction of these men should have a great effect on the people of the district, as the case has been closely watched by the entire population.

Frank Kostiw and John Truczenski—Horse Stealing.—These men were operating in the Pakan district, their method being to pick up horses, bring them in to Edmonton, fake up bills of sale, and sell them in the auction sales. This mode of disposal made it very hard to trace them up, but like the proverbial pitcher they went once too often to the well.

Informations were laid by H. Anderson, of Edwand, and Harry Thompson, of Pine Creek, before G. L. Jennings, P.M., and they were committed for trail on March 5, 1915.

On June 10, they appeared before Judge Hyndman at Edmonton. Truczenski was found guilty on two charges and was sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary. Kostiw was found guilty on one charge and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Since the conclusion of this case, Tom Nicholas, another Galician, has been committed for trial, evidence having been collected which implicates him in the same charges. His case is still pending.

Daniel Zilke—Breaking and Entering, and Escaping from Custody.—This man, while serving a sentence in the Fort Saskatchewan provincial jail, escaped on January 16, 1915, and between that date and the 18th of January, he broke into four stores. He was arrested by Sergeant Davies and committed for trial.

On January 26 he appeared before Judge Taylor and was found guilty on all charges of breaking and entering, and was sentenced to four years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

On the charge of escaping, he was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

James Roselle—Escape from Custody.—This man, who bore a very bad reputation, escaped from the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan on June 2, 1914, while serving a sentence of six months.

On June 13, 1915, he was arrested at Alix by Constable Colton of Stettler detachment. Roselle had repeatedly said he would never be taken, and when arrested stated he could get away again very easily, and was not afraid of a gun. Constable Colton, however, brought him safely in, and he was taken back to Fort Saskatchewan, where he was committed for trial on this charge on June 22, 1915.

The same day he appeared before Judge Taylor at the district court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at the expiration of his present sentence.

Sylvester Zehentmerer—Theft.—The above named, who resided on a homestead near Waugh, came to the district about two years ago, and since that time a large number of petty thefts have taken place in the district. Only a few of these, however, were actually reported to the police at the time, but no clue could be obtained as to the thief.

The first trace of the party responsible for the thefts was obtained when one J. Potry of Waugh reported to Constable Tingley of Clyde detachment that he had found a crosscut saw stolen from him in May, 1914. He took the constable to Zehentmerer's place and identified the saw. Zehentmerer claimed he had purchased the saw at a second-hand dealer's in Edmonton, and Constable Tingley persuaded him to go to Edmonton with Potry and point out the store. He did so, and pointed out a second-hand store to Potry, but the proprietor was unable to identify the saw, and had no record of the sale.

On April 11, 1915, A. Lewis, of Bon Accord, reported the theft of a horse from his stable that night, to our detachment at Fort Saskatchewan. A horse-collar and two sweat pads were stolen at the same time. This horse was traced by Constable Tingley to Zehentmerer's' place, and was found in the vicinity. Zehentmerer's' shoe-tracks were found to correspond with the tracks made by the thief. Zehentmerer was eventually arrested and committed for trial.

On May 18, while searching on Zehentmerer's premises for the horse-collar and sweat pads stolen, Constable Tingley found a half set of harness stolen from Louis McDonald of Waugh in December, 1913; also a plough stolen from Peter Dowanyuk

in December, 1914, and a set of double trees stolen from Nicola Albertowitch of Waugh in January, 1914. These parties laid informations against Zehentmerer at Clyde on May 21, 1915. J. Potry also laid information for theft of a crosscut saw and groceries in May, 1914, at the same time. Accused was committed for trial on all four charges.

On July 9, 1915, accused appeared before Judge Taylor at the district court, St. Albert, and was found guilty on all four charges of theft and sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

On August 4, 1915, a very large cache of stolen property was found on Zehentmerer's place, which included the horse-collar, two sweat pads and halter stolen from Alex. Lewis with his horse. Most of the goods found have been identified and handed over to their owners.

Much credit reflects on Constable Tingley for the good work done in these cases, which have disposed of practically all of the petty thefts occurring in the district within the last two years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several district courts, and in all coroners' cases outside the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpœnas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and in connection with the relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.—All breaches and contraventions of the Liquor License Ordinance brought to our notice or disclosed in criminal proceedings are at once fully reported to the Liquor License Department, for action on their part, and we render whatever assistance is necessary in prosecuting these cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

We assist the agents, when necessary, to maintain law and order, but except for drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give us little trouble, and are law abiding.

Department of the Interior.—Since the beginning of the year we have assisted the Immigration Branch of this department in investigating applications for relief made by homesteaders in certain portions of the district. This has entailed considerable work on our part as the number of applications has been large, and many of the settlers live in remote districts, necessitating long trips over difficult and in some cases almost

impassable trails. The duties in connection with this work have, however, been performed promptly and satisfactorily.

Number of applications for relief received between January 19 and July 1		1,307
Investigated and reported on to Immigration Agent, Edmonton, who issued relief where necessary.		
Number of applications received between July 1 and September 30		105
Relief authorized	51	
" refused	45	
Not yet reported on	9	
Total number of applications since January 19, 1915		1,412

Since July we have reported on these cases direct to the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, who authorized us to issue relief where necessary.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

EDMONTON GUARD ROOM, September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
"G" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Edmonton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics for the Edmonton guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Total number confined in guard-room at midnight on September 30 1915	22
Total number received during twelve months ending September 30, 1915. (Males, 1,010; females, 130)	1,140
Total number discharged during twelve months ending September 30, 1915	1,149
Total number confined in cells at midnight, September 30, 1915. (Males, 11; females, 2)	13
Daily average number of prisoners	19·5
Maximum number on any one day	45
Minimum number on any one day	8
Statistics *re* Lunatics—	
Number received during year. (Males, 67; females, 29)	96
Number sent to Insane Asylum, Ponoka. (Males, 65; females, 28)	93
Number discharged as sane. (Males, 2; females, 1)	3

Five juvenile offenders were convicted during the year, and escorted to Portage La Prairie.

The health of prisoners has been good.

The system of finger prints and photographs has been carried out according to instructions as laid down by the Chief Commissioner of Police, Ottawa.

During the year a number of prisoners of war have been released on parole, while four have been escorted to Lethbridge to be confined in the internment camp there.

The number of prisoners passing through the guard-room of late has been very small, owing largely to the fact that work has been more plentiful, and that the City police are sending their short-sentence prisoners to the city farm.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. NELSON, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the increased strength of the force on account of the war, all detachments, where possible, have been doubled, and some new ones opened, namely, Barrhead and Westerose. The old detachment at Viking was also re-opened, having been closed for some time. The two new detachments are located in the more sparsely settled districts, and have both done good work.

A number of men who enlisted for one year only have recently taken their discharge, and I feel we will have to recall some of our detachments, and have already had to reduce the personnel.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, generally speaking, has been very good.

Three operations for appendicitis and one for hernia were performed by honorary Surgeon Braithwaite, all of which were quite successful. Three other members of the division were also admitted to hospital.

HORSES.

We received during the year, thirty-nine horses. Twelve horses were cast and sold and two were destroyed. The horses received were of an excellent stamp and well broken, and were set to work immediately, owing to the increase in the work of the division.

The horses cast and sold were principally old and worn out, but were in good condition and consequently brought better prices than would otherwise have been expected. The two horses destroyed were so badly injured by barbed wire that there was absolutely no hope of their recovery, and they were therefore shot.

The mileage of "G" division horses for the last twelve months was 294,504. This is more than double that of last year, and is due to the increase in strength and to the large amount of extra work entailed in the investigation of cases of reported destitution and reports of conditions of unrest among aliens. The comparatively large number of remounts alone made the carrying out of this work possible.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as was required has been supplied from the supply store, and our equipment in this respect is complete and in serviceable condition.

TRANSPORT.

We are well and serviceably equipped with transport, which is sufficient for our present needs. We have authority to purchase two new buckboards for detachment use.

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year.

A basement was put in under the inspector's quarters, which was badly needed, also a fireplace.

The outside of the office building was painted and a new roof put on. This has very materially improved the appearance of the building.

CANTEEN.

I regret to say that I found it necessary to close the canteen. It was in a flourishing condition, but for various reasons it was thought better to close it temporarily, and it has not yet been re-opened.

A piano and billiard table provide much recreation, while the reading room is supplied with papers and magazines, in addition to the books in the library.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

GENERAL.

This has been a somewhat trying year to all ranks. Our work has been very much increased and we have been kept continually on the qui vive, on account of reports of every kind with reference to alien enemies, and other conditions. Unfortunately, a good many persons have endeavoured to use this means of revenging themselves upon their neighbours, and a large number of reports of alleged sedition and other kindred crimes have been reported. I am glad to say that in very few cases have they been justified. The behaviour, generally, of the foreign element in the country has been excellent.

In concluding this report, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks of "G" division in the performance of their duties, which have been both numerous and exacting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

Maple Creek, October 1, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" Division, for the year ended September 30, 1915.

I took over command of "A" Division on January 4.

Seventeen detachments are at present located in the district, three having been established during the past year.

Officers in the Division:—

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, in command.
Inspector J. C. Richards, in command of Swift Current Sub-district.
Inspector G. W. Currier.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year, which at the outset was not very promising, has turned out to be a most prosperous one for the farmer and rancher. Owing to the very plentiful rainfall throughout the district and to the favourable weather generally, there was a rapid growth of grass in the spring, which furnished plenty of good feed for cattle, which have thriven in consequence.

The winter losses in cattle were comparatively small, although a large number were in a somewhat weak condition in the early spring, owing to a shortage of feed during the winter, due to the drought last year.

The heavy rainfall during the spring and summer greatly benefited the cultivated lands and crops have been abundant throughout the district. A few hailstorms were experienced, but these did very little damage and there were few sufferers on this account.

As soon as harvesting commenced the weather became rather unsettled and has somewhat delayed harvest operations, but if the weather improves sufficiently to allow of all the crops being threshed the return of grain will, I venture to say, be unprecedented.

The land generally throughout the district is fairly well adapted to farming, but it is more suitable for stock raising or mixed farming than for grain-growing only.

There has been an influx of settlers of a desirable type during the year and a large amount of land has been taken up as homesteads.

The past winter would have been a very distressing one for a large number of settlers in this district who, owing to the utter failure of crops last year, were left without any means of subsistence during the winter months, but for the timely measures adopted by the Government for their relief. On account of the general destitution, special officers were appointed by the Department of the Interior at various points throughout the drought-stricken area, whose duty it was to issue relief in the

form of provisions, fuel and stock-food to all those in need. Seed grain was also issued in the spring to practically all the farmers in the district by the Government.

This relief work was so well handled that only two cases of extreme destitution were brought to my notice during the year, and relief was issued in these two cases as soon as they were reported.

On June 15 the special officers of the Department of the Interior were withdrawn and their work had to be carried on by us. For a time we were kept so busy that some difficulty was experienced in meeting this expansion of our duties. No less than 101 applications for relief were received and relief was furnished to most of these applicants.

Although the past year has been a prosperous one for the farmer and rancher, business generally has been dull. Very little building has been done in any of the towns in this district during the past year. Swift Current is the largest town in the district, but its industries are not on a very large scale and its population, which last year numbered about 5,000, has decreased about 800 during the preceding twelve months.

There has been little or no change in any of the small towns along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, or in the new towns which have sprung up within the last few years along the Weyburn-Lethbridge line. None of these towns can boast of any particular industry and their existence depends solely upon the farming and stock-raising in their vicinity.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a decrease in crime as compared with last year, which is very gratifying. This year we have only 850 cases entered while last year there were 1,121. This is 271 cases entered less than last year.

This reduction is not so noticeable in the crimes of a more serious nature as it is in cases of petty theft, offences under the Vagrancy Act and provincial statutes and ordinances.

The following figures clearly illustrate this diminution in the number of these cases with which we have had to deal during the year:—

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Cases Entered.
	1915.	1914.
Theft	109	163
Vagrancy	43	122
Drunk and disorderly	16	55
Prairie fires	14	59
Liquor license	12	45
Insanity	18	30

Complaints of horse stealing are fewer by four than last year, while the number of cases of cattle stealing is the same.

The percentage of convictions is rather better this year than for the previous year, and would have been better still but for a number of cases in which charges should never have been made and which were subsequently withdrawn.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
*Murder	1	1		
" attempted	3	1	1	1
Manslaughter	3		1	2
Shooting with intent	1			1
Wounding	3	2	1	
Assault, common	119	98	21	
" aggravated	1	1		
" causing bodily harm	6	1	2	3
" indecent	4	1	2	1
Rape and attempted rape	10		6	4
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7	1		6
Non-support of wife and family	5	1	3	1
Threatening	5	4		1
Illegal solemnization of marriage	1		1	
Feigned marriage	2		2	
Libel	1		1	
Against the Property—				
Theft	109	71	32	6
" from the person	6	2	1	3
Horse stealing	11	2	5	4
Cattle stealing	7	2	4	1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle shooting and wounding	11	3	7	1
Injury to other animals	1	1		
Fraudulent possession of cattle	3		1	2
Concealing cattle	4		3	1
Cruelty to animals	17	10	7	
House and shop breaking	9	6	1	2
Burglary	2	2		
False pretenses	31	8	19	4
Forgery and uttering	9	1	1	7
Mischief	4		2	2
Conspiracy to defraud	9		1	8
Receiving stolen property	3	1		2
Fraudulent disposal of property	2		2	
Criminal breach of trust	1		1	
Wilful damage	4	2	2	
Arson	2		2	
Vicious dogs	1	1		
Against Public Order				
Carrying concealed weapons	5	5		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Firearms in possession when arrested	1	1		
Sedition and seditious offences	1		1	
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	43	42	1	
Drunk and disorderly	16	16		
Causing disturbance	25	25		
Indecent exposure	1	1		
Indecent acts	1			1
Buggery and attempted	2		2	
Incest	1	1		
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	2		1
Seduction	1			1
Keeper house of ill-fame	1	1		
Inmate house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenter house ill-fame	1	1		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	8		6	2

* There was some doubt as to the sanity of the accused at the time he committed this crime and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter.

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Contempt of court	2	1	1	
Escaping lawful custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1	
Assaulting peace officer	2	2		
Impersonating peace officer	1	1		
Against the Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	40	40		
Walking on track	2	2		
Against Indian Act—				
Truant school children	2	2		
Fisheries Act	1	1		
Customs Act	1	1		
Against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Master and Servants Act	67	55	12	
Game	18	16	2	
Hide and brand	1		1	
Prairie and forest fires	14	12	2	
Liquor license	12	12		
Insanity	18	15	3	
Estray animals	31	26	5	
Pool rooms	1	1		
Livery stables	1	1		
Public health	10	9	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	1	1		
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Pollution of running streams	1	1		
Motor vehicles	12	12		
Children's Protection Act	4	2	2	
Stock inspection	7	6	1	
Sales of Liquor Act	18	15	3	
Steam boilers	10	8	2	
Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Boarding-house keepers	2	1	1	
Open well dangerous to stock	22	22		
War Measures—				
Failing to abide by undertaking	3	3		
Comforting the enemy	1			1
Trading with the enemy	2			2
Total	850	598	181	71

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1915:—

Number of cases before the Supreme or District Court disposed of	54
Number of convictions	29
Number of fines imposed	2
Sentences to jail	18
Sent to penitentiary	3
Restitution ordered	1
Withdrawn	15
Acquitted	10
Suspended sentences	5
Number of cases awaiting trial, September 30, 1915	68
Total number of cases before the Supreme or District Court	122
Total number of cases disposed of	54
Total number of cases awaiting trial	68

It will be noticed that the total number of cases shown as awaiting trial in the above statement is 68, whereas the number of cases shown as awaiting trial in the tabulated statement of cases entered during the year is 71. This difference is accounted for by the fact that there are two cases in which the accused persons have been charged with trading with the enemy, and are remanded for trial pending the authority of the Attorney General to prosecute.

The other case is that of John Lapierre charged with fraudulently concealing cattle. In this case a preliminary hearing was commenced which was adjourned for eight days, the accused being allowed out on bail of $500, which he jumped, and has since been located in Montana. As soon as the evidence in this case has been strengthened sufficiently to warrant such action, steps will be taken to effect his arrest and extradition if necessary.

O. Lethiecq—Murder.—This is a case which was fully reported upon in the annual report for last year. This man murdered a farmer named E. Ordeneau, by shooting him whilst he was at work in a field about 8 miles from Neville. The trial took place at Swift Current on the 7th and 8th October last, before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. Two confessions made by the accused were admitted as evidence against him, and further evidence corroborated these confessions. Insanity was pleaded in defence and expert medical testimony was adduced to show that the accused was suffering from paranoia. Further expert evidence was given in rebuttal by four medical men, who expressed their opinion that the accused was sane at the time, and must have known the nature and quality of the act, if he committed the crime in question. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" and His Lordship sentenced the accused to 12 years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

John Riemers—Attempted Murder.—The circumstances in connection with this case are as follows:—On Sunday evening, August 29 last, about 8 o'clock, G. Possin, who was working for the accused, who lives on section 25, township 18, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, north of Morse, returned to the accused's house after visiting some friends in the neighbourhood. On his arrival at the house he knocked on the door, but received no answer. He called the accused's name, but still received no reply, and he started to walk away from the house in the direction of his own homestead, which was nearby. He had gone but a short distance when he heard a noise behind him and called out, "Where are you, John?" The accused replied, "Is that you, Gust?" and pointed a shotgun at him and fired both barrels, both shots taking effect. The case was investigated by Corporal P. W. Christensen of Herbert detachment, who arrested the accused, who admitted that he was the man who had shot Possin. From inquiries made by Corporal Christensen and from the evidence adduced at the preliminary hearing, which took place on August 30 last, it appears that the accused has been troubled with hallucinations for some time past, and that he was undoubtedly insane at the time he did the shooting. He is at present in the Maple Creek guard room under observation. It is probable that he will be removed to a lunatic asylum in the near future.

Tena Martins—Manslaughter.—On July 3 last Dr. K. C. Cairns, coroner, reported to the Swift Current detachment the death of Mrs. Henry C. Nickel, of Wymark. An inquest was held by Dr. Cairns and the jury returned the following verdict: "That Mrs. Nickel came to her death from blood poisoning, after confinement, caused by improper medical attendance. We find that medical attendance was rendered by one Mrs. T. F. Martins, of Wymark, as is the custom among the Menonites." In view of the verdict of the coroner's jury, Mrs. Martins was arrested on July 3 on a charge of manslaughter. The preliminary hearing took place at Swift Current two days later before Inspector J. C. Richards, and she was committed for trial. Evidence was

adduced to show that the accused had attended Mrs. Henry C. Nickel at the time she was confined, and that no qualified medical practioner was present, also that the accused had no knowledge of the science of medicine, but had taken upon herself to administer drugs of a dangerous nature, and had used instruments which were obsolete upon the deceased, who died of puerperal infection a few days later, undoubtedly caused by the use of such instruments in unskilled hands.

Ernest Bice—Attempted Murder.—This case was the result of a quarrel between the accused and his brother over a cow, which the accused had put in his brother's stable. The homesteads of these brothers adjoined one another, and on December 28 last, Edwin Bice put up a notice on his stable, requesting his brother Ernest to remove his cow. On reading this notice the accused became very enraged, and meeting his brother on the trail a little later, drove him into their father's house, which was nearby, and attempted to shoot him with a shotgun which he had with him. Fortunately for Edwin Bice his mother grabbed the barrels of the shotgun just as the accused fired, and the discharge did no damage to anything but the coal scuttle. Edwin Bice then got behind his brother, the accused, and hit him on the head with an axe, inflicting an injury which nearly proved fatal, and necessitated his removal to the Swift Current hospital, where he remained for some weeks. As soon as he was discharged from the hospital, he was arrested and had a preliminary hearing at Chaplin, in which district the offence was committed, on January 25, when he was committed for trial.

This case came up for trial at the supreme court on February 13, before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury, when the accused was found not guilty.

In returning such a verdict the jury were no doubt influenced by the fact that the accused had been severely punished by the injuries inflicted upon him by his brother.

Constable E. S. Buck—Manslaughter.—The circumstances in connection with this case are as follows:—On December 17, 1914, the accused, who is a member of this force, was at that time in charge of the Vanguard detachment. That morning he patrolled to Aneroid, where he stopped for lunch at the Pinto hotel. After lunch he went into the barroom and got in conversation with the bartender, named Bertram Gossett, who noticed that Constable Buck was wearing an automatic revolver in a holster around his waist. He also noticed that the barrel of the revolver was protruding through a hole in the bottom of the holster, which was old and worn out, and he said to Buck: "You had better take your gun off or you will be shooting yourself in the foot." Buck took his gun off and said: "This gun can't go off; it is on safety," meaning that the safety catch was on. He then took the gun out of the holster and the next moment there was a flash and Bertram Gossett fell behind the bar with a bullet in his head, which caused his death almost instantly. An inquest was held and the following is the verdict of the jury: "That Bernard Gossett came to his death on December 17, 1914, in the Pinto hotel, by the accidental discharging of a gun in the hands of Constable Buck." A charge of manslaughter was laid against the accused, and the preliminary hearing took place at Aneroid on January 27, when the accused was committed for trial.

This case was tried on February 17 at the sitting of the supreme court at Swift Current before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury. The jury after being out only a few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

W. M. Angus—Manslaughter.—This is another case in which the accused was a member of this force. On January 8 last Constable Angus was stationed at Shaunavon detachment and that morning he was instructed to execute a warrant received from Assiniboia for apprehension of H. G. Murphy, on a charge of false pretenses. In

company with Constable J. H. Birks he located Murphy, arrested him and took him to the detachment, where he remained with him alone while Constable Birks went to the telegraph office to notify Assiniboia of Murphy's arrest. Murphy asked the accused to take him to a certain livery barn to see a friend about getting bail for him. The accused took him to the livery barn and on arrival there he broke away from the accused and ran into a shack some distance away, the occupants of which were absent at the time, and hid himself in a clothes cupboard. The accused found him there and pulled him out of the shack but Murphy refused to accompany the accused back to the detachment unless he was first allowed to go to the hotel to see another man. On arrival at the hotel they were joined by Constable Birks and the two constables started to take their prisoner back to the detachment. On reaching the door of the hotel Murphy again broke away and ran down the street, followed by the two constables who chased him for some distance but could not catch up with him, when Constable Angus, seeing that Murphy was outdistancing them and was likely to make good his escape, first shouted to him to stop and then fired three shots from his revolver at him. Two of the shots took effect and the prisoner was recaptured. Medical aid was immediately called and everything possible was done to facilitate his recovery, but his system was badly disordered through excessive use of intoxicants and this had a deterrent effect and six days later he succumbed to his injuries.

An inquest was held and the verdict of the jury was as follows: " We the jury impannelled to inquire into the death of H. G. Murphy do find that the said H. G. Murphy came to his death on the 14th day of January, 1915, in the town of Shaunavon by a clot of blood being lodged in the heart from internal hemorrhage, incited by the alcoholic condition of his system, the said hemorrhage being due to a bullet wound inflicted by Constable Angus while legally preventing the deceased from escaping lawful custody. We find that Constable Angus was justified in his action."

Information was laid against Constable Angus on a charge of manslaughter and after a preliminary hearing he was committed for trial.

This case will be disposed of at the sitting of the supreme court at Swift Current this month.

D. N. Overton—Attempted Murder.—A synopsis of this case was given in last year's annual report. The accused was tried at the supreme court at Swift Current on October 13, before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the accused was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

Melvin, alias " Skinny " McDonald, Cattle stealing.—This is another case carried over from last year, a general view of which was also given in last year's annual report. The case came up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court at Swift Current on October 10 before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

This case excited considerable interest amongst stock raisers throughout this district, as the accused has been connected with stock rustling for some years, and it was his boast that it was impossible to convict him.

Theft of $817.60 at Gull Lake.—On the night of December 18, A. J. Cameron, Assistant Paymaster of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, reported that he had been robbed of $817.60 at the Lake View Hotel at Gull lake. Early in the evening Mr. Cameron had left the money with the government pay sheets in a bag at the hotel in his bedroom, the door of which he locked on going out. When he returned some hours later the bag was gone. Suspicion pointed to a femme galante known as Texas Madore, who it was ascertained had been stopping at the hotel under the name of Mrs. Madore, and had left Gull lake by the east bound train shortly after the theft was

discovered. Inquiries revealed the fact that this woman had sent a telegram from Maple Creek on the night of December 11 to A. R. Madore, Swift Current, which read as follows: "Parties here, come." From this circumstance it was deduced that there had been collusion between Texas Madore and others and that the theft had been planned some days before it occurred.

Further investigation fastened suspicion on Texas Madore, C. H. Brown, Albert Metz, and last but not least A. R. Madore, alias Campbell, alias "Blackie" with multifarious pseudonyms.

Warrants were obtained for the apprehension of this quaternion and the following day Brown was arrested at Gull lake.

The telegraph wires were kept buzzing for the next twenty four hours, quickly circulating descriptions of the suspects, with the result that A. R. Madore and Texas Madore were located and arrested at Moosejaw on December 21, while Albert Metz was traced to Medicine Hat, where he was arrested by Staff Sergeant J. J. Wilson the same day.

A few days later the four prisoners had a preliminary hearing at Gull lake and were committed for trial.

These cases came up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court held at Swift Current in the month of February last. The three men were found guilty. A. R. Madore was sentenced to five years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. Albert Metz and C. H. Brown were sentenced to terms of one year and six months in the Regina jail respectively.

The jury could not agree in the case of Mrs. Madore and she was re-tried at Moosejaw on March 31, when she was acquitted.

According to statements made by Texas Madore and Albert Metz after their arrest, the theft was arranged by Madore and Brown, and their original plan to get possession of the bag containing the money, was to hold up the assistant paymaster, but it was later decided to obtain a duplicate key to fit his bedroom, and to take the bag from his room during his absence. This latter plan was put into execution and but for the prompt action and prudent efforts of the Police, might have been carried out very successfully.

Elco Kosek—Burglary.—On January 14, George Hahn, a storekeeper at Forres, reported to Constable Hammond of Forres detachment that his store had been broken into the previous night and a number of articles stolen, amongst which were two revolvers, a Winchester rifle and a quantity of ammunition.

Constables Hammond and Dyer proceeded to investigate and discovered tracks in the snow, which they followed for several miles and which eventually led them to an empty shack, in the cellar of which they found Elco Kosek, with a fully loaded revolver with the hammer at full cock, and the Winchester rifle also loaded. Fortunately both constables were armed and immediately covered him with their revolvers and ordered him to throw up his hands and come out of the cellar, which he did.

On searching him a number of other articles stolen from Hahn's store were found in his possession. He was arrested and taken back to Forres, where he had a preliminary hearing and was committed to the Maple Creek guard-room for trial.

In addition to the articles stolen from Hahn's store this man was also found to be in possession of a number of rings and a new overcoat. These articles of jewellery and the overcoat which he was wearing were the means of identifying him a few days later as a man wanted for burglaries committed at Grassy Lake and Taber, Alberta.

His finger prints were taken whilst in the guard-room and these proved him to be identical with one Scotty Hood, who was sentenced at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, on March 3, 1913, to two years in the Alberta penitentiary for theft. He was also charged with having burglars' tools in his possession at Vancouver, B.C., on January 12, 1912, and allowed to go on suspended sentence.

This case came up for trial on February 10, at the Supreme Court at Swift Current, before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months with hard labour in the Regina jail.

At the expiration of his sentence he was rearrested on the charges laid against him at Grassy Lake and Taber, Alberta.

Roy Smith, et al—Horse Stealing and conspiracy to defraud.—On March 12 last Roy Smith was arrested in Havre, Montana, on charges of stealing 17 head of horses from J. T. Bell & Sons, of Medicine Hat, and uttering forged documents. He waived extradition proceedings and was brought back to Swift Current for trial by Inspector J. C. Richards.

Pursuant to his arrest Smith yielded some interesting revelations exposing a systematic conspiracy to defraud a number of owners of stock out of their horses and cattle, implicating eight others, who were all arrested within a few days of Smith's return, and who are now awaiting trial.

Two of them, viz., Fred Hill and Jack Keller, were arrested at Malta, Montana, on March 21. They both waived extradition and were brought back to Swift Current by Inspector Richards, who went over to Montana to fetch them.

The names of the other six men are Thomas A. Barney, Ernest E. Lackey, George Murphy, Tom Moore, William Peeler and William Smith. The circumstances leading up to the arrest of these men are as follows:—

In November, 1913, Roy Smith was employed by J. T. Bell and Sons as their agent to sell horses for them. He was given 17 head of mares and 10 colts to dispose of. A little later Smith informed J. T. Bell & Sons that he had sold these horses to one Robert McKay, living on section 5, township 3, range 15, west of the third meridian, taking lien notes from McKay for the sum of $3,500 on these horses and a chattel mortgage of $1,470 on some other stock as security. The lien notes and chattel mortgage he sent to J. T. Bell & Sons., who paid him $50 commission for selling these horses. About 3 months later J. H. Bell went to Swift Current and was informed that instead of being sold to Robert McKay, the horses in question had, as a matter of fact, been shipped to W. E. Peeler at Morse. J. H. Bell then went to section 5, township 3, range 15, where Robert McKay was supposed to live, and found that no one was living on the land mentioned and that Robert McKay existed only in the imagination of Roy Smith and Thomas Barney. The lien notes and chattel mortgage had as a matter of fact been forged by Thomas A. Barney in the name of Robert McKay, and were not worth the paper they were written upon. The horses were then disposed of by Peeler, Barney and Smith for their own benefit.

Two more of Bell's horses came into possession of George Murphy, having been sold, so Bell & Sons were given to understand by Roy Smith, to a man named Munson, who gave lien notes and a chattel mortgage as security. These were sent to Bell & Sons and the horses were presumably sold by the imaginary Munson to George Murphy. Bell & Sons of course had to look to Munson for payment, but, unfortunately for Bell & Sons, no such party as Munson existed except in the minds of Roy Smith and George Murphy, who had undoubtedly forged the lien notes and mortgage in this case also.

Tom Moore also came into possession of two of Bell's horses in a similar manner, Smith having sold them to an invisible purchaser named J. A. Martins, who gave notes and a chattel mortgage in payment. These notes were of course forged by Tom Moore or Roy Smith.

Seven more head of Bell's horses were obtained from Roy Smith by Jack Kellar and Ernest Lackey. The purchase was on time and lien notes and chattle mortgages were given as security, to which Ernest Lackey forged the name of one Jansen, who at that time had been out of the country for over a year. The horses were later sold by Kellar and Lackey, who divided the proceeds of the sale.

Roy Smith also sold four horses for W. A. Dafoe for $900 to another imaginary person named Robert Stewart, who gave lien notes and chattel mortgages as security, the purchase being on time as in all the other cases. William Smith forged the documents, which were handed to Dafoe. The horses were handed over to Fred Hill, who was in collusion with William Smith on this deal, and who took the horses over to Montana and sold them.

This is a conspiracy to defraud of some magnitude.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

I am pleased to be able to state that there has been a decrease in the number of accidental and sudden deaths reported during the year.

This year 32 deaths have been reported and investigated by members of this division, compared with 54 last year and 52 the year before last. This is 22 less than last year.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental and suicidal, reported during the past year:—

Natural causes	10
Accidental	17
Suicidal	3
By shooting	1
By improper medical attendance	1

The case of shooting above referred to is that of H. G. Murphy, who was shot by Constable Angus while attempting to escape from lawful custody. This case has been dealt with under the heading of "Crime".

The death from improper medical attendance is that of Mrs. Henry C. Nickel, which has also been previously mentioned in this report.

With reference to the three cases of suicide. Strychnine poisoning was the cause of death in each instance.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Only 14 cases of prairie fire and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act have been reported during the year. This is 61 cases less than last year. None of these fires were of a very serious nature and very little damage was done thereby. The persons responsible for these fires were all prosecuted, resulting in 12 convictions and 2 dismissals.

The decrease in the number of fires this year is no doubt due to the copious rainfall throughout the district.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—The members of Willow Creek detachment act as customs officers at the outport at Willow Creek.

Indian Department.—Assistance has been rendered this department by issuing rations to a number of destitute Indians during the winter months, and in locating truant school children.

Neglected Children.—A considerable amount of assistance has been rendered this department during the year.

Justice.—Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District courts. Escorts have been supplied to convey prisoners to the Prince Albert penitentiary and Regina jail.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

"A" Division.

MAPLE CREEK, Sask., October 3, 1915.

To Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following annual report of "A" Division Guard-room during twelve months ending September 30, 1915:—

Number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial October 1, 1914	17
Number of prisoners received during the year	182
Number of prisoners discharged during the year	189
Number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial on September 30, 1915	10

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	170
Half-breeds	4
Negroes	1
Lunatics	7
Total	182

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	8
November	23
December	10
January	19
February	9
March	8
April	14
May	10
June	7
July	47
August	16
September	11
Total	182
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1914	17
Total	199
Monthly average number of prisoners received	15·2
Daily average number of prisoners in guard-room	17
Maximum number on any one day (July 27, 1915)	38
Minimum number on any one day (September 19, 1915)	7
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1915	5
Number of prisoners serving sentences September 30, 1915	5

They were disposed of as follows:—

Sentences expired	118
Released on bail	27
Charges dismissed	7
Fines paid	8
Prisoners of war. Three escorted to Brandon Internment camp, one released on bail	4
Released on suspended sentence	1
Escorted to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Escorted to Regina common jail	9
Lunatics escorted to Battleford Asylum	5
" discharged as sane	2
Escorted to Portage la Prairie Industrial School	1
Escorted to Wolseley Industrial School	2
Charges withdrawn (released)	3
Escorted to Saskatoon sub-district	1
Total discharged	189

The undermentioned crimes are classified as follows:—

Theft	27
Vagrancy	14
Drunk, etc	2
Stealing rides on railway	43
Assaults common	12
Assaults indecent	2
House breaking and theft	6
Rape	6
Attempted rape	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7
Attempted murder	2
Manslaughter	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Drunk whilst interdicted	4
False pretenses	7
Forgery	2
Masters and Servants Act	1
Causing grevious bodily harm	2
Prairie Fires Act	1
Horse stealing	3
Cattle maiming	2
Creating a disturbance	1
Attempted suicide	1
Insanity	7
Illegal sale of beef	1
Seduction	2
Posing as police officer	1
Perjury	1
Delinquent children	3
Mailing obscene matter	1
Killing cattle	2
Incest	1
Estray Animal Act	1
Liquor License Act (1915)	9
Prisoners of war	4
Receiving stolen goods	1
Total	182

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room are as follows:—

Crime.	No. of sentences.	Average terms.	
		No. of months.	No. of days.
Theft	16	2	8
Drunk	2	1	15
Vagrancy	12	2	2
Stealing rides on railway	42		11·23
Assaults common	8	1	4
Assaults indecent	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	
Drunk whilst interdicted	5	1	
False pretenses	3		63·3
Master and Servants Act	1	2	
Prairie Fires Act	1	1	
Creating disturbance	1	1	
Attempted suicide	1		14
Posing as police officer	1	1	
Perjury	1	3	
Estray Animal Act	1		3
Liquor License Act. (1915)	9		28·1
Receiving stolen goods	1	1	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. G. BALSDON, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men have been drilled frequently, both mounted and dismounted, during the year. The members of the division on detachments have been drilled by the inspecting officers. The annual revolver practice was commenced, but was discontinued in compliance with instructions received from headquarters.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been fair.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good on the whole, there are no very serious cases of sickness to report.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are in good condition and sufficient for requirements. The two young horses out of mares Reg. Nos. 2499 and 523 have been taken on the strength of the Force with Reg. Nos. 1124, 1125; the former has been in use at light work for nearly twelve months; he is only 4 years old and already weighs 1,230 lbs. Reg. No. 1125 has not been put to any use up to the present as she is only three years old.

During the past year thirteen horses were purchased.

Our losses amounted to ten, as follows: three died, two were destroyed, five were cast and sold.

The following is the mileage for the year:—

October	19,941
November	25,304
December	24,780
January	25,063
February	21,566
March	25,960
April	27,438
May	27,587
June	27,698
July	26,501
August	25,252
September	20,340
Total	297,430

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are all in good repair. A new floor has been laid in the division mess room. The barrack rooms have been painted and the usual repairs made for upkeep of the various buildings in the post.

No very extensive repairs have been done.

RECREATION.

A library fund was started during the year and a number of books have been purchased. The billiard table has been much improved by a new cloth.

Illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa and are very much appreciated.

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection was made of the post by the Commissioner on December 3, 1914, and Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert also inspected the post on August 5 last.

Weekly inspections have been held regularly by myself and all the detachments have been inspected as often as has been practicable.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the district generally has been very good. A small outbreak of diphtheria was reported in the Big Stick lake district during the month of March, but the necessary steps were taken to prevent the spreading of this disease.

GENERAL.

Police work in this district has been greatly facilitated during the past year by the completion of the long distance telephone line, and we are now able to communicate with most of our outposts either by telephone or telegraph.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support which I have received from all ranks since I took over command of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Sup't.,*
Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. HORRIGAN, COMMANDING "E" DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "E" Division for the year ended September 30, 1915.

I took over the commaud of "E" Division from Superintendent Worsley on November 8, 1914.

Officers of the Division.—Supt. F. J. Horrigan.
Inspector W. J. Lindsay, in command of Red Deer Sub-District.
Inspectors H. M. Newson and C. H. King.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

I am pleased to be able to report a season favourable to both farming and ranching. There was a phenomenal rainfall this summer, and considerable damage was done by floods, which washed away ferries, bridges, etc., and also occasioned some loss of life. At one time this summer, because of the excessive rains and the lack of heat and sunshine, considerable apprehension was felt that the crops might not mature before the frost came. However, the rains promoted an exceptionally heavy growth and, fortunately, sunshine and warm, ripening weather came in time to enable the crop to be harvested before the first frost. The crops, indeed, were excellent in all parts of the district; and in parts where the land was light and sandy, and has not been productive of good crops heretofore, the crops this year are especially good. This has also been a bounteous season for grass and hay crops. Flies were not troublesome, and horses and cattle have thriven splendidly on the ranges.

Ranching and farming are the two staple industries in this district. The detachments in the eastern part of the district are located in the C.P.R. irrigation belt. A very large portion of the land owned by the C.P.R. in this irrigation belt has not been settled upon and practically none has been sold this year. The vacant land in the irrigation belt is largely used by ranchers and stockmen for grazing purposes. In the other parts of the district, there are large areas of broken and hilly country, especially along the rivers and in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, which are used for grazing purposes by horse and cattle ranchers. There are large areas of splendid land under cultivation in all parts of the district, except in the mountains. Mixed farming is being adopted very widely and very profitably by farmers. The land in the district may be said to be fairly equally divided between ranching and farming.

There is, however, a variety of other industries in the district, that of coal mining employing the largest number of men. The most important mines are situated at Canmore, Bankhead, and Drumheller and the population of those places depends almost entirely upon this industry. There are smaller mines in various parts of the district.

The market for coal, however, has been very bad during the past year, owing to the general depression in trade and most of the mines have not only been employing less men, but have also only been operating the mines two or three days each week. At Exshaw there is a large cement works, which, when operating at full capacity, employs between 600 and 700 men. These works are closed down entirely. There are also large brick works in various parts of the district, the largest of these being in the Cochrane district. With the exception of occasional small shipments from the large stocks already in store, these works are practically all closed down. Nor are the several stone quarries in the district being operated to any extent. There is a variety of other small industries—sawmills, creameries, and factories, none of which, however, are large enough to employ many persons. Considerable capital has been invested in drilling for oil in various parts of the district, but this enterprise is almost at a standstill at present, apparently either from lack of capital to continue operations, or insufficient manifestation of oil to attract further investment of capital.

The work of Banff and Lake Louise detachments is devoted almost entirely to affording protection to the thousands of people who visit the Rocky Mountain park and in enforcing the park regulations. The town of Banff has grown and improved, and now has a permanent population of about 1,000, who depend for their livelihood upon the business transacted with the visitors to the park. Lake Louise enjoys an increasing popularity, and had more visitors this summer than ever before. The number of visitors to the holiday resorts in the Rocky mountains this year has been greatly in excess of that of previous years. This is attributable partly to the war preventing tourists from going to Europe, and partly to the fact that a great number of tourists en route to and from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, via the C.P.R., stopped off to see the Canadian Rockies. There has been a great decrease in the number of visitors from Europe, but a great increase in the number of visitors from this continent, especially from the U.S.A. Most of these visitors are "tourists," and only stay a short time at each place.

Immigration of settlers has fallen off considerably this year. There is just a slight increase of land under cultivation, and only such as is the result of the settlers already in the country breaking and cultivating more of their holdings of land.

In the farming and ranching districts, the great majority of the settlers, old and new, are English speaking people, and a good class of settlers. A large percentage of these, however, are immigrants from the U.S.A.

During the past winter there was much poverty and destitution, especially among the farmers in districts where the soil is light and sandy; and the crops sustained great injury from the drought in 1914. The Immigration Department, by issuing provisions and seed grain to these destitute families, almost entirely relieved their distress, and our men were very busy during the winter months, and in fact well on in the spring, assisting the Immigration Department in the administration of relief. I am glad to be able to inform you that there is very little probability of a recurrence of any such poverty or destitution during the coming winter.

There was a large number of men out of employment during the past winter and early this summer; but the recruiting for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces has helped very considerably to relieve the labour market, and although there has been a great decrease of employment in the cities and towns, and in some of the industries which I have already referred to, the excellent crop conditions have provided considerable extra employment in the country, and there is practically no unemployment at present, nor has there been for some time past.

The horse-ranching industry has been helped considerably by the purchase of horses for army and mounted police purposes, and a large number of suitable horses have been sold in the district. Beef is commanding very satisfactory prices, and there have been very large shipments of beef cattle to Great Britain and France, particularly by the P. Burns Co.

The prices of grains are only about average, but they are very likely to improve. I am informed that a surprisingly large number of farmers are making an effort to withhold at least part of their crops, in the hope that prices will improve; and in fact, the crops have proved so excellent that many farmers will be able to do this.

There have been phenomenal sales of farm implements, etc., such as binders, threshing outfits, granaries, and even automobiles (purchased by the farmers), and in many places the dealers have had great difficulty in meeting the demand for binders, binder twine, and repairs for binders. From all parts come reports of phenomenal yields of grain, wheat going as high as 55 to 60 bushels to the acre, and oats 100 to 110 bushels; and everywhere the yields have been much above the average and the quality of grain good. All the crops of potatoes and garden products have been excellent.

CRIME.

The most serious crime we have had to deal with has been horse and cattle rustling. As will be seen by the returns, we have had 44 cases of horse and 24 cases of cattle-stealing, making a total of 68 horse and cattle-stealing cases committed for trial.

Of the foregoing, 28 cases of horse stealing have been already tried at the Supreme Court, resulting in 23 convictions, and 5 dismissed or withdrawn.

Also 11 cases of cattle stealing have been tried by the Supreme Court, 7 of which resulted in conviction and 4 were dismissed.

You will readily understand the amount of work entailed in committing 68 cases of horse and cattle stealing for trial, when I tell you that on the Donovan case alone three detectives spent five weeks investigating and securing evidence, etc., three days at the preliminary hearing, and five days at the Supreme Court trial.

The following is a summary of the more important cases handled during the year:—

Martin L. Brigham—Horse stealing.—This case is one where the accused, at the end of October, 1914, shipped a carload of horses from Munson, Alta., to Govan, Sask., where they arrived in his care during the first week of November, 1914. They were put up for auction at Govan on November 7, 1914. Brigham realized about $1,400 on the deal and left for England.

We had little doubt that the carload was stolen horses, and the officer commanding Regina district was communicated with, with the result that Detective Staff Sergeant Dubuque traced up the horses disposed of by Brigham at the sale held at Govan on November 7. Most of these horses bore brands that were registered in the names of western ranchers living in the Calgary district. These owners were communicated with and several of them proceeded to Saskatchewan and identified their horses; and in most cases, though not without considerable difficulty, they succeeded in obtaining possession of the animals.

Staff Sergeant Goodrich, who had been working on the case at this end, was detailed, under instructions of Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert, to proceed to England, where Brigham was held in custody, having been arrested by Scotland Yard officials, for the purpose of bringing him back to Canada under the Fugitive Offenders Act. Staff Sergeant Goodrich is still in England, but I am daily expecting to hear that he is on his way back with the prisoner in his custody.

James McKeage and Dennis Donovan—Cattle stealing.—Investigation in this case commenced on the evening of December 10, 1914, when the Gleichen detachment were notified by a prominent rancher living on the Bow river that six frozen hides had been found in a straw stack by one of his riders.

There was very little evidence beyond the fact that these hides were branded with a fresh horse track brand, and that a number of the horse track cattle were pasturing very near to the place where they were discovered.

As the members of the Gleichen detachment were well known in the district, I instructed Detective Waugh to proceed to Gleichen and make a quiet investigation of the case. Mr. Adaman, the manager of the Horse Track Cattle Company, sent his foreman with Detective Waugh to inspect the hides, and on arriving at the McHugh beef camp, they found that each of these hides had been placed in sacks, and that in one of the sacks was a tag addressed to J. W. Evans, King George hotel, Blackie. It was this tag which proved the connecting link of the whole case, as it was afterwards found that J. W. Evans, proprietor of the King George hotel, Blackie, had given a number of sacks to one James McKeage, who had been peddling beef in the district.

Detective Waugh further learned that McKeage had offered for sale in Calgary a quantity of beef. At this stage the case appeared to drag, and in order, if possible, to bring the matter to a head more speedily, I sent Detective Sergeant Goodrich and Sergeant Waugh to Gleichen to talk the matter over with Sergeant Irvine. After conferring with Sergeant Irvine, they decided to proceed to the Horse Track Company's ranch—a ride of some 40 miles—and discuss the case with some of the riders. On the evening of their arrival the case was gone into exhaustively until the early hours of the morning, and Sergeant Goodrich advanced the theory that if only the feet and heads could be found, they could be matched with the hides.

The next day they decided to lay an information and obtain a search warrant for the buildings of McKeage's farm. They informed me of their intention by phone, and I instructed them to go right ahead. The same evening they drove to Carsland, and there obtained a search warrant from a justice of the peace. They also notified Strathmore and Gleichen detachments, from which places four constables were detailed to join the party. Early the next morning, the weather being considerably below zero, they proceeded to the McKeage ranch, where they found an up-to-date plant for the killing of cattle. They had not been there many minutes when Mr. Adaman recognized four or five heads of his cattle lying near the slaughter house. Also some feet were detected frozen in amongst the entrails of slaughtered cattle. These they dug out after some hard and prolonged work with pick and shovel. As each foot was brought out, it was immediately identified by the owner, until they came across some feet which apparently belonged to some very old stock; these puzzled the party. They were subsequently, however, identified as feet belonging to some old cows which McKeage had purchased from a neighboring farmer, in the hope of covering the illegal slaughter of the stolen cattle.

Having found the heads and feet of six cattle, they loaded them into police sleighs, and at once sent them to the Horse Track ranch on the Bow river.

The finding of these heads and feet seemed to infuse new zeal into our men, and night after night, though the weather at this time was exceptionally cold, they never returned to the Horse Track ranch until the early hours of the morning.

At this time they received information that James McKeage and Dennis Donovan had left for Calgary with a load of beef. Immediately, therefore, after the discovery of the cow heads and feet, Sergeant Waugh also left for Calgary, and on the following morning he arrested McKeage in the act of boarding a train at the C.P.R. depot. Later he also arrested Dennis Donovan, who was just leaving Calgary with a team to return to McKeage's ranch.

Having worked on the case right up to Christmas eve, they decided to return home for Christmas, but resumed their investigations immediately after. On their return to the ranch, Sergeant Goodrich, an old cattleman, took charge of the heads, hides and feet, and after two or three hard days' work, thawing and preparing the hides, matched each foot and head to its respective hide.

At this time Sergeant Irvine took charge of the investigation and the collection of evidence, Detective Waugh being busily engaged on other cases. A statement was obtained from one George Cassidy, a nephew of James McKeage, who was living with

McKeage when the cattle were killed, to the effect that he was present when McKeage and Donovan killed the cattle and dressed and cut up the beef; and that he, Cassidy, assisted in loading up the beef, when it was taken by Donovan to Calgary. His uncle, James McKeage, had travelled into Calgary by train from Blackie.

Dennis Donovan was committed for trial on January 8 and James McKeage on January 5. After their committal, no time was lost in continuing the investigation, every ounce of the beef was accounted for, and the prices paid for same ascertained. While Dennis Donovan was in custody, his counsel exerted every effort to have him released on bail, and only succeeded in doing so a few days previous to his trial.

Both McKeage and Donovan were tried by jury in the Supreme Court at Calgary during January, 1915. The two men were tried separately, McKeage before Mr. Justice Ives and Donovan before Mr. Justice Simmons. The witnesses and evidence were practically the same in both cases, and in each case the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of cattle stealing. On January 30, 1915, McKeage was sentenced by Mr. Justice Ives to 23 months in Lethbridge jail; and in January 21, 1915, Donovan was sentenced by Mr. Justice Simmons to seven years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Donovan has been granted a new trial on the ground that the charge against him should have been "Receiving stolen property" instead of "Stealing," and the new trial has been set for October 5, 1915. In the meantime, on the order of Mr. Justice Walsh, Donovan was released on bail, in the amount of $10,000. The work of Det. Sgt. Gooderich, Det. Sgt. Waugh and Sgt. Irvine on this case, was of an exceptionally high order.

James and Ivan O'Neil—Horse stealing.—On the 8th of May of this year, these two brothers were seen taking a bunch of horses off the range, among which was a stray mare and an unbranded yearling. The next day the mare was seen in a pasture without the yearling. On the 11th the colt was found in the O'Neil's corrals, with part of Ivan O'Neil's brand on it, and James and Ivan O'Neil were arrested. They were committed for trial, and on the 23rd June were found guilty of horse stealing and sentenced to 18 months and two years respectively.

Hugh McKinnon—Horse Stealing; James McKinnon—Receiving stolen horse.—Hugh McKinnon lived in the eastern-central part of this province, among homesteaders who were not in the habit of branding their horses. James McKinnon kept a livery stable at Keoma, near Calgary. We knew that in this case we had to deal with a system of wholesale horsestealing, by which horses were being stolen from the eastern part of the province and taken some 200 miles towards Calgary, where they were taken over by confederates, who disposed of the animals. These operations appear to have started as far back as six years ago, at which time Hugh McKinnon was a justice of the peace at Langdon, Alta.

In February, 1915, six head of colts, ranging from one to six years of age, were found in a pasture not far from Calgary, branded with James McKinnon's brand. Investigation resulted in the finding of the owners of the colts, and in the arrest of both the McKinnons. Hugh and James McKinnon were tried on charges of horse stealing and receiving stolen horses, respectively, before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary. They were convicted and sentenced—Hugh to 7 years, and James to 5 years, in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Considerable and very efficient work was devoted to this case by our detectives, in tracing up the operations of the two accused and collecting evidence, and thirty-four head of horses were recovered and returned to their owners.

This case excited great interest throughout the country, and the conviction of the two McKinnons has undoubtedly broken up and frustrated a widespread and deeply laid system of horsestealing. Many persons suspected of being implicated in this horse rustling confederacy have seen fit to leave the country.

Special Constable J. H. Reid's clever work on this case deserves special mention.

Fred P. Magee—Stray Animals Ordinance.—A mare, bearing brands which are duly recorded, was located on the premises of the above named, and had been on the said premises for several years. It is stated that Magee disposed of two colts, the progeny of this mare, but so far we have not obtained sufficient evidence to prosecute the matter further.

Accused was, however, charged with neglecting to comply with the Stray Animals Ordinance and pleaded guilty. He was fined $100, which was paid.

Magee was secretary-treasurer of the Carbon municipality, and was considered a leader in the community.

This case, together with that of J. K. Hazlett, should have a good effect throughout the country.

Rex vs. Tony Ambrose—Alleged Shooting with Intent to Commit Bodily Harm.—On November 9, 1914, there was a drunken disturbance amongst a number of miners of mixed nationality at Nordegg, Alberta, a coal mining town. A number of miners had a grievance against one Tony Ambrose, who was at the house of one James Ballero. Some forty persons congregated outside the house; stones were thrown through the windows and a fracas ensued, during which one shot was fired from outside the house, wounding the wife of James Ballero, who was within the house. A second shot was fired from within the house by Tony Ambrose into the crowd outside. The second shot, however, did no damage. Two persons were arrested—Tony Ambrose and James Murphy.

Tony Ambrose was tried at Red Deer on February 3, 1914, before Mr. Justice Hyndman, on a charge of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but was acquitted, his lordship remarking that "The accused had, in view of the demonstration of the force outside, and the fact that a shot was fired, a reasonable fear of his safety, and was, I think, justified in taking the action which he did. It appears as though he fired the shot into the darkness outside without taking particular aim."

James Murphy was suspected of having fired the shot from outside the house which wounded Mrs. Ballero, but we were unsuccessful in obtaining evidence of this, because of the reluctance of the other miners who participated in the disturbance with Murphy, to give the police any information. However, Murphy was charged with creating a disturbance under subsection (b), section 238 of the Criminal Code, and was fined $50 and costs.

John Patterson—Theft of Calf.—At the end of December, 1914, John Patterson stole a calf from his former employer, John Graham, killed same, and burnt the hide in the stove, making the head into head cheese. It was stated that practically all that was left were the feet of the calf, but these remains we never discovered; in all probability they were thrown out on the prairie in the deep snow. On the same day Patterson killed an old cow that he possessed.

Patterson was found to have sold beef to several restaurants in Calgary, whose proprietors, however, asserted that what they had received was veal, and the weight of the quarters corroborated their statements. Patterson, on the contrary, claimed that what he had sold to them was the meat of the old cow. The sale of all four quarters to the various restaurants was traced up by the police, and a week or two later the health inspector condemned a quarter that Patterson brought in for sale, and which apparently had come from some old cow. Patterson told the inspector that he had killed his old cow, and that the balance of the meat was out at his home. This old meat was never found, and must have been cached or disposed of before the police investigated the matter.

Jenkins, a lad living with Patterson, gave evidence as to the theft and killing of the calf.

Patterson was sentenced to one year in Lethbridge jail by Mr. Justice Hyndman, on April 12, 1915, at Calgary.

Jerome Harrington—Horse Stealing.—Jerome Harrington was a farmer living near Hanna, Alta. He was found by our detectives to have been implicated in the theft of five head of horses—the property of one J. H. Brown—about October 1, 1914.

Harrington knew that investigation was being made, but did not know how much information we had against him. The matter apparently preyed on his mind, and he made a confession to Constable Rigby to the effect that he had been employed by one of the McKinnons to move these horses, that he had kept them in his pasture for a certain length of time, and knew that they were stolen horses.

Harrington was held before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary on April 24, 1915, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six mouths at hard labour in the common jail at Lethbridge.

Harrington was used merely as a tool by the McKinnons, and he does not appear to have derived any benefit from the stealing.

Ten head of horses were restored by us to the owners in connection with this case.

Earle Hackett and Clem Griffith—In possession of stolen Horse.—In this case, the stolen horse, which belonged to one Dick Neil, was lost from near Calgary in June, 1914, and was impounded as an estray in W. E. Richmond's pound, fourteen miles west of High River, in August, 1914. On December 15, 1914, the two accused came to the pound and produced a paper claiming the horse to be Earle Hackett's, and thus obtained possession of the horse and took it away with them.

Earle Hackett was located at or near Rocky Mountain House with the stolen horse in his possession. He was arrested on February 19, 1915. Clem Griffith was arrested in Calgary on February 27, 1915.

Earle Hackett and Clem Griffith were both tried on the charge of horse stealing in the Supreme Court at Calgary before Mr. Justice Hyndman, on April 4, 1915. Earle Hackett pleaded guilty, and Clem Griffith pleaded not guilty, but was convicted. Griffith was sentenced to three years and Hackett to two and a half years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Hackett appeared to have been the tool of Griffith.

Edward Swift—Horse stealing.—In November, 1914, a bunch of horses were stolen from near Calgary, and driven a hundred miles northeast. Among the bunch was a registered shire mare worth $300, which was too heavy to stand a horse rustler's pace, and was cached at a farm about 35 miles from Calgary. In March of this year, after the McKinnon brothers were arrested, Swift drove nearly 200 miles in deep snow to move this mare further away from where she belonged. After taking her as far as she was able to travel, he cached her again and drove back into the east-central part of the province. He was apprehended at Sedgewick, seven days after moving the mare, brought to Calgary and committed for trial. On April 15, he was tried by jury and found guilty of horsestealing, and was later allowed to go on suspended sentence by His Honour Justice Hyndman.

L. M. A. Thomason—Attempted Murder.—Stafford Wilson and L. W. A. Thomason were neighbours on homesteads near Oyen, Alta. On April 8, 1915, a quarrel arose between Wilson and Thomason and a violent fight ensued between the two men. No other person was present. Wilson was something of a pugilist. Thomason first used a hammer, then fired five shots from a ·38 calibre revolver, one of the bullets striking Wilson in the forearm and another passing right through his body. The fight apparently continued for some time after this. Wilson succeeded in taking both the hammer and the revolver from Thomason and beating him into unconsciousness. Thomason was badly beaten and bruised. Toward the end it appears that Wilson became sick and faint from his wounds and sank to the ground. Wilson then commenced to crawl away from the house on his hands and knees to the place where his horse was tethered. When he had crawled about thirty yards from the house, his dog came and licked his face. At this moment, Wilson alleged, Thomason, who in the

meantime had regained consciousness, came to the door of his house, and fired a shot from a rifle, which killed Wilson's dog, but did not injure Wilson. Wilson, however, rolled over and lay still as though he had been shot, and Thomason, carrying with him the rifle, walked away to another neighbour's house, where he made a statement as to what had occurred. Wilson managed to crawl to his horse, and from thence, by hanging on to the stirrup of his saddle, went on to another house, and there medical aid was summoned. Wilson was badly injured, but recovered from his wounds.

Thomason was charged with attempted murder and tried by jury before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary, the trial being concluded on June 12, 1915. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and his lordship imposed a sentence of two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Richard Oakes—Theft from Railway Freight Car.—While Corporal Angermann was investigating a case of cattle stealing and executing a search warrant on the premises of one Richard Oakes, he discovered some groceries apparently cached in the bush near the buildings.

On making inquiries, it was found that these same articles were missing from a Canadian Pacific railway freight car in Innisfail yards, the seal of which car had been found broken and reported by the car checker. They formed part of a consignment to a local grocer.

The accused was committed for trial, and was later found guilty by Mr. Justice Hyndman, who imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment in Edmonton penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with one of five years also imposed on the accused for cattle stealing.

Richard Oakes, F. King and P. Hansen—Cattle Stealing.—Mr. T. W. Sarchett, of Milnerton, notified Corporal Angermann, at Innisfail, that the hide, head and legs of a steer belonging to him had been found in a slough in the Milnerton district.

On investigation it was learned that a man named M. Walton had seen the head of a red cattle beast lying beneath a thin covering of ice in a slough. Walton made known his discovery to one T. Dobson, a rancher, who proceeded to the place where the head had been observed, and fished out of the slough, the head, hide and three legs of a steer, the hide bearing Mr. Sarchette's brand.

Richard Oakes was suspected and a search warrant was obtained by Corporal Angermann, who found the butchered beef quarters lying hidden under the snow in the bush alongside the shack that Oakes was living in. The legs had been sawn off and fitted exactly to the portion of legs fished out of the slough.

Oakes was arrested and warned, after which he acknowledged taking and killing the beast. He also implicated two other men, King and Hansen, and each gave evidence against the other.

On December 18, 1914, King and Hansen elected a speedy trial and were sentenced by His Honour Judge Lees to five years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Oakes elected to be tried at the Supreme Court. His trial took place at Red Deer on February 9, 1915, before Mr. Justice Hyndman. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty by His Lordship on the evidence submitted, and a sentence of five years in the Edmonton penitentiary was imposed.

Fritz W. Thaden—Treason.—This case started in August, 1914. There existed at Hussar, Alta., a colony of Germans known as the German-Canadian Farming Company. Some of these Germans, we found, had left for Germany at the commencement, and just prior to the commencement of the war, but most of them were arrested *en route* and interned at Gibraltar and elsewhere. This led to the arrest of several other Germans of the colony who were suspected of attempting to leave in order to assist His Majesty's enemies. Fritz Thaden was secretary of the company, with an office in Calgary. He also was arrested, and in his possession were found letters

showing that he had sent sums of money to certain of the Germans who had left Hussar for Germany Thaden despatched the money to these Germans at New York, and also provided them with letters of introduction to friends there. Further investigation showed that he had sent boxes containing clothing and one firearm (a shot gun) to one of these Germans from the colony who was an officer in the German army.

Thaden was tried before Mr. Justice Walsh in the supreme court at Calgary on May 3, 1915. The main defence set up was that the moneys sent by Thaden to the Germans when they reached New York was merely in discharge of debts owing by Thaden.

His lordship deferred decision until May 10, when he found Thaden guilty on one charge of treason. His lordship again remanded Thaden until the 21st May for sentence, and on that date his lordship stated that Thaden was only technically guilty of the offence and bound him over to keep the peace for twelve months in his own recognizances of $1,000.

Thaden and a number of other Germans from the Hussar colony have been interned as prisoners of war.

For his good work in this case, Corp. G. S. Akrigg received a grant of $25 from the fine fund.

A. F. Trainor—Seditious utterances.—Trainor was an employee of the Alberta Provincial Telephones Department. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, and appeared to have revolutionary political ideas. While he was at Strathmore during the first part of May, 1915, he aroused great public indignation by different utterances, in which he was alleged to have ridiculed His Majesty, to have expressed sympathy with His Majesty's enemies, and to have made some particularly offensive remarks in regard to the sinking of the steamship *Lusitania.*

Trainor was arrested and finally tried before Mr. Justice Simmons in the supreme court at Calgary on June 11, 1915; he was found guilty of sedition and fined $250.

W. R. Newbolt—Illegal branding of steer.—While one of our detectives was investigating another case, he learned that there were two head of cattle at W. R. Newbolt's ranch which bore another brand besides that of Newbolt's.

Upon investigation, it was found that one of these cattle bore the brand of John B. Sim, who had lost three calves in the fall of 1913, which calves ranged in the open in the vicinity of Newbolt's cattle.

Mr. Sim went to Newbolt's and fully identified one of these cattle as a steer that he had lost, and laid information charging Newbolt with illegal branding. The case came up for trial and accused was found guilty and fined $125 and costs.

J. K. Hazlett—Stray animals ordinance.—At the time the accused was arrested on a charge of horse stealing, it was noticed that he was using a stray horse that was being sought after by the police. It was ascertained that the accused had had this horse in his possession and had been working same for some three years past.

After considerable difficulty, the owner was located and claimed the horse. Accused was charged with holding a stray on his premises and pleaded guilty. He was fined $100, which he paid.

The accused was a leading man in the Carbon district, and was generally looked up to by the people in that community. The extreme penalty meted out to Hazlett will, I hope, prove a strong deterrent from picking up and working strays. The accused, I might add, is awaiting trial on two charges of horse stealing.

We have been successful in regard to the number of cases sent up for trial before the supreme and district courts. At the June session of these courts we succeeded in winning every case sent up; viz., 12 cases in the supreme court and 3 in the district court. Of these convictions, eight were for horse stealing and one for cattle stealing.

I am pleased to inform you that we have succeeded during the past ten months in breaking up one of the most daring and mischievous gangs of horse thieves that ever infested this province, and the district is now fairly rid of this fraternity. Those that are left have ceased operations, or in other words, are lying low and waiting developments, probably in the hope that the police will relax their efforts. A number of the gang have fled the country and are now fugitives from justice.

In connection with these horse stealing cases, I am pleased to inform you that we have restored to their owners over 118 head of horses. In the McKinnon case alone we restored 34 head. This will give you some idea of the vast system of horse rustling that we have been operating against.

In addition to the number of horses restored to their owners directly in connection with cases tried, we have handed over to their owners over 139 head. A number of these were stolen and had been turned loose by the thieves when they found that we were closing in on them; others were being held in coulees along the Red Deer and at other points, waiting for a chance to market them. Some of these horses had been away from home for from three to five years.

For the success we have achieved in the apprehension and conviction of horse and cattle rustlers in this district, the greatest possible credit must be given to Detective Staff-sergeant Goodrich, Detective Sergeant Waugh, Sergeant Irvine, and Special Constable J. H. Reid. The exceptionally clever work of these men places them in the front rank of the detectives of the force. I must add that their efforts were ably supported by the non-commissioned officers and men. Since my connection with the force, I have never before received such loyal and united support: hence our success.

CALGARY, ALTA., September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding "E" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "E" Division guard-room for the year ended September 30, 1915.

There have been 653 prisoners admitted, a decrease of 221 on the previous year. The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, no serious breach of discipline having occurred. The guard-room has been visited daily by the jail surgeon, though during the year he has been so fortunate as to have nothing beyond minor ailments requiring his attention.

Levers were put on the three rows of cells. The centre lever became weak, and the parts found wanting required to be replaced by material of better quality and finer workmanship.

The jail yard fence has been strengthened with supports and is now sufficiently strong; prior to these additions it was on the verge of tumbling down.

Owing to the large number of cases that had to be held over from the spring to the summer assizes, and again from the summer to the autumn, the guard-room became overcrowded during May and during July; in each instance orders in council, authorising the transfer to Lethbridge of six and twelve prisoners respectively, were passed. These transfers were effected immediately the necessary authority was forthcoming, and thereby the strain on the guard-room accommodation was considerably relieved.

Richard Lyons, alias "Shorty" Lyons, for whom the C.P.R. police have been searching during the past three years, was brought back from Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington, U.S.A. He was committed for trial in the Calgary city police court on a charge of murder, received in this guard-room after his committal, and

held until his trial, which took place two weeks later, when he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at Lethbridge provincial jail. He was escorted to Lethbridge the day following his trial May 5, 1915. The sentence of death was later commuted to one of imprisonment for life, and this prisoner passed through the guard-room on July 13, 1915, *en route* to the Alberta penitentiary.

Prisoner Joe Macdonald, who was awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing, escaped from the guard-room on the night of August 30, having sawed the lever bolts and window bars with saws provided by J. P. Wood. It later transpired that the preparations, cleverly concealed, for this escape, had been going on for some time, and that on the night in question a small portion of the lever bolt was all that had to be sawed, the window bars having been raised, sawed and replaced in their sockets, so that it was impossible to detect that they had been tampered with. Up to date Macdonald has not been recaptured. The arrest of Wood, however, was effected, and in the Calgary city police court he pleaded guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting Joe Macdonald to escape from lawful custody. He was sentenced by G. E. Sanders, Esq., P.M., to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour in the provincial jail, Lethbridge.

Prisoner Earl Herber, who was undergoing a sentence of six months hard labour for vagrancy, escaped, on June 4, from his escort. He was, however, recaptured at Banff on June 9, and is at present awaiting trial at Macleod guard-room for this offence.

Prisoner John Grant, who was awaiting trial for attempted rape, became violently insane, and was, on April 27, committed to the insane asylum at Ponoka.

Byron G. Newcombe, a boy of 17 years of age, who was awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing, and, on remand, on a charge of burglary, was on June 1 committed to Ponoka asylum as insane.

Fifty-three prisoners of war were admitted during the year and were disposed of as shown by my statistics.

Finger prints and photographs of all persons confined in the guard-room, charged with indictable offences, were taken and forwarded to the chief commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

There were 50 male and 3 female lunatics admitted, but in only a few instances did they give any trouble. A speedy disposition of these unfortunates continues to be made by the Department of the Attorney General, the benefit derived thereby being mutual, to the patients and to the police.

I attach hereto statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. RICHARDSON, *Sergeant.*
Provost.

The undermentioned cases, which were awaiting trial at the end of last year, were disposed of as follows:—

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date.	Place tried.	Disposal.
White....	Nolan, Michael.....	Indecent act .. .	8 Oct., 1914	Calgary	Dismissed.
"	Machuk, Mike.....	Theft.....	7 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
"	Bishop, Thos.	Attempted murder..	9 " 1914	"	1 year hard labour.
" ...	Coomes, Wm...	" " ..	8 " 1914	" ...	Dismissed.
" ...	Mathews, Frank.....	Horse stealing.....	22 " 1914	" ...	2 years hard labour.
" ..	Smith, Ernest.. . ..	"	16 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
" .. .	McClain, Jack.....	"	23 " 1914	"	3 years hard labour.
"	Roughead, Geo	Attempted extortion	14 " 1914	"	Dismissed.
"	Allan, Robert	False pretences	6 " 1914	"	Suspended sentence.
" ...	Lorruzzo, C.....	Assault occasioning bodily harm	13 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
"	Duval, Sam.	False pretences	16 " 1914	"	Dismissed.
" ...	Gwartney, Henry....	" "	15 " 1914	"	"
"	Jolicœur, Louis	Theft.....	26 " 1914	Red Deer ...	1 year hard labour.

GUARD ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Admitted.

Males—	
Whites	530
Half-breeds	12
Indians	31
Negroes	1
Chinese	11
Hindu	1
Police	3
Boys	4
Lunatics	50
Total	643
Females—	
Whites	5
Negresses	2
Lunatics	3
Total	10

NUMBERS ADMITTED DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

October, 1914	68
November, 1914	69
December, 1914	69
January, 1915	69
February, 1915	44
March	51
April	40
May	59
June	45
July	52
August	41
September	46
Total	653
Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1914	20
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1915	29
Daily average	20·6
Maximum number (July 12 and 13)	39
Minimum number (October 27, 1914)	8

Males awaiting trial	13
On remand	2
Awaiting transportation to Edmonton penitentiary	1
En route to Edmonton for trial	1
Prisoners of war *en route* from Lethbridge to Castle detention camp	5
En route to Macleod guard-room	6
Undergoing sentence	1
Lunatics	

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

To detention camp, Lethbridge	32
To office of Registrar of Alien Enemies	5
Released on parole	16
Total	53

PRISONERS ESCORTED TO OTHER JAILS.

Males.

From Calgary guard-room:—

29 convicts to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
83 prisoners to Provincial jail, Lethbridge.
220 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

From Calgary city police station:—

2 convicts to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
19 prisoners to provincial jail, Lethbridge.
67 prisoners to R.N.W.M. P. guard, Macleod.

Females.

From Calgary guard-room:—

1 convict to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
5 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

From city police station:—

58 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

LUNATICS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Males	50
Females	3

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Males—	
Taken to Ponoka Asylum	48
To Medicine Hat Hospital	1
Discharged as sane	1
Total	50
Females—	
Taken to Ponoka Asylum	2
Taken to Macleod guard-room	1
Total	3

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1915.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapon	10	8	2	
Giving pistol to minor	1	1		
Pointing firearms	7	4	3	
Selling offensive weapon	1	1		
Sedition	13	2	2	9
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice—				
Contempt of court	1	1		
Escape from custody	2	1		1
Perjury	5		2	3
Subornation of perjury	1			1
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Begging	2	2		
Committing nuisance	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	161	153	8	
Disorderly house, keeping	6	6		
" " inmate	14	14		
" " frequenter	3	3		
" " permitting to run	1	1		
Gambling	2	2		
Indecent exposure	3	2	1	
Indecent act	1		1	
Sending obscene letter	2	1		1
Sodomy	1		1	
Vagrancy	137	118	19	
Offences against the Person—				
Assault, common	184	141	43	
" causing bodily harm	5	3	2	
" indecent	5	2	1	2*
" and obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Bigamy	1		1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted	2		2	
" " under 16	1	1		
Criminal neglect	1		1	
Child desertion	1	1		
Defamatory libel	1		1	
Intimidation	4	4		
Leaving excavation ungarded	12	11	1	
Murder	1		1	
" attempted	3	2	1	
Neglected children	2	2		
Non-support of wife and children	6	3	3	
Rape	4		2	2*
" attempted	1		1	
Seduction	2		1	1
Shooting with intent	2		2	
Suicide, attempted	1	1		
Sending threats by mail	1			1
Wounding	3	2	1	
Wife desertion	1		1	
Offences against Property—				
Arson	1	1		
Burglary	12	6	3	3*
Cattle stealing	24	7	4	13
Cruelty to animals	32	26	6	
Conspiracy to defraud	3		3	
Concealing mortgage	1		1	
Dogging stock	2	2		
Defacing brand	1		1	
Extortion, attempted	1		1	
False pretenses	29	9	18	
Forgery	6	4	2	
Horse stealing	44	23	5	16

* One defendant sent to Ponoka Asylum as insane.

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial
Offences against Property—				
Housebreaking	10	4	3	3
Issuing worthless cheques	1	1		
Mischief	30	26	4	
Misappropriation	1	1		
Miscellaneous	11	6	5	
Receiving stolen property	8	3	3	2
Robbery	4		3	1
Shooting dogs	3	1	2	
Stolen property in possession	5	4	1	
Theft	166	114	50	2
" from person	4	1	3	
" attempted	1	1		
" by conversion	1	1		
" of grain	5	3	2	
" from dwelling house	5			5
" of postal letters	2	2		
Unlawful entry	1	1		
Wounding cattle and horses	5	2	3	
Offences agaiust Dominion Statutes—				
Alien enemies firearms in possession	8	7	1	
Fishery Act	10	10		
Forestry Act	6	6		
Immigration Act	1	1		
Indian Act—				
Attempting to supply liquor to Indians	7	6	1	
Drunk on Reserve	35	29	6	
Gambling on Reserve	4	4		
Giving away money at Indian dance	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Trespassing on Indian reserve	4	4		
Mines Act	6	6		
Opium and Drugs Act	13	11	2	
Post Office Act	1	1		
Railway Act	101	97	4	
Rocky Mountain Park Act	75	67	8	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Boiler Act	7	7		
Brand Act	15	12	3	
Entire animals Act	1	1		
Fence Act	3	3		
Game Act	68	57	8	3
Highways Act	20	18	2	
Horse Breeders Act	3	3		
Hotel and Boarding House Act	22	19	3	
Hide Act	3	3		
Insanity Act	28	25	3	
Liquor License Act	38	31	7	
Masters and Servants Act	178	151	27	
Mischievous and Dangerous Animals Act	23	18	5	
Medical Profession Act	2		2	
Motor Vehicle Act	29	28	1	
Moving Picture Theatre Act	1	1		
Pool Room Act	12	12		
Prairie Fire Act	26	23	3	
Pedlars and Hawkers Act	2	2		
Public Health Act	4	2	2	
Stray Animals Act	28	21	7	
Stock Inspection Act	1		1	
Threshers Act	1	1		
Veterinary Act	1	1		
Vital Statistics Act	1	1		
Weed Inspection Act	3	2	1	
Total for year	1,844	1,448	325	71

DEATHS—SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

The following is a summary of accidental and sudden deaths, etc., investigated by the R.N.W.M. Police in the district:—

	Total.
Cocaine poisoning	1
Alcoholic poisoning	2
Drowned	27
Suffocated	4
Struck by lightning	2
Struck by timber falling	1
Killed by grizzly bear	1
Killed by bull	1
Railway accident	3
Mine accident	5
Saw-mill accident	2
Shooting accident	3
Burnt or scalded	2
Fall from wagon or horse	4
Natural causes	19
Suicide	10
Total	89

ALIEN ENEMIES.

At present there are 64 alien enemies reporting to the detachments of this division, of whom 14 were paroled by the officer commanding the division.

In October, 1914, Superintendent Pennefather was appointed Registrar of Alien Enemies for the city of Calgary and a twenty-mile radius, with an office in the city of Calgary. On April 1, 1915, Sergeant Irvine, of this division, took over the work from Superintendent Pennefather and continued it until July 31, 1915, when the office was closed, and the remaining work was placed in the hands of the chief constable of the city of Calgary. Until this office was closed we looked after all the alien enemies outside Calgary, within the twenty-mile radius, as well as others, which entailed a great amount of work. The number of alien enemies interned by the Registrar of Alien Enemies in Calgary totalled 124, and the number allowed to go free on parole totalled 1,350.

We have also had a considerable amount of work in connection with enforcing the order in council of September 3, 1914, in regard to alien enemies turning in arms and ammunition.The bulk of the work done by the division, in regard to alien enemies, has been investigating the numerous complaints and suspicions. These have all been taken up promptly, and a great deal of able work has been done by our men in clearing up these matters.

There have been a number of prosecutions for treason and sedition, which are dealt with under separate headings. Of the German and Austrian population of the district, most of them are naturalized. The sympathies of most of these people are all with the enemy and they require a great deal of watching; but in cases where they have openly expressed their sympathies, they have been firmly dealt with by us, with the result that they have become more chary of expressing themselves in public, and we now hear but few complaints against them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fire cases entered during the year ending September 30, 1915, numbered 26 as against 38 for the previous year.

The damage done was slight—chiefly to grass, bush, etc., the total value of material destroyed only amounting to $1,035 for the twelve months.

One case was appealed before His Honour Judge Winter, who sustained the appeal on the ground that in order to obtain a conviction under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, it was absolutely necessary to prove negligence, and in the case before him he found that there had been no negligence.

In addition to the 26 cases entered, 11 fires were investigated, but without bringing any person to answer for setting out the same during the past twelve months. The small number of fires which have occurred in this district is no doubt attributable to the wet season experieneed, and extra precautions taken by farmers and members of the force when on patrol, to prevent these fires occurring. No doubt many farmers have found it an expensive matter, not only as regards punishment, but from loss of hay, stock, horses, etc.

INDIANS.

There are three Indian Reserves in this district: the Blackfoot, Sareee, and Stony, and I am pleased to report that they have caused us very little trouble during the year.

The Blackfoot Indians.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good; there have been few epidemics of any kind, which I think is mostly due to the fact that the Indians are to-day well housed, and are being kept busy on their farms.

The original area of the Blackfoot Reserve was 300,800 acres, but in 1911 the Indians surrendered, under specified conditions, 175,580 acres, so that the present area is 125,220 acres.

The area under cultivation for 1915 is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	1,826
Oats	1,038
New breaking	90
Summer-fallow	1,100
Total	4,054

The Blackfoot Indians have the following stock for 1915:—

Cattle	about 1,300 head.
Horses	" 1,600 "

These Indians are proving successful farmers and they have been fortunate in having a good crop each year in succession since they commenced farming; this year, too, everything points to an exceptionally large crop.

They possess a large steam ploughing outfit and two threshing outfits—one on the west and one on the east end of the reserve. Also at each end of the reserve there is a farm instructor to teach them farming.

They received from farm produce, 1914	$34,500
Gravel, horses, mining, etc., 1914	25,000
Beef, 1914	8,800
Total	$68,300

In addition to this, they have their treaty money and regular rations, which latter are issued to them each week.

The population of the Blackfoot Indians is 734. Like most Indians, they are temperate when they cannot procure liquor. In nearly every case of drunkenness among the Indians, we have been successful in apprehending and bringing to justice the parties who supplied the liquor. However, there have been but few prosecutions for drunkenness during the year.

The Stony Indians.—The Stony Indian Reserve at Morley comprises some 80 square miles, and contains a population of 645. There is very little farming done on the Reserve, only 70 acres being under cultivation. They earn their livelihood chiefly by working for farmers and ranchers, cutting wood, etc., but during winter they do considerable hunting and trapping in the hills. They are an intelligent and industrious class of Indian, and there is scarcely an instance of crime of any sort recorded against them during the year.

The Sarcee Indians.—The Sarcee Indian Reserve is situated some six miles southwest of Calgary, and has a population of 190 men, women and children. Their health during the year has been fairly satisfactory on the whole. There have been a few cases of consumption and scrofula. There is considerable farming done on the Reserve, and the Indians earn some $3,000 to $4,000 per annum selling wood, hay, trees, etc. This year they have the following acreage in crop:—

Oats	400
Fall wheat	75
Spring wheat	143
Rye	17
Potatoes and small seeds	5

Owing to the continual wet weather, the hay has been late in maturing, but some 600 tons have been secured.

The moral conduct of the Indians during the year has been fairly good. All Indians found drunk on the reserve are generally dealt with by the Indian agent, who awards them three months hard labour on the reserve. This mode of punishment, the Indian agent informs me, is more satisfactory than sending them to jail, where they mix with bad white prisoners.

DETACHMENTS.

At the end of last year	27
Opened during the year—	
Blackie, Oyen, Hutton, Lake Louise	4
Total	31
Closed during the year—	
Nateby, Lake Louise	2
Total end of year 1915	29
Exshaw temporarily closed	1
Actually open	28

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Court orderlies have been supplied for sittings of the supreme and district courts held at Calgary and Red Deer. Escorts were supplied almost daily for prisoners and lunatics sent to Macleod and Lethbridge guard-room, the common jail at Lethbridge, Edmonton penitentiary, and Ponoka asylum.

Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings, and in all coroners' cases outside of the city. Ticket-of-leave men have been looked after, and reports respecting them sent to the Commissioner of Dominion Police.

Relatives of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, have been located, and inventories of effects handed to the public administrator, who is also furnished with copies of all crime reports in connection with the numerous cases of accidental or sudden death. This involves considerable work, and I might say that 89 estates have passed through our hands during the year. This work our men have assumed in a most cheerful and businesslike manner, and it is a great source of satisfaction to be of service to the sorrowing relatives of those unfortunates who have met death by accident or other means.

ASSISTANCE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Assistance has been rendered by bringing to his notice all cases requiring the attention of his department; by investigating and reporting on such cases when requested by the superintendent; and by furnishing escorts.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The provincial long distance telephone service is of special value to us in police work, and I am pleased to record that we have received most considerate treatment at the hands of the various operators in the division. I must specially mention the staff at Calgary, who have endeavoured to assist us in every way possible.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Whenever reports are received from detachments disclosing any contravention of the liquor license ordinance, same are forwarded to the Chief License Inspector. We very often assist the department, when called on, in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

We assist the department in maintaining quarantine, and in cases of infectious or contagious diseases. We also furnish relief to outside persons in any other way when called upon to act.

HORSES AND MILEAGE.

On October 1, 1914, there were 85 horses in the division; since then 17 remounts have been received. Two remounts (Reg. Nos. 698 and 988) were transferred to Regina, one (Reg. No. 1138) died of enteritis following an attack of colic, leaving at present in the division 99 horses, almost all of which are in good condition.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Transport.—The transport of the division is in good shape. One democrat was purchased, for Red Deer sub-district, and one surrey and one single buckboard for the post, the workmanship and material of which is first class.

Harness.—The harness of the division is in good, serviceable condition. We have received one set of harness during the year.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been of good quality, supplied under contract.

CANTEEN.

A small stock of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is kept, which is much appreciated. The financial condition is satisfactory, and grants have been made during the year totalling upwards of $483, including a grant of $120 for flowers to beautify the barracks, the external appearance of which has been greatly admired.

RECREATION.

Owing to pressure of work, we have had very little time to indulge in sport of any kind during the summer, with the exception of tennis. The two excellent tennis courts in the barrack grounds are well patronized by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and have been the means of keeping the men in barracks during the summer, and affording them amusement and exercise.

HEALTH.

The general health of the members of this division during the year ended September 30, 1915, has been good. There has been no epidemic of infectious disease, and the sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent.

The prison accommodation has not always been adequate, and I may say that there are no suitable arrangements here at present for the accommodation of female prisoners.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the past year drills and lectures have been held at headquarters at least three days a week, except during the month of August, when, owing to pressure of work, none were held. At drill the men were instructed in manual, physical, and marching exercises. At intervals during the season mounted drill was also held, when time permitted. At lectures the men were instructed in the duties of constables in barracks and in detachment duties.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With a few exceptions, the conduct and discipline of the men of "E" division during the year has been very good.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

RECREATION ROOM AT BARRACKS.

There is urgent need for a recreation room where a billiard table and other amusements could be indulged in by the members of the division. During the long winter months the men have practically no place in which to spend their evenings outside of the barrack rooms.

Where discipline is maintained during the day time, it is very necessary, in order to keep the men contented, that they should have some form of relaxation in the way of amusement during the evening. This matter should, I consider, be taken up by the department at once.

The division was inspected by the Comptroller on May 4, 1915, and by yourself on June 14, 1915, and on October 3, 1915.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, visited Calgary on September 13, 1915, and in the afternoon of the same day inspected a detachment of the R.N.W.M. Police at Victoria park. Owing to pressure of regular police work, it was possible to turn out only 15 non-commissioned officers and men, mounted, to parade before his Royal Highness, who complimented the men on their smart appearance.

During the tour of His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala through Canada, he was attended by Constable Shervill of "E" Division. His Highness arrived in Calgary on the evening of the July 31, and during his stay in this city was shown every possible attention by the police. His Highness left Calgary on the evening of the 22nd for a ten days' visit to the mountains; thence proceeding east to Quebec. I am pleased to say that no mishap of any kind occurred to mar His Highness's trip through the Dominion.

There has been some unrest at times among the officers, non-commissioned, and men, in regard to enlisting for the front; but then again the thought occurs to them that, as the Prime Minister has expressed it, they are doing their little bit here. However, I feel that if our presence is required in the firing line, volunteers will be asked for, and our men will answer the call unanimously.

The amendments to the Stock Inspection Act suggested by the police, and passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, have served to put a check on horse thieves running stolen horses to the auction sale yards and there disposing of them.

The following letter addressed by the comptroller to the commissioner was transmitted to "E" division:—

R.N.W.M. Police,
Office of the Comptroller,
Ottawa, May 28, 1915.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister to request that you will be good enough to convey to Superintendent Horrigan and the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables serving in the Calgary district, his high appreciation of the valuable services recently rendered by them in the arrest and conviction of cattle and horse thieves in the district, which has received the highest commendation from the stock owners of the vicinity, and reflects great credit on all concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Laurence Fortescue,
Comptroller.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have received every assistance from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. HORRIGAN,
Superintendent Commanding "E" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N" DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA, ALBERTA,
October 1, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of "N" Division for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of great development for this district as a whole, much progress has been made.

Athabaska has had a comparatively quiet year. The homestead entries at Athabaska from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915, number 167, a decrease of 280 over the same period last year.

This is one of the best districts for mixed farming in the province. The exhibits of the agricultural products of this district, particularly garden vegetables, exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

In all cases where relief was found necessary, it was given, and this action of the Government has enabled many settlers who were in strenuous circumstances to remain on their homesteads and put in a good crop. The amount of $4,361 was issued to destitutes.

We now have telegraph communication with Fort McMurray, Lac la Biche, Fort St. John, B.C., Grande Prairie, Peace River Crossing, and Grouard. This greatly facilitates our work with the opening of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway for traffic to the crossing of the Smoky river, and on the Canada Central branch towards Peace River crossing.

The strides that have been made in this country's development has been a sudden and remarkable transformation from the primitive to the modern, in matters of transportation, and a remarkable feat of railway building which within a few more weeks will have achieved its principal objective, the connecting of railway with the navigable waters of the Peace river and its tributaries.

It is expected that trains will be running into the town of Peace River Crossing by November 1, 1915.

This same company has also carried on construction work on the A. and G. W. railway, which is open for traffic to Lac la Biche, and have steel laid as far as mile 135, twenty-one miles northeast of Lac la Biche. It is expected to have this railway completed to Fort McMurray during the season of 1916. This connects the navigable waters of the lower Athabaska river and its tributaries.

The Northern Transportation Company successfully ran two of their steamers through the Grand Rapids this summer, and it is the intention of this company to operate a line of steamers from McMurray north next season.

The town of Grouard has considerably decreased, there being now only about 200 people, compared with that of about 1,000 the previous year.

Five hundred and forty-eight homesteads have been entered, two Red River scripts, and three half-breed scripts have been taken up, a decrease of 252 homesteads over the same period last year.

The railroad's nearest point to Grouard is Tomkins Crossing, which is 15 miles. Teams meet the trains at this point and bring in passengers and express to Grouard, though the mail is still carried to High Prairie, which is 25 miles from Grouard. High Prairie is in the heart of the best farming district in this section.

There is a considerable amount of grain and produce shipped from there.

No boats were running on Lesser Slave lake this season, and most of the other industries around Grouard are at a standstill.

There is talk of stocking the lake with white fish and raising for export trade.

Peace River Crossing has a population of 700 and has been the distribution point for the north, and has been well served with river transportation.

At the opening up of navigation the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* commenced to run from the Chutes to Hudsons Hope, later the company's large steamer *Athabasca* which last year was plying on the Athabaska at Athabaska, was floated down the rapids to Fort McMurray during the high water of 1914, being later brought over the Vermilion Chutes on skids on the ice was pulled through the Vermilion rapids during the high water this year, and plyed on the upper Peace river from Vermilion to Hudsons Hope, taking the place of the *Peace River* which was hauled out at Vermilion.

The Peace River Navigation Company's steamer also ran on the upper Peace river, in addition to this a gasoline boat, *Lily of the Lake* which during the season of 1914 plyed on Lesser Slave Lake was in commission on the Peace river. Two other gasoline flat bottom boats have been running regularly between Smoky River Crossing about 45 miles up the Smoky to Peace River Crossing and have done good business in goods and passengers up to August 10 when the Smoky River got too low to allow boats of that size to run the rapids in safety, they then discontinued the run, all these boats are tunnel boats for running in shallow water as the Smoky river is full of rocks and bars.

This river could be greatly improved during low water in the fall just before the freeze up when the rocks could be removed.

Besides these boats numerous small gasolene launches are used for conveying people over the Peace, who wish to save time.

The ferry run by the provincial government takes quite a time making the crossing especially when the current is slack.

The Hudson Bay Company have a complete chain of steamers connecting from Peace River Crossing to Fort McPherson.

The crops in the Peace River district have been exceptionally good, heavy rains prevailed during the early part of the summer and the exceptionally hot weather from July, contributed largely to the good results obtained.

During the year the sub agency of Dominion lands, located at Peace River crossing, has been advanced to a full agency, 400 homesteads were entered during the year.

Seven sawmills have been in operation in the district, but considerable finished lumber has been procured from Edmonton as the local mills turn out unseasoned lumber.

Grande Prairie is called "The Garden of Alberta."

In this district conditions have improved wonderfully during the past year, owing to the railroad construction on the E. D and B. C. railway contractors buying large quantities of oats and hay from the farmers, and also employing men and teams on construction work, together with the fact that this has been one of the best years in the history of the prairie for crops, and that the farmers now have a market for their produce.

From October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915, 792 homesteads filed, 16 grazing permits have been issued and 314 timber permits issued.

There are three lumber companies operating saw mills in this district, two flour mills, one operated at Lake Saskatoon, and the other at Grande Prairie.

One small pork packing plant organized and run by farmers has started business at Grande Prairie.

The Peace River Trading Company are building a 60 barrel per day capacity flour mill at Bezanson, on the Smoky river.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1			1
Assault, common	44	36	8	
" causing bodily harm	6	2	1	3
" indecent	3	3		
Procuring abortion	2	2		
Abduction	1		1	
Attempting carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1			1
Attempting suicide	1		1	
Wounding with intent	6	1	2	3
Defamatory libel	1			1
Non-support of family	2		2	
Offences against the property—				
Arson	1			1
Theft	79	45	27	7
Cattle stealing	6		3	3
" killing	1	1		
" wounding	6		2	4
Mischief	5	2	2	1
Fraud	8	2	6	
Housebreaking	6	1	5	
False pretences	8	2	4	2
Burglary	1			1
Receiving stolen property	5	2	1	2
Falsifyng Government books	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1	
Abetting animal stealing	1			1
Entering with intent	1			1
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	5	3	2	
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	40	38	2	
Obscene language	2	2		
Vagrancy	45	38	7	
Causing disturbance	2	1	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3	3		
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Frequenting gaming house	23	23		
Seduction	1		1	
Prostitution	10	9	1	
Living on avails of prostitution	1			1
Disturbing public worship	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	3	1	2	
Offence against Customs Act—				
Smuggling whisky	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CRIME.—*Continued.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn and Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indian drunk and disorderly	1		1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1		
Intoxicating liquor on reserve	1	1		
Prostitution	2	2		
Cohabitation	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Pedlars and Hawkers Act	1	1		
Masters and Servants Act	44	35	9	
Game Act	12	11	1	
Stray Animals Act	4	1	3	
Liquor License Act	5	5		
Insanity	8	8		
Mischievous animals	2	1	1	
Prairie fire	2	2		
School Truancy Act	1	1		
Refusing to fight prairie fires	5	5		
Vicious dog	2	1	1	
Poolroom Act	1	1		
Fisheries Act	2	1	1	
Dead Beat Act	1	1		
Northwest Territories Act—				
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory	117	87	30	
Importing liquor	1	1		
Selling liquor	28	22	6	
Possession of drugs	1	1		
Total	586	417	156	33

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Offences against the person—				
Assaults, common	2	2		
Assaults, indecent	1	1		
Threatening to shoot	1		1	
Offences against the property—				
Theft	7	6		1
Housebreaking	1	1		
Wounding dog	1	1		
Damaging property	3	3		
Attempt to commit theft	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indian intoxicated	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	5	5		
Vagrancy	2	2		
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Selling essences	1	1		
Liquor in possession	1	1		
Setting out poison	1	1		
Total	34	32	1	1

Edward New—Stabbing case.—This man had a quarrel with a neighbour of his Joe Anderson, at Swan River Settlement, Lesser Slave lake, and stabbed him eight times with a pocket knife. Accused was brought before G. Butler, J.P., at Grouard for preliminary inquiry and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. He was tried at Grouard on February 12, before His Honour Judge Noel and sentenced to six months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan jail with hard labour.

Johnson Murder Case—Lake la Biche.—On July 8, 1914, James Rowan came to the R.N.W.M. Police Barracks at Athabaska and made a statement that he and a companion, E. W. Barrett, had found the dead body of Franklin Hiram Johnson in his shack at Lac la Biche on July 5, 1914. All three men belonged to the I. W. W's. The story was at once investigated and found correct, both Rowan and Barrett were arrested as vagrants. An inquest was held on July 28, 1914, and a verdict returned that Johnson met his death through wounds inflicted on his head with an axe.

Up to date the murderer has not been arrested. Detective-Sergeant Egan worked all the summer on this case without result. This case is still being investigated, and will continue to be investigated until the murderer is arrested.

Pat Rioden—Shooting with intent.—On May 6, 1915, George Amelky arrived at the Smoky Crossing detachment bleeding from the right ear, and stated that Pat Rioden had shot him with a 22 rifle. It appears that Rioden went and asked Amelky for $60 supposed to be owing to him, and on being refused shot him with a 22 rifle. The preliminary hearing was held before Inspector Field, J.P., at Smoky River Crossing on May 17, 1915, and the accused was committed for trial. He was tried before Judge Noel at Grouard on June 14, 1915, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan jail.

John Leith—Bootlegging and Horse-stealing.—This man stole two horses from a homesteader near Athabaska, and with a consignment of liquor started from Athabaska for the Peace River country. He hired Albert Drager, a homesteader, from Athabaska at $5 per day, but Drager left him just before Leith got to Mirror Landing, but instead of reporting to the police about Leith, (Drager knew the horses were stolen) he went back to his homestead and stayed there. He also denied to the owner of the lost horses that he had seen them. Leith was arrested by Corporal Ryder and Constable Stoess near Smith, and on being arrested Leith remarked that he would shoot them, had he got the drop on the police first. He was brought before A. E. C. McDonell, and sentenced to six months hard labour as he could not pay the fine of $200 for bootlegging, in the Fort Saskatchewan jail. He was committed for trial on July 9 for horse-stealing, and the case will come up for trial in October.

Albert Drager—Bootlegging.—This man was with John Leith, and knew all about the liquor and stolen horses. On July 9 he was brought before A. E. C. McDonell, P.M., and fined $200 or six months' hard labour in Fort Saskatchewan jail; he went to jail.

Albert Drager—Aiding and Abetting Horse Stealing.—This man accompanied John Leith to Mirror Landing, and then apparently got scared of Leith and left him and returned to his homestead at South Athabaska. He did not report the theft of the horses to the police, and denied to the owner of the horses that he had seen them. He was arrested on June 29 by Sergeant F. J. Mead and on July 9 appeared before A. E. C. McDonell, P.M., and was committed for trial. This case will come up with J. Leith's case in October.

Ralph Bradley—Murder.—About January, 1915, there came to Peace River Crossing a young couple, just married, being a runaway match from Colorado, U.S.A. They rented a small house on the north side of the river, and the wife, who is 17 years

old, is good looking and said to be worth about $45,000. The husband, Ralph Bradley, is a young fellow of about 24 years of age, and had nothing. Mrs. Bradley rented the house and Bradley opened a barber's shop, but did not do much. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley did not get on well together, and frequent disagreements took place, in fact shortly after the marriage Mrs. Bradley left her husband, but took up with him again. After Bradley had been working in a store at Peace River Crossing for a short time, Mrs. Bradley left him again and went to live with a family of the name of Smith, also Americans. Smith had a son, Harold, whom it appears Bradley blamed for his wife leaving him. Bradley tried several times to induce his wife to return to him, but she said she hated him and would not go back. In fact, she refused to have anything to do with him. Shortly thereafter Bradley left for Edmonton.

On July 24 he returned by boat from Smoky and immediately went out to Smith's house, where he saw his wife, who again refused to return and live with him. He then asked where Harold was, and Mrs. Bradley told him that he was at the Crossing.

Bradley then left for Peace River Crossing and met Smith and his son on the way, about a mile from the Crossing in the jackpine bush, and without any preliminaries drew a revolver and shot Harold Smith in four places. He then came over to the barracks in company with another man and handed himself up without any trouble.

On August 30, he was tried in the supreme court at Peace River Crossing before His Lordship Judge Beck and a jury, and the defence brought in self-defence and the prisoner was put in the witness box to give evidence on his own behalf.

In his address to the jury His Lordshsip favoured acquittal, and after an absence of only fifteen minutes the jury returned and brought in the verdict of " Not Guilty."

Re Disappearance of Rev. Fathers Rouvière and Leroux.—During the summer of 1913 the above named fathers left Fort Norman, Mackenzie river, for the northeast shores of Great Bear lake to mission amongst the Eskimo located in that district They expected to be gone from one to two years, and they were given rather a free hand as to where they were to travel and before they left they stated that if necessary they would make a trip across to Coronation gulf. Since leaving nothing has been heard from them, and there are rumours along the Mackenzie river to the effect that both these two gentlemen are dead, and supposed to be killed by the Eskimo and that the Eskimo have been seen dressed in the missing priests soutanes.

On May 10, Inspector C. D. LaNauze, Constable Withers and Constable Wight left Peace River Crossing with an outfit and supplies for two years and proceeded to Fort Norman to investigate the disappearance of the two priests. At Fort Norman he is going to make his base and from there will strike into the Dease River country, he is thoroughly equipped with both winter and summer means of travelling. After he arrived at Fort Norman, he went on to Fort McPherson, where he was fortunate enough to get an interpreter who could speak practically all the Eskimo languages. He also employed Mr. D'Arcy Arden, a white man, who has been in the country where these Eskimo are and in fact he saw the Eskimo wearing the priests' soutanes, and also the Eskimo wtih a modern high power rifle which was also supposed to belong to the missing priests.

It was while Mr. Arden was exploring up the Dease river that he came across the missing priests' shacks and also a band of Eskimo, and these Eskimo had on the priests cassocks and several other articles, which they must have stolen from the two shacks as the shacks were broken into and all windows smashed, and the floor splintered. The Indians who were with Mr. Arden at this time were afraid of the Eskimo and some of the Eskimo were not too friendly with Mr. Arden. Besides having the priests' cassocks and rifles Mr. Arden noticed that one of them, he describes him as a " bad actor ", had a pair of prism glasses, and did not know how to manipulate them, he

then wanted to exchange with Arden, and Arden had some trouble getting them back from him. The priests did not have any glasses with them, and there is a supposition that these may have been stolen from the Radford party especially as the Huskies said they came from the east.

The fathers at Fort Norman are under the impression that the priests will turn up yet, and Mr. Arden thinks that the priests probably left their shacks and have died of starvation or frozen to death somewhere on the Coppermine river.

In a report from Inspector Rheault he had an interview with a Dog Rib Indian, who reported that in the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians went to Fort Rae and then to the Dease River country and eventually came on to the Roman Catholic mission shacks, and there met a band of Eskimo. This Dog Rib Indian, named La Moelle, also saw the shacks smashed up inside and later came upon a band of Huskies and had occasion to throw one of the Husky women out of his teepee, and as she fell down, one paten and one pall with a cross on it fell out from her clothing. He also reports that the husband of this woman was wearing one of the priests cassocks, and that there was a hole in the cassock on the left side, at the heart, the size of a knife, and that there was dried blood around the hole.

Inspector Rheault sent a copy of his report to Inspector LaNauze and, no doubt, Inspector LaNauze will act on this information.

Nothing was mentioned in Mr. Arden's report about there being a hole in the cassock over the heart, and this may have been overlooked by Mr. Arden, or again may be imagination on the part of the Indian.

Inspector Rheault intends to see the Dog Rib Indians this winter on his patrols and will try and get further information from them.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Between Sawridge and Mirror Landing we had two fires in August, which were extinguished before they did much damage; we also had some bad fires in the northern part of the district.

The Government have a staff of fire guardians. These men are constantly patrolling the country.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

No customs have been collected in the Mackenzie River district during the past season; no ships wintered in the Arctic.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Whenever required we have assisted this department in issuing relief and provided escorts for treaty payments.

JUSTICE.

Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing.

INDIANS.

Generally speaking the Indians in the North country have suffered somewhat severely since my last annual report.

The Hudson's Bay Company and other trading concerns immediately on the outbreak of the European War, discontinued absolutely their former practice of giving each hunter a certain amount of credit, or "debt," as it is called in the North, in order to tide him over the lean season until the furs get prime.

This caught the Indians absolutely unprepared, and consequently many of them had a somewhat hand-to-mouth existence.

In the northern part of my district, with the exception of the Arctic sub-district, the Indians almost all belong to the Chipewyan nation, which has many offshoots including the Apaches, in Arizona and the Sarcees in Southern Alberta.

These Indians are a much superior race to the Crees and are good hunters.

They have many branches in the North, Slaves, Yellowknives, Dog Ribs, Rabbitskins, Nahannis and Louxchoux, with some slight difference in language, but all belonging originally to the Chipewyan nation, which is found throughout the whole northern part of the continent, right to Hudson bay.

All these Indians of course live a purely nomadic life, depending entirely on their skill in wooderaft to wrest a living from the strenuous North. Fortunately for them, however, they have practically unlimited supplies of fish and fowl, with moose, caribou and many other food animals in great abundance. In fact, the Indian will eat practically any animal he can kill, even foxes and mink being acceptable to him at all times.

When rabbits are plentiful, fur-bearing animals like foxes, lynxes, wolves, etc., are plentiful; when rabbits begin to die off, as they do every seven years, fur animals gradually become scarcer. So strange to say, the rabbit is largely responsible for the prosperity or otherwise of the Northland.

The Indians are not a provident race and possibly the inexorable terms under which they are obliged to trade now, "nothing for nothing," may teach them the value of laying by for a rainy day..

If this is once driven into them I see no reason why any of them should be really hard up, as the resources of the country are practically limitless.

Detachments in the North are handling the sick and destitute supplies for the Indian Department, and I am happy to say with complete satisfaction both to the department and to the sick and destitute.

Every alleged case of destitution is carefully investigated and relief issued when necessary.

The Indian Department were expecting a very large account against them last winter and were agreeably surprised at the economical way in which the relief was given.

In the Mackenzie River delta, Inspector Phillips and his men have practically all Esquimo to deal with. These Indians, if they can rightly be classed as such, are by far the most intelligent and industrious race in the North and all reports from police, missionaries, and traders speak highly of them.

The hard times have also affected them considerably, but they are in no danger of destruction, and are killing plenty of food.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

This division does not possess a regular guard-room, but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are kept. These are, however, only kept for temporary purposes, except Peace River crossing, and Lesser Slave lake, where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short time of imprisonment.

Classification of Prisoners.

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1914	2
Received during year	106
Discharged during year	101
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1915	7
Whites	51
Indians	7
Breeds	40
Lunatics (white)	6
Indians and half-breeds (lunatics)	2

Disposal of Prisoners.

Time expired	86
Ponoka Asylum	8
Fort Saskatchewan jail	3
" " awaiting trial	4

Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	33
Convicted	18
Acquitted	10
Awaiting trial	5

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

One headquarters, with five sub-districts and twenty-one detachments. Three new detachments were opened during the year, namely, McLennan, Smoky river, and Spirit river.

Our work is increasing and the division should be increased by at least ten more constables.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out drill of any kind.

Instructions and training, however, have been carried on as far as circumstances will permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The division is armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine; at present time there is no rifle range available. The annual revolver practice was discontinued on receipt of instructions from headquarters.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following may be of special interest:—

On December 3, 1914, Reg. No. 4290 Corporal Thorne, H., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Athabaska with a trapper named Harry Sykes, who was very badly frozen. There was no doctor or medical supplies at McMurray, but as Sykes' toes and his right foot were very badly frozen, Corporal Thorne decided to come to Athabaska, where there was a hospital, a distance of 250 miles.

It appears that on November 10 Sykes, who was in camp with some other men, saw a moose and followed it, and lost himself. He finally returned back to camp after six days' travelling, and was terribly frozen. He rested a week to gain strength, and came to Fort McMurray, a distance of 112 miles, expecting to find medical attention, and found none.

Corporal Thorne had to dress this man's feet all the way to Athabaska, as far as was in his power, and the best he could do was to change bandages daily, and not keep the feet bandaged too tight. He arrived at Athabaska on December 12, 1914, and his prompt action certainly saved this man Sykes' life.

On September 7, 1914, Reg. No. 4741 Constable Walters, L.M.L., patrolled to Fort Chipewyan from Smith's Landing, a distance of 224 miles.

On October 6, 1914, Reg. No. 4699 Corporal Cuthbertson, C.H., patrolled from Fort Resolution to Fort Smith, and returned by canoe, a distance of 400 miles; eleven days taken in patrolling.

Reg. No. 3238 Sergeant McLeod, R.W., patrolled from Fort Vermilion to Hay river to attend the treaty payments. He reports rabbits very scarce, very few being seen during the whole of the patrol. This patrol was done with saddle horse, distance being 240 miles.

On December 17, 1914, Constable Thorne patrolled from Athabaska to Fort McMurray, returning to his detachment after bringing in the frozen trapper Sykes, by dog train. Distance, 250 miles.

On January 4, 1915, Reg. No. 2857 Corporal Lukey, F., patrolled from Wabasca to Trout lake, accompanied by the Hudson Bay Company's manager. He issued relief to destitute Indians and returned to his detachment. Distance, 74 miles, 4 days.

On January 11, 1915, No. 4252, Constable Stephens, C., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Pelican Portage by dog train, accompanied by Special Constable P. Round and returned to his detachment. Distance, 300 miles, 11 days.

On January 6, 1915, Reg. No. 3970, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac by dog train, accompanied by Special Constable McDonald and a forerunner. Distance, 300 miles, 15 days.

On January 31, Staff Sergeant Harper, C. S., patrolled from Lake Saskatoon to Grouard and return with team, Reg. No. 345 and 421. Distance, 362 miles, 18 days.

On January 12, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., Patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Smith's Landing with dog train to Fort Fitzgerald and returned to his detachment. Distance, 232 miles, 8 days.

On February 1, 1915, Corporal Thorne, H., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan with Constable Stephens, C., who was *en route* to his detachment at Fort Resolution, to Fort Fitzgerald, and returned to his detachment. Distance 232 miles. 6 days.

On January 20, 1915, Sergeant McLeod, R. W., patrolled from Vermilion with Saddle Horse, Reg. No. 95 to Keg River Prairie and visited the Indians. He reported that the Indians were rather in a bad way owing to the Hudson's Bay Company closing down on them on account of the war. Revillon Frères had closed up their store, and the Hudson's Bay Company were thinking of closing up also as they did not take in enough to pay expenses. Distance, 80 miles. 4 days.

On March 12, Reg. No. 4776, Sergeant Cochrane, H. H., patrolled from Athabaska to Grouard with team, Reg. No. 734 and 743, accompanied by Reg. No. 6166, Constable Blocksidge, W.J. On March 15 he handed over Sawridge detachment to Constable Blocksidge, and on March 17 he arrived at Grouard where he handed over the team and returned to Athabaska by rail. Distance 488 miles. 10 days.

On March 10, 1915, Reg. No. 5784 Constable Middelburg, D. H., patrolled from Round Lake to Peace River Crossing with Saddle Horse Reg. No. 851. He visited construction work all along the grades and returned to his detachment. Distance 80 miles. 3 days.

On February, 1915, Corporal Cuthbertson, C. H., patrolled from Fort Resolution to Buffalo Lake, Hay river with fore runner Noel Black and dog train to investigate case of white trappers setting out poison. Investigated case and returned to his detachment. Distance, 320 miles. 12 days.

On November 11, 1914, Inspector Phillips and Reg. No. 4848, Constable Parsons, J., patrolled from Herschel Island to Kitigakagoit with nine dogs and a Nome sled to ascertain if Dr. Anderson of the Canadian Arctic Exploration had been caught by the ice as reported. He found out that Dr. Anderson had been seen sailing to the east and that the ice was not around on the date he was seen sailing. Distance 370 miles. 15 days.

On August 3, 1914, Corporal Joy, A. H., and Mr. T. W. Harris the Indian Agent at Fort Simpson, patrolled to Fort Nelson to pay treaty. He reports that all the Indians were away hunting and left word that they wanted their treaty money this year.

Wolves were very numerous. He saw about 100 during his trip and some of them in packs. Distance 360 miles. 25 days.

On December 18, 1914, Corporal Joy, A. H., patrolled to Fort Providence by dogs accompanied by Special Constable Berrault and fore-runner. He reports that the Indians were preparing themselves with a good stock of fish for the coming winter, and also that the Roman Catholic mission had been able to help the Indians out to the extent of about 175 sacks of potatoes. Wolves were very numerous. Distance 340 miles. 10 days.

On January 1, 1915, Inspector Rheault and Reg. No. 4741, Constable Walters, L. M. L., patrolled to Fort Simpson and returned, accompanied by Special Constable Daniels and two trains of dogs. Distance 1,200 miles. 37 days.

On June 7, Corporal Lukey, F., patrolled from Wabasca to Whitefish Lake with two pack ponies and reported the Indians in good condition and returned to his detachment. Distance 173 miles. 13 days.

On February 2, 1915, Constable Stephens, C., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Resolution to take charge of detachment. He was passed on from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Fitzgerald and from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Resolution a distance of about 500 miles. 19 days.

In February, 1915, Reg. No. 5336, Constable Churchill, D., patrolled with dog train to Fort Wrigley from Fort Simpson and returned to his detachment a distance of 360 miles. 13 days.

On March 17, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, A. H. L., patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac with dog train, and from Fond du Lac to the extreme end of the lake, a distance of 50 miles. This is supposed to be the place where the nickel and other valuable minerals are and he reports that already there are about 300 claims staked out. He returned to his detachment. Distance, 300 miles. 15 days.

On February 27, Inspector Rheault patrolled from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray and return by dog train a distance of 560 miles.

On July 12, Constable Keep patrolled from Fort McMurray to Christina river on the A. and G. W. railway construction grade, a distance of 202 miles, on foot. 10 days.

On June 5, Corporal Thorne, patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan, accompanying H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department, and returned to his detachment. Distance, 220 miles.

On June 15, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac on steamer *Keewatin*, accompanying H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department making Treaty payments and returned to his detachment. Distance 560 miles.

On June 26, Inspector Rheault accompanied H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department to Fort Simpson and return by steamer. Distance, 1,002 miles.

On February 10, Inspector Phillips patrolled from Fort McPherson to Herschel Island by dog train, a distance of 250 miles.

On May 7, 1915, Inspector Phillips and Constable J. Parsons patrolled from Herschel Island to Fort McPherson by whaleboat, a distance of 250 miles.

On July 7, 1915, Sergeant McLeod patrolled from Fort Vermilion to Upper Hay river accompanying the Indian agent making Treaty payments.

On July 27, Corporal Lukey patrolled from Wabasca to Pelican rapids and returned to his detachment. Distance, 218 miles. 7 days by canoe.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Miss Alma Firth Accidentally Shot.—On November 2, 1914, I was notified by phone from Lewiston that Miss Alma Firth, aged 18, had been shot and killed by her brother Fred., aged 12 years. The case was investigated by Reg. No. 4147 Constable Bowler, T.H., and it was found to be accidental. On instructions of the coroner, Dr. Florin, the body was shipped to Edmonton for interment.

Mr. A. W. Hamilton, Accidentally Burnt.—On November 27, 1914, a large livery barn belonging to Mr. A. W. Hamilton, at Grande Prairie, was burned to the ground.

The proprietor lost his life in the fire, and no one knew how the fire started. It is assumed that Hamilton who was subject to fits was attending to his horses and had a fit and set the whole place alight. The fire started at 7 a.m. and Hamilton was burnt, also 12 head of horses and 40 chickens.

Dr. Shaw, the coroner, considered that an inquest was unnecessary and all the effects were handed over to the Standard Trust Co.

Mr. Albert Duraw, Accidentally Shot.—On December 12, 1914, Dr. McDonald reported that a man named Albert Duraw had been accidentally killed by an explosion of a shot gun. It appears that on December 1 Dr. McDonald was called to Tawatinaw to attend Albert Duraw, who had been shot in the right thigh. The wound was dressed and Duraw was conveyed to the Royal Alexandria Hospital, Edmonton, where he died. The shooting was an accident. The deceased was reaching up in the loft for some meat, and he struck his gun, which was hanging on the wall, with his foot, the gun went off and the charge entered his thigh.

John J. Brown, Accidental Drowning.—On May 15, 1915, Mr. J. J. Brown was drowned at St. Bruno mission on Lesser Slave lake, 25 miles from Lesser Slave lake detachment. Brown was taking three other men out in a canoe to a launch which was in the lake, and it was very rough and windy at the time. He had a line to the shore, and he pulled on this line which was attached to the launch, to get to the launch, instead of paddling. The canoe also contained a little freight and some suit cases. For some reason the canoe upset, and Brown got tangled up with the line. He was also wearing hip rubber boots and heavy clothes and he went to the bottom and was drowned.

The body was recovered and buried and an official of the Standard Trust Co arrived at Grouard to wind up the deceased's estate.

Sylvestre Basarbe, Accidental Drowning.—On June 15 the above boy, who was aged 2½ years, was accidentally drowned by falling into a barrel of water. The coroner, Dr. Boissonault, did not consider an inquest necessary and the child was buried.

Mygarmet Gamesoff, Accidental Drowning.—On June 26, 1915, Mygarmet Gamesoff was accidentally drowned in the Clearwater river.

He was swimming in the river and was suddenly seized with cramp, and went under. Two other men were in the water with him and he said to them, "I am going to swim across to the other side," but when about half-way across, he went under. His body was recovered and buried, and the coroner did not think an inquest necessary as his death was witnessed by over 100 men.

Re Alexander Dickey, Accidental Drowning.—On July 26 Alexander Dickey was accidentally drowned in the Heart river. He and four other men were crossing the Heart river with three horses on a raft, and in the middle of the river the raft was caught by the swift current and upset. The other men managed to get back to the raft, but Dickey held on to a horse by the bridle, his companions told him to let go, and they would get him, but he still held on and both he and the horse went under. His body was recovered, and the coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

Mrs. Esther Freeman McCabe, Accidentally Drowned.—On July 3, Mr. T. T. McCabe reported to the police at Fort Vermilion that his wife had been drowned in the Chutes in the Peace river. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe had been recently married and were on their honeymoon trip. Mr. McCabe is a professor of the Yale University and was collecting specimens for his college. Mrs. McCabe was a well known society woman of Boston.

They were trying to run the rapids in a loaded canoe and got swamped. In a letter to the police Mr. McCabe states:—

> "We swamped in the upper rapids into which we were unexpectedly drawn owing to my failure to understand directions. In the smooth water below we

undressed, but my trousers when taken off remained still tightly bound to my ankles by broken moccasin thongs, seeing that I could not free myself I told my wife, a good swimmer, to start for the shore, only about 35 yards away. As I went into the rough water above the chutes, I saw her twice close to the shore and far above, and the last time she rose on the bottom, I went through the chutes and was in the water below a long while, nearly drowning; when I got out and went up shore, I could not find her, obviously she was carried off and went over the Chutes near the right bank—the worst place. All the wreckage without excepting a single buoyant article came ashore a certain distance below where the current sets strong to the right bank. I have dived and swam along the shore, finding nothing."

The body to date has not been recovered.

McRae, Accidental Drowning.—Ritchie H. McRae reported to the Peace River Crossing detachment that his brother was drowned while attempting to cross the Pouce Coupee creek on July 12, 1915. The body to date has not been recovered.

Frederick J. McBryan, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 13, 1915, Frederick J. McBryan was drowned in the West Prairie river. It appears that McBryan and two other men went for a swim, and he was swimming from a sand bar to the shore (the water being about 12 feet deep), when he went down and did not come up. One of the men immediately went to his assistance, and caught hold of his ear, but was forced to let go and come up, he dived again and felt a slight grip on his foot, and started for the shore, but he felt the grip on his foot go, and although these two men dived several times, they could not find the body.

The body was recovered later and the coroner, Dr. Boissonault, did not consider an inquest necessary.

Body of man found in the river at Fort McMurray.—On July 14, 1915, Corporal Thorne of the Fort McMurray detachment, found a dead body in the Athabaska river at Fort McMurray. There were no marks by which it could be identified and it had been in the river for at least two months. The body was examined carefully for marks but none were found. There is no doctor at Fort McMurray and the body was buried.

Up to date this body has not been identified.

Frank Cyra, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 15, 1915, Frank Cyra was drowned in the Peace river whilst bathing with some other men. He got into deep water, and being unable to swim disappeared before anyone could go to his assistance. His body was recovered and handed over to his relatives, who live at Peace River Crossing. Dr. Donald, the coroner, did not think an inquest necessary.

James Carson, Accidentally Killed.—On August 16, 1915, James Carson was accidentally killed by being run over by a grading machine on which he was seated. He was crossing a small pole culvert when he was thrown from his seat and fell under a wheel which passed over him before the horses could be pulled up. He died before medical assistance could be obtained. His body was handed over to his cousin who took it to Edmonton.

John Savoyard, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 19, John Savoyard was accidentally drowned in the Little Grand rapids in the Athabaska river. The deceased and another man named Hodgeson left Grand Rapids Island in a canoe to go to a scow tied up a little way down the river, and while they were running the Little Grand rapids, the canoe swamped, Savoyard got frightened, and jumped up in the canoe and it upset. Both men fell into the water, and Hodgeson caught the canoe and pushed one end to Savoyard to catch hold of. Savoyard held on to the canoe for a time and

let go and was drowned. Hodgeson went down the river hanging on to the canoe and was saved. Savoyard's body was recovered and buried. No inquest was considered necessary.

Captain John Gullion, Sudden Death.—On September 16, 1915, Captain John Gullion of the *Beaver* boat on the Smoky river, died suddenly of heart failure. He appeared in usual good health on the morning of September 16, but said he had a bad cold. At 10.40 p.m. he got worse and a doctor was called in to see him at 11 p.m. He complained of a pain on his chest, and died soon after in the presence of the doctor and two other men. Dr. J. D. Hanna stated that death was due to acute dilation of the heart. His body was handed over to his wife and family at Peace River Crossing.

Body of a man found near Big Beaver River.—On September 17, 1915, it was reported to the Lac la Biche detachment that the body of a man had been found on the banks of the Big Beaver river by a half-breed named Dion Desjardins. The body was in a very decomposed condition and was in the bush near the banks of the Big Beaver river. There was nothing to identify the body, the clothes were full of maggots and slime, and some of the limbs were scattered all around, showing that the coyotes had been at the body. A Waltham watch, No. 11684577, was found on the clothing, also a purse with some papers in it, but these were so decomposed that nothing could be made out of them. From the clothing it would appear that the deceased was a labourer, and it is supposed, was trying to make for the railway grade, perhaps to obtain work, and got lost or frozen to death. The nearest house was 20 miles away. The body was buried where it was found, and to date has not been identified.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid in the Northwest Territories, at the following posts:—

Fort Vermilion, 6 wolves	$120
Fort Fitzgerald, 9 wolves	180
Fort Chipewyan, 11 wolves	220
Fort Resolution, 10 wolves	200

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of Wood buffalo ranging in Great Slave Lake district, it is difficult to get accurate information. I am informed, however, that the herd is on the increase.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 5619, Constable Clement Smith, C.P., was confined in the hospital in Edmonton with la grippe and ptomaine poisoning, but apart from this the division has been comparatively free from serious illness.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, we have secured good quarters at a very reasonable rent for both barracks and officers' quarters.

At Lesser Slave lake some improvements have been made to officers' quarters, but the roof still requires repairs.

At Fort Simpson new buildings were put up by our men and they are now comfortably housed.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 41.

Horse Reg. No. 812, died at Sturgeon Lake.

Horse Reg. No. 230 was cast and sold. Horses Reg. Nos. 203 and 539 have been cast, and will be sold.

Three horses, Reg. No. 1165, 1166 and 1167, were purchased in Athabaska, and six horses received, Reg. No. 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1198 and 1202.

These horses are all giving every satisfaction and will be sufficient for our use for the winter.

TRANSPORT.

I would renew my recommendation for a motor boat for Peace River Crossing, the Mackenzie river sub-district, and the Great Slave Lake district.

GENERAL.

Inspector C. D. La Nauze was selected to command the Great Bear Lake patrol, and was transferred from "depot" division in May. He outfitted in Edmonton with a complete equipment, and supplies for two years.

Reg. No. 2353, Staff-Sergeant Anderson, K.F., was promoted to inspector on July 1, 1915, after 26 years' faithful service.

A large number of men have volunteered for active service from this district; all ranks in my division are anxious to go to the front, and Staff Sergeant Harper, with sixteen years' service, has applied for leave pending his discharge to enlist.

Inspector J. W. Phillips, in command of Mackenzie river sub-district, has rendered his reports and returns in a very satisfactory manner, which were forwarded as received.

I have received the hearty support of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men in charge of detachments in carrying out their work, also of my present staff, and would especially mention Reg. No. 5117, Sergeant Mead, F.J., who has been very satisfactory as acting sergeant major, and Reg. No. 4611, Corporal Spurgeon, P., has been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Reg. No. 3970, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., was brought in from Fort Chipewyan to take over the duties of quartermaster sergeant; this non-commissioned is giving every satisfaction in this position.

The division headquarters was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Wilson on September 16, 1915, and Smith, McLennan, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing detachments at different dates.

The divisional headquarters was also inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL,
Superintendent Commanding "N" Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. H. WEST, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year 1914-15, with respect to progress in this district, has not been marked by any great developments. The reason for this is owing to the crop failure last year, and in a great measure to the financial depression occasioned by the present war. Railway construction has practically been at a standstill, the only extension being that on the C.N.R. grade south of Kindersley; on this grade it is expected that steel will be laid from Elrose to Esten this autumn.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Battleford and Ile à la Crosse, which place is about 200 miles direct north of here. This will supply a long-felt want in the Ile à la Crosse district. On the whole, settlers in this district are progressive; rural telephones are in operation or under construction in Wilkie, Unity, Cutknife, Radisson, Great Deer and Kindersley districts. Farmers are fully alive to the advantages of mixed farming and the country seems to be specially adapted for it. Cattle and hogs in considerable numbers are monthly shipped from various points in "C" division, and in many instances settlers bring in good stock in order that theirs may be bettered.

New settlers coming into this district are less in number than last year; this can be readily understood owing to existing conditions. It is estimated that about 950 homesteads have been taken up, 65 pre-emptions, and 17 purchased, since September, 1914.

Game in this district, as applied to game birds, has decreased during the past year, and I am of the opinion this is due in a large measure to the careless handling of gopher poison by farmers. It is reported that numbers of prairie chicken have been found along the trails, dead, they having eaten of poisoned grain, this coupled with the remembrance of early rains and frosts, at a critical time, which addled the eggs so that they were not hatched, is a good and sufficient reason for the decrease. Big game in the northern part of the district is reported plentiful. Fish have been plentiful, over fifteen carloads were shipped to different parts of the province during last winter, from Meota district. During the month of August last thousands of fish were washed on the shores of Jackfish lake; it is generally believed that the extreme hot weather indirectly caused this. The general health of this district has been good, with the exception of the outbreak of typhoid fever among the Indians on the Little Island Lake reserve. There has practically been no building during the past year. In the month of July the Saskatchewan river rose to a height of 12½ feet above the normal level. The houses on the flat, north of the town, were hurriedly left by the occupants, owing to

the water rising in them to a depth of several feet; much property was destroyed but there was no fatality. During this flood two rowboats were employed transferring passengers between the two bridges over the Saskatchewan. As a result of this flood, swarms of mosquitos were bred on the flats, thus causing great discomfort to residents here; however, no worse visitation was experienced. The condition of crops throughout the district is the best that has been known for a considerable number of years. This applies to Kindersley especially. The crop there is exceptionally good, no doubt due to the energetic way in which the settlers prepared their land. Grain has already been shipped from several points and up to the present there has been no shortage of cars reported. Early frosts spoiled garden produce to a great extent. The hay crop is a splendid one, and it is reported that stock is in better condition than it has been for a long period. With regard to aliens in this district, I am pleased to say there has been no serious disturbance, and owing to the settlers being constantly kept in touch with, and the continual patrolling of our men, anything of a nature tending to cause anxiety to inhabitants, which has been made known to us, is investigated immediately. However, these alarms usually have no real foundation; nevertheless the moral effect is valuable. There are quite a number of settlements in this district inhabited by foreigners, whose country is at war, and it is remarkable that when two or three of them are close to each other, of different nationalities, how well they get on together. There may be instances of bitterness, and this is natural, but when these are sifted down they are very small compared to the excitement they cause for the moment. Notwithstanding the apparent quiet throughout the country-side, a strict watch is maintained at all times.

Since the new liquor Act has come into force, there has been a very marked change in the different towns. People come in from the country, and as soon as they transact their business, leave for home; there are practically no loafers; there is an absence of drunkenness, and it is reported that in municipalities generally, 95 per cent more taxes have been paid. The enforcement of this Act is carried out to the letter, and there have been a number of convictions secured.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the Person—									
Murder	3	1	1	1	1		1		4
" attempted	4	1	1	2					4
" accessory	1		1						1
Assault, common	161	124	36	1	7	6	1		168
" indecent	7	3	2	2	1		1		8
" causing bodily harm	12	11	1						12
Rape and attempted	5	2	1	2					5
Abortion, supplying drugs to procure	1		1						1
Cohabitation	3	1	2						3
Seduction	4	1	2	1					4
Carnal knowledge	5	1	3	1					5
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14					2			2	2
Non-support of wife and family	2	1	1						2
Libel	1		1						1
Criminal neglect	1			1	1			1	2
Intimidation and threatening	6	3	3						6
Leaving excavation unguarded	23	23							23
Extortion	4		3	1					4
Offences against Property—									
Theft	200	113	74	13	7	6	1		207
Offences resembling theft	1			1					1
Theft from person	3		2	1					3
Theft by conversion					1	1			1
Horse stealing	7	1	5	1					7
Cattle stealing	8		6	2					8
Cattle killing	1	1							1
Cattle shooting or wounding	8	4	2	2					8
Keeping savage dog	4	4							4
Cruelty to animals	42	35	7						42
Burglary	1	1			2			2	3
House and shopbreaking	9	6	2	1					9
False pretenses	54	39	13	2	4	3	1		58
Fraud and attempted fraud	14	6	3	5					14
Forgery and uttering	5	2	2	1					5
Trespass	5	5							5
Receiving stolen property	4	2	2		1	1			5
Wilful damage	3	2	1						3
Arson and attempted	1	1							1
Mischief	6	5	1		1	1			7
Killing or wounding dogs	2	2							2
Cattle and other animals	2	2							2
Offences against Public Order—									
Selling ammunition to minor	1	1							1
Carrying concealed weapons	3	3							3
Pointing fire-arms	8	8							8
Forcible entry	3	3							3
Offences against Religion and Morals—									
Vagrancy	143	133	10						143
Drunk and disorderly	43	41	2						43
Indecent acts	3	3							3
Buggery and attempted	1			1					1
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	1	1						2
Prostitution	3	3							3
Nuisance	1	1			1	1			2
Disturbing public worship	2	1	1						2
Procuring	3		2	1					3
Corruption and Disobedience—									
Contempt of court	1	1							1
Obstructing peace officer	4	4							4
Assaulting peace officer	1	1							1
Disobeying summons	2	2							2
Bribery	1			1					1

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Misleading Justice—									
Perjury	2		1	1					2
Compounding penal action	1			1					1
Miscellaneous	1		1						1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	18	16	2						18
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	2							2
Indians intoxicated	3	3							3
Trespassing on reserve	11		11						11
Participating in sun dance	5	5							5
Attending sun dance	5		5						5
Offences against—									
Militia Act	1	1							1
Fisheries Act	4	3	1						4
Dominion Lands Act	1	1			1			1	2
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Threshers Lien Act	1		1						1
Master and servants	202	177	25		7	6	1		209
Game Act	26	23	3						26
Prairie and forest fires	43	37	6		5	4	1		48
Liquor License Act	17	15	2		1	1			18
Sales of Liquor Act, 1915	29	25	4						29
Insanity	40	38	2		7	7			47
Horse Breeders Act	8	7	1						8
Estray animals	6	4	2						6
Pound ordinance	27	20	7		4	2	2		31
Entire animals	1	1							1
Pool room	1	1							1
Fence	2	1	1						2
Legal profession	1	1							1
Village	1	1							1
Livery stable	5	5							5
Public health	2	2							2
Hawkers and peddlers	3	1	2						3
Noxious weeds	3	3			3	3			6
Steam boilers	10	9	1						10
Motor vehicles	16	15	1						16
Neglected children	8	8			2	2			10
Auctioneers	1	1							1
Boarding-house keepers	1		1						1
Hides and brands	6	6							6
Medical profession	1	1							1
Moving pictures	1	1							1
Unprotected grain	2	2							2
Special Acts—									
Protection of property by proclamation	3	2	1						3
Prisoners of War—									
Alien enemies	31	27		4					31
Total	1,400	1,074	276	50	59	44	9	6	1,459

Summary of Cases Tried before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	146
Number of convictions	56
Sentenced to death	1
Fines	5
Sent to jail	34
Sent to penitentiary	2
Suspended sentence	14
Acquitted, charge withdrawn	34
Awaiting trial	56

John Ireland—Murder.—This case was shown in last year's report as awaiting trial.

During May, 1914, word was received at Biggar detachment that a murder had been committed at the house of John Ireland, on section 20-37-16, west of 3rd meridian, and Corporal Cadiz and Constable Harms left for the scene at once. On arriving there the accused was found lying on a bed in a semi-conscious condition, suffering apparently from the effects of poison. In another room was the body of his wife, Jessie Ireland, and on examination a wound was found in the back of her head, behind the ear; it appeared to be caused by a shot-gun being fired at close quarters. Plans were taken of the room and the various objects and their relative positions, exhibits were taken charge of to be produced at the preliminary hearing. An inquest was held at Landis as a result of which a verdict of murder was preferred against John Ireland. Information was laid against him, and the accused appeared at Biggar on May 27, 1914, before D. M. Howard, Esq., J.P. From the evidence taken at the inquiry it appears that one Mrs. Clay, deceased's sister, had been staying with the Irelands. She noticed that the accused was quarrelsome and bad-tempered and appeared to be continually fighting with deceased and herself. On Saturday, May 23, 1914, he was quarrelling with deceased and Mrs. Clay, and on the latter remonstrating with him, it made matters worse. Eventually accused told both of them not to go on his land again, and at supper-time he partook of his—alone. The following morning, efforts were made by Mrs. Clay and deceased to make friends with the accused, which proved unsuccessful. Mrs. Clay was ordered out of the house. She came back shortly afterwards, being asked by deceased to remain as she was afraid of her husband. Later on in the forenoon a neighbour, named John Allen, called for some papers he wanted from the accused, and he remained for dinner. After returning from the stable where he had assisted Allen to put away his horse, accused asked for some writing paper, which the deceased obtained for him. When Allen left the accused returned to the house from the stable and Mrs. Clay was behind him, she having fed some pigs. She hesitated in coming immediately to the house as she was afraid the accused might accuse her of following him. On approaching the house Mrs. Clay heard the accused's voice raised in anger, and the deceased said, "Jack, never mind that letter will go against you." She had read the imprint of it on the blotting pad while the accused was out. She further made reference to the different times the accused had abused and threatened her, and the accused listened. He turned at last, calling her vile names, at the same time accusing her of being a bad woman. He rushed at her and struck several blows, saying that he wished he had killed her when he tried to choke her. This he had attempted to do the winter previous. Ireland demanded the rings from his wife's fingers and threw all Mrs. Clay's trunks out of the house, except one, against which a shot-gun was standing. Shortly after the accused had gone into this bedroom where the gun was, Mrs. Clay heard a click, and the accused's voice saying the trunk was heavy. At this time the deceased, her sister, was washing dishes at a table, and Mrs. Clay was combing her little son's hair. Almost immediately after hearing the click, Mrs. Clay saw the accused rush out of the bedroom with the gun to his shoulder and fire at his wife, who fell down and remained motionless. Other witnesses were produced, each one testifying according

to his knowledge. After firing the fatal shot the accused took carbolic acid, but with the efforts of the neighbours, who were informed of the tragedy in time, his life was saved.

John Ireland was committed for trial. Steps were taken to inquire into the sanity of the accused at the time the crime was committed, and subsequent to it, and is was ascertained that he was rational. He had his left hand cut off and did not do much work, except on the land, the house work and feeding of stock was done by deceased and her sister, Mrs. Clay. Mrs. Ireland taught school near to her home and during her absence her sister kept house. The motive of the crime was apparently jealousy on the part of Ireland, caused no doubt, by the fear of losing the affections of his wife, as according to the letter he had been writing, it was shown that he believed deceased was about to go wrong, however this belief was without foundation, Mrs. Ireland bore a good character and was respected. On October 21, 1915, Ireland appeared for trial at Scott before His Honour Justice Lamont, he pleaded guilty, but his plea was not accepted. The evidence at the trial was a recapitulation of that given at the preliminary hearing, with the exception of testimony regarding the rings, in so far as they were found in the well on the accused's farm, where Mrs. Clay said they had been thrown. The defence attempted to show that Ireland was insane at the time of the crime, however the Crown had indisputable evidence to the contrary. The case was thoroughly gone into by the judge, and the jury after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty and Ireland was sentenced to death. On the morning of January 22, 1915, at Prince Albert, he expiated his crime on the scaffold.

W. F. Douglas—Attempted Murder.—This case was shown as awaiting trial in last year's report.

In June, 1914, word was received by the Mounted Police detachment at Biggar, from Perdue, to come at once. Corporal Cadiz, then in charge, left immediately and on interviewing H. J. Reid, Esq., J. P. and Dr. Johnston of Perdue, it appeared there was a case of poisoning in the district, of a suspicious nature. Dr. Johnstone had been called out to attend a man named Barratt and found him to be suffering from strychnine poisoning, the doctor took samples of the urine passed by Barratt and the vomit made by him. On arriving at Barratt's farm Corporal Cadiz obtained a statement from Barratt in which he stated that one evening while sharpening shears, the accused W. F. Douglas came along and stated that he had some nice wine at his place and that he had saved some for Barratt. After supper (Douglas refused to eat anything) they went to the stable and when inside Douglas pulled a flask from his pocket and handed it to Barratt saying it was whiskey. Barratt took a good drink but Douglas returned the flask to his pocket without offering to drink with him. Barratt stated that the drink was very bitter. After receiving the flask Douglas walked across the pasture about 125 yards, turned round shouting "Here's luck Roy" and he put the flask to his mouth. Later on, in the house, Barratt began to feel his muscles twitch and his spine beginning to quiver, this would be about 5 minutes after Douglas' departure, he collapsed and stiffened out but retained consciousness, his back was arched, his head bent back and the feet rigid. He remained this way for about 5 minutes when he was able to call for his wife who ran for help, neighbours arrived and administered mustard and water to induce vomiting. Between 9.30 and 10 p.m. the same day Douglas returned and on entering the house said to the neighbours present "I hope you don't think it was the wine I gave him." Almost immediately he said he too was sick and rushed out of the house and walked to his own place about a mile and a half away. After Dr. Johnstone had examined Barratt he went over the accused's place and on making an examination of him he was of the opinion that he could not have taken strychnine, the doctor, however, obtained the contents of a pail said to contain the urine and vomit of the accused, and also the flask from which

Barratt had been drinking. The exhibits taken by Dr. Johnstone were sent to Regina for analysis with the result that the contents of the stomach of Barratt were proved to contain strychnine and also the flask from which the accused had given Barratt a drink, but there was a total absence of strychnine in the vomit of Douglas. From further investigations the accused was arrested and charged with attempted murder and on July 4 he was committed for trial. At the preliminary hearing, Barratt stated how he had partaken of the alleged wine and made reference to the symptoms of poisoning he had experienced. He further stated that when taking antidotes he had told the accused that it was the wine he had taken which poisoned him, and further that when the accused heard this, he himself immediately declared that he too had been poisoned. Some time previous to Barratt's marriage, the accused approached him, asking if Barratt would make his will in the accused's favour, Barratt agreed to this with the stipulation that if he married everything would go to his wife. Since Barratt's marriage the accused had again approached him with a similar end in view, saying at the same time that he, the accused, had had a vision in which his father, already deceased, warned him that Roy T. A. Barratt was to be careful, that he was to get rid of his wife, or he would be a dead man. Mrs. Barratt, wife of R. Barratt, stated that she went over to see her daughter, wife of the accused, and while there had wine with the accused and his wife, the accused stated to her that he was coming to borrow a horse from her husband, this he did. It appeared that Douglas was anxious to get Barratt's half section by Barratt leaving it to him in his will, but the latter refused as he had a wife and she was to have it. Mrs. Barratt is the mother of Douglas' wife and the whole family are very much afraid of him.

Douglas was tried at Scott before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont on October 23, 1914. Evidence was submitted similar to that given at the preliminary hearing, and the jury returned a verdict "that the accused gave poison to Roy Barratt with intent to do bodily harm." His Lordship accepted this and stated that had he adjudicated on the case he would have found no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty in the first degree, that the evidence submitted by the prosecution left no vestige of doubt in his mind as to the intent of the prisoner at the bar, and conclusively proved his guilt. Douglas was sentenced to one year's imprisonment wit hhard labour in the jail at Prince Albert.

Fortuna Fillion—Theft of Grain.—On October 17, 1914, one Henry Vicaro went to the detachment at Edam, and complained that he had had two loads of grain stolen from his granary in section 30, township 49, range 19 west 3rd meridian. Constable Fielder in charge of the detachment patrolled to Vicaro's farm and saw wagon tracks, which he followed and which led to Fortuna Fillion's homestead, and at that place the constable found two wagons containing wheat. He had noticed when following the tracks that a quantity of grain had fallen on the left side of the tracks, and an examination of the wagons proved that one of them leaked on the left side. There was also another wagon found at Fillion's place, which was empty. Constable Fielder traced three wagon tracks, two of which led to Vawn, and one to the neighbourhood of Edam. It was ascertained from the man who threshed Fillion's crop that it amounted to 273 bushels, but an examination of the elevator records at Edam and Vawn proved that Fillion had shipped in his own name 565½ bushels, the balance evidently being stolen wheat. On October 19, 1914, an information was laid against Fillion, and he was apprehended on the evening of the same day, just as he was preparing to abscond. He appeared for preliminary hearing on October 20, 1914, pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial. He appeared for trial at Battleford on November 6, 1914, before His Honour Jude McLean and was sentenced to eight months hard labour at Prince Albert jail. During the trial of the accused, two nephews of the accused gave evidence to the effect that they had accompanied their uncle to Vicaro's granary, and they had hauled the stolen wheat to his house, and he had sold it for them in his own name at the elevators at Vawn and Edam.

Charles and John Fillion—Theft of Grain.—On October 17, 1914, Mr. J. Peppnek complained to the constable stationed at the R.N.W.M. Police detachment at Edam, that he had had some grain stolen from his granary on section 12, township 48, range 19, west 3rd meridian. The complaint was investigated and as a result thereof, information was obtained that the two accused had been seen at the granary of the complainant the night of the theft, and the following morning had sold two loads of grain similar to that raised by Peppnek, at the elevator at Vawn. An information was laid and the accused were duly arrested on their way to Battleford. They appeared before Messrs. A. W. Lindgren and G. J. Perrison, J.P.'s, at Edam, on October 22, 1914, and as a result of the evidence taken thereat, the justices of the peace came to the conclusion that there were many presumptions that the accused parties had stolen grain and that the evidence was probably strong enough to commit them for trial, but they had decided to take into consideration the ages of the defendants, and their future, and on that account gave them the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed them. As the evidence taken in the case against Fortuna Fillion, uncle of the two accused, implicated them in the theft of grain from Henry Vicaro (see Fortuna Fillion—Theft of Grain), an information was laid against them for this theft, and on November 7, they appeared before C. H. West, Esq., J.P., at Battleford, who committed them both for trial. They subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge McLean at Battleford, the same day, and were sentenced to ten months each with hard labour, in the jail, Prince Albert.

Arthur Dodier—Burglary.—On the night of February 13, 1915, between the hours of 8.45 and 10.15 p.m., the residence of J. A. McLean, merchant of Battleford, was entered, and money and jewellery the property of Mr. McLean stolen. Mrs. McLean, wife of the complainant, informed the police that on the night of the burglary, a man had gone to her door, offering wood for sale, and she was under the impression that this was simply an excuse to find out whether anyone was in the house. The man went away, and later Mrs. McLean left the house. Before leaving she hung her handbag, containing $13 and a few cents, on her bedroom door. On her return to the house, in company with Mr. McLean at about 10.15 p.m., she noticed that there were matches on the floor; the blind had been pulled down, and on her bed were a number of dirty coal marks. She also found that her money was missing out of the handbag, which she had left on the handle of her bed-room door. She noticed also that the drawers in the dressing table in her room were completely mixed up. Mrs. McLean was able to give a good description of the man who had offered wood for sale, and inquiries were at once set afoot to find a man in town who answered the description given. Superintendent C. H. West, whilst in the town the same evening prior to the burglary, casually heard that one Arthur Dodier was in town, and knowing the bad reputation of the man, and on hearing later that a burglary had been committed, came to the conclusion that Arthur Dodier might have had something to do with the crime in question. Superintendent West gave instructions to have Dodier's description, (taken whilst confined in the guard-room on a previous charge) looked up, and it was found that the description of Dodier tallied with that of the man who had offered wood for sale on the night of the burglary. As a result of his investigations Sergeant-Major Nicholson, who had been detailed to inquire into the circumstances of the case, laid an information before C. H. West, Esq., J.P., to obtain a search warrant to search the premises where the above man was living. A constable was detailed to make a search, and assisted by the town policeman, executed the search warrant at 11.30 p.m. on the evening of February 14, 1915. Whilst the search warrant was in process of execution Dodier informed the police that he had no money whatever, but a sum of $8.25 and a gold watch was found in his possession. The watch was subsequently identified by Mrs. McLean as her property. Dodier was arrested and placed in the guard-room pending examination. Dodier had taken the watch out of a jewel case which was on Mrs. McLean's dressing table. In the

jewel case were a quantity of diamond rings, etc., which, however, were untouched. C. H. West, Esq., committed Dodier for trial on February 18, 1915, and he appeared before His Honour Judge McLean at the district court, Battleford, on March 3, 1915, and on the 4th of that month was sentenced to two years hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. Dodier had been arrested on a charge of theft of money, some months previous to the burglary at Mr. McLean's, but owing to lack of corroborative evidence he was discharged. He is a bad character, and is suspected of being the author of several petty thefts which have occurred from time to time in town.

Azez Eshaya—Murder.—The above man, a Persian, is now in the jail at Prince Albert, awaiting trial, for the murder of one Abraham Adams, another Persian, at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, on July 11, 1915, by shooting, stabbing and burning him. The particulars of the case will be shown in the annual report for 1916.

Ernest McBride—Assault causing actual bodily harm.—On November 18, 1914, the accused, Ernest McBride, appeared before J. Lukey, Esq., J.P., at Biggar, Sask., on a charge of unlawfully assaulting one Harry Bashnuik, thereby causing actual bodily harm. The facts are that on the night of November 16, 1914, the complainant, a man of 60 years, left the Empire hotel, in the town of Biggar, where he had had a few drinks, and proceeded on his way home. When about 75 yards away from the hotel he was met by the accused who, without any warning, struck him a violent blow in the mouth. The accused then knocked the complainant down put his hand over his mouth, so that he was unable to call for help, and the accused then went through his pockets. Bashnuik stated that he had $200 in his pockets when he left the hotel, and when at the police barracks he found that all had gone with the exception of 30 cents. After the assault he went into the pool room, where it was seen that his face was covered with blood, and his teeth were practically all loose. The accused was arrested immediately after the assault, and duly searched in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police detachment, but he had nothing on his person, and after the assault Bashnuik stated that he was under the impression that McBride had another man with him at the time of the assault, but he was unable to give a description of him. A search was made all over the town for the money, until the early hours of the morning, but no trace could be found. It was proved that Bashnuik cashed three cheques for large amounts on the afternoon of the day on which the assault took place, and it is quite possible that McBride took the money and passed it to another man. The handkerchief in which Bashnuik carried the money was found 75 yards away from where the assault took place, but although strict inquiries were made, no trace of the money or the thief could be discovered. McBride appeared before Judge Dixon at Scott on January 26, 1915, and pleaded not guilty, but his honour considered the case proved, and sentenced the accused to a term of 6 months imprisonment in the jail at Prince Albert.

W. H. Bannister—Theft.—The above case was the outcome of an investigation made in connection with the execution of search warrants on persons suspected of having robbed C.P.R. box cars. Under a quantity of hay and straw a lady's fur coat (near seal) was found, and on further investigation being made by C.P.R. detectives, the above-named was presumed to be responsible for the theft. He was arrested at Red Pheasant and brought to Wilkie, where he appeared before Messrs. Dinsley and McKinnon, J.Ps. In the evidence for the prosecution James Wingfield stated that he was a checker at the freight sheds in Edmonton, and that he had checked certain furs to Montreal. Freight conductors swore to the fact that the cars under their control were untampered with while in their charge. C.P.R. detectives gave evidence as to the finding of the coat in a stable owned by Childs and Fling, whose places were searched, and that no objection was made by either of these men when Constable Heath, Royal Northwest Mounted police, took the coat away; they stated

they could not account for its being there. A travelling salesman from Montreal identified the coat as one belonging to the firm of Redmond & Co., Ltd., Montreal, and that he had used it as a sample during the season. He further stated that it was valued at $650. One A. H. Stang stated that the accused had come to him and, in the presence of Constable Hosking, said that the coat was his property, and that he had bought it from a tramp in the country for $40, and Bannister produced a receipt in support of his statement. After hearing further evidence implicating the accused, the justices decided that it was strong enough to commit him for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour at Scott on October 26, and pleaded not guilty. The evidence taken was a recapitulation of that heard at the preliminary. In his defence the accused stated that he hired a man named Sims during April, 1914, but discharged him on account of his not being able to do the work required. On his discharge Sims offered the accused a fur coat for $60, which, however, Bannister ultimately bought from Sims for the sum of $40. Sims told the accused that he bought this coat at a baggage sale. Bannister was unable to give the address of Sims stating that he had not seen him since the coat transaction. Another witness for the defence stated that he saw the accused pay Sims the $40 in question. Evidence in rebuttal was produced by the police showing that the accused had made a statement that no one was present when he bought the fur coat. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of receiving a sealskin coat, knowing it to have been stolen, and the prisoner was sentenced to 6 months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Seraphim Shoenacker—Theft by Conversion.—The above man, who is a resident of Coblenz, appeared before T. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie, on January 28, 1915, charged that he received the sum of $295 on terms requiring him to account for and pay same to certain individuals, and did convert same to his own use. He subsequently appeared on February 2, before D. Cushman, Esq., J.P., at Scott, for preliminary hearing. Evidence was submitted that he had collected for the firm of Leidle & Gaertner certain sums due the firm in connection with breeding notes, the said firm being a stud horse company. Moneys had been collected and turned over to the firm with the exception of a sum of $295.75 for which balance the accused gave a cheque. This cheque was dishonoured by the Union Bank at Scott, and returned to Shoenacker, who, after having repeated applications made to him for this amount, refused to make a settlement. The accused was committed to Prince Albert jail to await trial. His Honour Judge Brown, who tried the accused at Scott on April 1, 1915, found him guilty, and sentenced him to 6 months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour.

J. Arend—Fraud, Theft—Forgery and Uttering.—The above named was committed for trial on eight charges comprising theft, fraud, forgery and uttering, by T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie. Evidence submitted at the preliminary hearing showed that the accused, who was the agent of The Saskatchewan Elevator Co., at Leipsic, during the months of October and November, 1914, and February, 1915, committed these crimes. One Merrick who is employed by the company stated that the accused from time to time submitted reports which were false and thereby led the company to believe that certain farmers had brought grain to the elevator and had received moneys in payment for it. Documentary evidence of an extensive nature was put in which substantiated the charges against Arend. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Dixon at Scott on March 18, 1915, and was found guilty, he was sentenced to one year hard labour in the Prince Albert jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the past year a considerable number of prairie fires have been investigated, and 41 convictions have been secured for infractions of this Act. I am pleased to

report that owing to the municipalities throughout the settled parts of this district being progressive, the making of graded roads in a great measure has prevented many a serious fire from escaping.

SUDDEN AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Thirty-eight cases of sudden and accidental death were investigated by the members of the division this year, and in cases where necessary the public administrators have been rendered a report, together with a complete inventory of the effects of the deceased. Wherever possible the addresses of the relatives have been obtained and a notification of the death sent to them.

SUICIDES.

Fourteen cases of suicide were investigated during the year, amongst them being the unusual case of the suicide of a full blooded Indian, named Chippeway Charlie, who before taking his life with a gun dressed himself in Indian costume.

INQUIRIES FOR MISSING PERSONS.

Numerous inquiries have been made for persons missing from their homes, and in many cases the police have been instrumental in discovering their whereabouts, and putting them in touch with their friends and relatives. A case in point occurred in the early part of the year which might be worthy of mention. Inquiries were made by relatives of a man who had not been heard from for 20 years, and who was supposed to be in the far north. Hearing that the police had been inquiring for him, he on return to this district, reported personally at the barracks, with the view of having the inquiries discontinued. He stated that he had been in the Yukon for 20 years, and during that time had not communicated his whereabouts to his friends.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Great assistance has been rendered during the year to this department in respect to the investigation made in connection with destitute settlers. Relief was granted by the provincial and Dominion Governments in the majority of cases. The chief reason for the increase of cases of this kind is due to the fact of poor crops and to settlers being unable to raise money; a great number of foreigners were granted relief.

Indian.—The Indian agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the north. An escort was supplied continually during the outbreak of typhoid fever on the Little Island Lake reserve.

Agriculture.—Assistance by the investigation of cases in which owners of stallions had not complied with the Act, and the prosecution of offenders. Investigation into cases in which settlers made application for seed grain. The enforcement of quarantine at Little Island lake and vicinity.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—A number of cases were investigated and reported upon during the year. Under the direction of the superintendents of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, children were escorted to industrial schools or other places of detention; there is a decrease in cases of this kind compared with last year.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered from time to time in locating owners of stock who failed to comply with the Customs regulations.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are quiet and orderly, numbers come to the towns nearest to their respective reserves, with wood and fence posts. Twenty-six cases were tried under the Indian Act, five of which were of a serious nature, two "supplying liquor to Indians," and three "Indians intoxicated," the remainder were trespassing, participating and attending a sun-dance. Typhoid fever broke out on the Little Island Lake reserve during the year, and Constable Rose was sent from here to see that quarantine was enforced One man named Patrice Dumont, a half breed living close to the reserve suffered from this disease, as did the members of his family. He was their sole support and owing to severe hæmorrhage caused by the fever, eventually died. The rest of the Dumont family were hysterical when this occurred, and Constable Rose's presence was required continually. This constable dressed the corpse and got it ready for burial immediately, as the flies were bad; he purchased some lumber to make a coffin and only having a few nails, was forced to use wooden pegs made by himself and the Indians. He reported making a good job of it, and with the help of some passing Indians the next day, Dumont was buried. The circumstances under which Constable Rose worked were most trying, as he had to sleep in the same place where the deceased lay, with a number of the Dumont children who kept crying and clinging round his neck all night. Constable Rose was commended by you for his work in this connection.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled regularly with all arms, during the winter months they were drilled daily, they also went through a course of Swedish drill and gymnasium under the direction of Inspector Proby. In the spring and up to the present time owing to pressure of police work it was found necessary to have drill only once a week. There has been no annual revolver practice during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division on the whole has been good. Seven constables were transferred to Regina for breaches of discipline and there have been two desertions, these men are still at large.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good during the year. There were four operations and all were successful. Reg. No. 4602, Corporal T. Wiltshire, died suddenly on the morning of September 23 in the hospital here: he was brought in from Meota detachment where he was stationed, the day before. On his arrival here the symptoms led one to believe he was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, and he showed signs of improvement. A post-mortem was held and the internal organs were sent to Regina for analysis, I am still waiting for the last report from Dr. Charlton, but from telephonic communications I understand that the analytical examination has not revealed the cause of death; however from a perusal of reports received I am of the opinion that death was due to natural causes.

HORSES.

The horses on September 30, 1915, consisted of 65 saddle horses, 17 team horses; they were distributed as follows:—

On detachment	47
In post	35
	82
Attached	19
	101

During the year the horses were inspected by the Commissioner and Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Burnett, they were also frequently inspected by Inspector Sweetapple on his arrival in post from Wilkie. The health of the horses for the past year has been good.

The total mileage for the whole division amounted to 249,969, this shows an increase of 121,783 as compared with last year.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A library fund has been established in connection with the above, and in addition to the books on hand a number of works of fiction and good class general literature were purchased from the old country. There is a full sized English billiard table which has been renovated during the year and a fresh supply of billiard accessories has been obtained. The illustrated papers supplied by the department at Ottawa are regularly received here and are a source of enjoyment to the members of the division. The library is very much appreciated by the men and is taken advantage of greatly during their hours of leisure. A grant was kindly made from the fine fund and a quantity of cricket, baseball, tennis and football requisites purchased, and these sports were indulged in during their respective seasons.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of the best.

Buildings.

The north-east portion of the Quartermaster store is being altered for the accommodation of female prisoners, this was an absolute necessity as we frequently have female prisoners and lunatics arriving, and no regular place has been available hitherto.

The following buildings in the post require renewing and a full report on the repairs needed has been rendered, viz., carpenter's shop, wagon shed. The present coal shed is in such a condition that the walls are liable to collapse at any time, and as it would only be wasting money to attempt to repair it, a new coal shed is badly required. In the quarters of the officer commanding, a new kitchen is an absolute necessity owing to the logs of the present one being in such a condition that they are gradually sinking; after a careful examination with the post carpenter I am of the opinion that it would be cheaper to build a new one. During the year a fire occurred in the quarters occupied by Staff Sergeant Jackson, but owing to the timely arrival of the post fire brigade, the outbreak was speedily got under control and fortunately little damage was done, the conflagration was caused by a defective chimney, the necessary repairs were authorized and made to this building. General minor repairs have been made throughout the post. In addition to the trees planted last year a number of young maple trees were obtained and planted along each graded road in the barracks. These trees have been tended most carefully and they certainly add to the appearance of the post, they all appear to be thriving.

During the past year an eighteen golf course has been laid out on the police reserve and it affords good recreation to the members of the division and civilians. It will be understood that the greens on this course are not as they should be, owing to the fact that we have no water system laid on, it is impossible to keep them in perfect order at the present time, but these minor difficulties are being overcome.

WATER SUPPLY.

No connection has yet been made with the town water system. As in the past, water is obtained from a spring near to the barracks and is hauled up regularly each day for use in the post.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The detachments in the division have been inspected regularly once a month when time and duty would allow, and I have held weekly inspections of the post.

As years go on and the amount of police work is increased, it seems to me that the time has come when the purchase of motor cars is absolutely necessary, not only for the saving of horseflesh, but in order to execute promptly the various calls which are made upon us.

I have received throughout the year the hearty support of the officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the division, and also of the office staff who have been untiring in their efforts to keep the work up to date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST, *Supt.*
Commanding "C" Division.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Battleford, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the "C" Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1915.

At midnight on September 30, 1914, there were 5 prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment and two lunatics awaiting order of the Attorney General.

During the year 259 were admitted and together with 7 confined in the guard-room at midnight on September 30, 1914, makes a total of 266.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 17 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
Whites	191	
Half-breeds	15	
Indians	8	
Coloured	10	
Persians	5	
		229
Females—		
Whites	0	
Half-breeds	1	
Coloured	1	
		2
Lunatics—		
Whites	34	
Indians	1	
		35
		266

Number of prisoners received in—	
October	20
November	24
December	25
January	22
February	20
March	20
April	18
May	18
June	24
July	25
August	26
September	17
Total	259
The daily average number of prisoners was	15
The monthly average number of prisoners was	22
The maximum number on any one day was	29
The minimum number on any one day was	6
The monthly maximum number of prisoners was in the month of August, 1915	26
The monthly minimum number of prisoners was in the month of September, 1915	17

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	109
To Prince Albert jail	20
To Prince Albert penitentiary	4
Lunatics to Battleford Asylum	33
To Red Deer	1
Fines and costs paid	23
Released on bail	18
Released on suspended sentence	3
Transferred to Regina	8
Cases dismissed	12
Discharged	4
Remanded for trial	2
To Meota for trial	2
To Moosomin for trial	1
Released on bail	2
To Radisson for trial	1
Sent to Brandon	11
Released on parole	3
Released by order of Attorney General	1
Sent to Melville for trial	1
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1915, serving terms of imprisonment	3
Awaiting trial	2
Lunatics awaiting order of Attorney General	2
Total	266

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The system of finger-prints and photographs has been carried out with all prisoners charged with indictable offences passing through the guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Sergeant,*
Provost.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of "Depot" Division for the year ending September 30, 1915:—

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During this year 162 recruits were trained.

Rides under Sergeant-Major Griffin and foot drill under Sergeant John, Sergeant MacDowell and others.

They were instructed in police duties by Inspectors Acland, Humby and Ryan.

Veterinary lectures were given by Veterinary-Surgeon Burnett and Staff-Sergeant Littlehales and a course of shoeing by Staff-Sergeant Robinson.

Squadron rides were carried on during the winter under Superintendent Knight.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught inspected the division on September 21. A squadron of three troops under myself and Inspectors Acland and Humby paraded before him in service kit, with transport. They afterwards pitched camp in the cricket field.

His Royal Highness expressed himself as highly pleased with the smartness of the men and the fine appearance of the horses.

A large number of remounts were purchased, these are shown on the Veterinary-Surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness and saddlery is in excellent condition, several new sets having been received during the year. A large number of new saddles were received during the year; they are now in use and have proved satisfactory.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were erected. What was the old bake-shop has been turned into a garage, a cement floor having been placed in the same and the necessary fittings make it very suitable.

The paint shop, which was partially burnt, has been renovated and is now in use for the same purpose.

The old buildings used as coal sheds and icehouse are still in use, but may at any time collapse, as they are very rotten.

In "B" block, new domes have been placed in all the furnaces and they are in good order.

The old guard-room is still in use. It is not suitable as a guard-room.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and sufficient, new heavy and light wagons having been received, which has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses has been good.
The shoeing has been satisfactory.

RATIONS.

The rations have been good, with the exception of some complaints regarding the meat supplied. This has of late improved.

CLOTHING.

That supplied has been good.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 6270, Constable Sandever, L. C., died of typhoid fever, he joined from Limerick, Sask., and about three weeks after he was taken ill with this disease.

Reg. No. 5655, Constable Eagleton, F., after four days illness, died from septicaemia, in May.

MUSKETRY.

All men have been through musketry, except the more recent joined recruits, and gallery ammunition was used in the winter months in the old bowling alley.

Revolver practice was carried out in the early part of the year until orders were received to discontinue.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections were made throughout the year by the orderly officer, and weekly by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or myself.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire parade has been held weekly under supervision of an officer.

Fire pails in all buildings are kept filled, and Stempel fire extinguishers are installed in all rooms.

All water hydrants are inspected weekly by the city authorities.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing financial condition. Grants have been made to sports committees of "depot" and reserve divisions.

LIBRARY.

Everything possible has been done to keep the library up to date, 150 new volumes have been added, during the past twelve months. After paying all accounts, subscriptions, etc., there is a balance of $32.52 to be carried forward to the ensuing year.

I attach Sergeant Walshaw's report on the guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Supt.*,
Commanding "Depot" Division.

R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina Guard-Room, October 1, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
"Depot" Division,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina guard-room, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1914	37
" received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1915.	1,025
" discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1915.	1 019
" in cells midnight September 30, 1915	43

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Whites	684	20
Indians	7	1
Half-breeds	12	
Negroes	2	
Orientals	2	
Lunatics	68	26
Prisoners of war	203	
Total	978	47

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

	Received.	Discharged.
October, 1914	97	109
November, 1914	85	81
December, 1914	36	33
January, 1915	40	41
February, 1915	48	46
March, 1915	42	44
April, 1915	75	69
May, 1915	113	92
June, 1915	115	122
July, 1915	131	149
August, 1915	142	141
September, 1915	101	92
Total	1,025	1,019

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Discharged, time expired	225	
Transferred to Regina jail	285	
To Prince Albert penitentiary	21	
Fine paid	5	
Released by order of the Governor General	1	
Released by order of Under Secretary of State	1	
Transferred to Guard-room No. 2	1	
To Regina for trial	74	
To other places for trial	65	
Released on bail	9	
Released by order of the Attorney General	1	
To Home for Neglected Children	5	
Released on ticket-of-leave	4	
To Industrial School (Wolseley)	2	
Released by order of Commissioner of Immigration	2	

Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—*(Continued.)*

Lunatics—	Males.	Females.
To Battleford Asylum	61	23
Released as sane	3	1
To Regina for trial	2	1
To Regina jail	2	
Handed over to husband	....	1
To Prince Albert common jail (females)	....	17
To Weyburn for trial	....	1
To Gull Lake for trial	....	1
To Isolation hospital	....	1
Handed over to parents (juvenile)	....	1
Prisoners of war—		
To Guard-room No. 2	60	
Released on parole	10	
Released by order of O.C.	20	
To Brandon internment camp	113	
Total	972	47

The following schedule shows crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room or serving sentence were charged with:—

Assault, common	25
" indecent	8
" and escape from custody	1
Attempted theft	1
" suicide	3
Arson	5
Assisting alien enemies to escape	8
Aiding and abetting prostitution	
Buggery	1
Bigamy	3
Breaking parole	1
Carnal knowledge	8
Carnal knowledge, attempted	1
Concealing documents of title	1
Cruelty to animals	4
Carrying concealed weapons	13
Conspiracy	2
Drunk and disorderly	63
Disorderly house, inmate of	7
Disorderly house, keeping	11
Escape from lawful custody	3
False pretenses	25
Forgery	11
Grand larceny (from United States)	1
House-breaking	16
Horse-stealing	8
Held as witnesses	9
Held for deportation	5
Incest	1
Indecent Act	1
Intimidation	1
Liquor Act, contravention of	15
Murder	3
Medical Act, contravention of	6
Manslaughter	3
Master and Servants Act, contravention of	5
Neglected children	2
Perjury	2
Polygamy	
Possession of ammunition (alien enemy)	1
Post immoral letters	2
Resisting arrest	1
Resisting peace officer	3
Rape	1
Robbery	4
Stealing train ride	20
Seduction	6
Stolen goods, possession of	6
Sell lottery tickets	1
Trespass on railway	32

Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—*(Concluded.)*

Ticket scalping	1
Theft	152
Trading with enemy	1
Unnatural offence	1
Unlawfully shoot cattle	2
Unlawful seizure of goods	1
Vagrancy	205
Wilful damage	2
Prisoners of war	203
Lunatics, male	68
Lunatics, females	26
Total	1,025

The daily average number of prisoners has been	40
The maximum number of prisoners has been monthly	142
The minimum number of prisoners monthly	36
The maximum number of prisoners any day	71
The minimum number of prisoners any day	26

The health of the prisoners has been good. The conduct of the prisoners has been good, six prisoners receiving punishment for insubordination.

During the year 203 prisoners of war were received here and held pending investigation, they were disposed of as per attached schedule. In November, 1914, the old sergeants mess was fitted up as a temporary guard-room and prisoners of war were confined there instead of being sent to guard-room No. 2.

During the winter the whole of the guard-room was painted and kalsomined, which greatly improved the appearance and cleanliness of the prison. The lavatory and washing accommodation is very poor and unsanitary, and would be much improved if connected with the sewer.

Prisoners from Regina and the surrounding districts committed to the common jail have been received here and transferred to the new provincial jail (eight miles northeast of barracks) by police conveyance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

W. Walshaw, *Sergt.*,
Provost,
Reg. No. 5209.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "RESERVE" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1915.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on "Reserve" Division as follows:—

DRILL AND TRAINING.

This division was formed for emergency on October 24, 1914. Total strength, 5 officers, 147 n.c.o. and men.

I took over command from Inspector Newson on November 17, and found the training well started and the personnel of the n.c.o.'s and men very good.

The horses were rough and many partially broken, but of good stamp.

We started drilling regularly three hours every day and continued with little intermission throughout the winter.

The weather was most suitable, as a milder and more pleasant one has seldom been experienced in this country. There was very little snow and few storms.

We had troop and squadron drill daily with a march-out of 10 to 15 miles once a week. This was extended to 25 miles as the warmer weather advanced. We also did manœuvres in the country northwest of Regina on a small scale practising advanced and rear guards, outposts, attack and defence of positions. The men took an intelligent interest in these. Lectures were delivered by myself and Sergeant MacDowell in military sketching, tactics and field fortification, by Sergeant MacDowell on maxim gun, and by Sergeant O'Neill in horsemastership.

By summer the squadron had become efficient.

Trenches were constructed with barbed wire entanglement in front, and in places head-cover.

We marched in one day 42 miles from Regina to Moosejaw with complete transport and camped for five days giving a musical ride and mounted sports. We repeated this at a successful fete in barracks in aid of the Red Cross when over $1,000 was realized, and also at the Regina exhibition. Two troops visited Indian Head passing through the German settlements and giving another exhibition in aid of patriotic funds.

One troop, under Inspector Cadiz, marched to Assiniboia through German settlements, during exceedingly hot, dry weather and returned in excellent condition with the exception of horse Reg. No. 269, which was lame and left behind.

We adopted the double rank drill as per cavalry regulations which is simple and satisfactory. The horses during musketry practice were ringed by troops alongside the firing point and soon became quiet.

MUSKETRY.

Early in December, 1914, a miniature range was constructed in the basement of the barrack building and all officers, n.c.o.'s and men of the division were exercised with gallery practice ammunition during the winter. At this time they also went through a course of instruction in theory and practice.

As soon as weather permitted, the division fired the preliminary and, as far as possible, the classification courses with both carbine and revolver.

The progress was very noticeable, especially in revolver shooting, 25 n.c.o.'s and men qualifying as marksmen.

The highest score (386 out of a possible 420) made by Reg. No. 6339 (Constable Simpson, G. J., is, I believe, a record in the force.

All officers and 26 n.c.o.'s and men went through a course of instruction in the maxim gun and were exercised with ball ammunition on the rifle range.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The old industrial school proved to be fairly good for our accommodation.

We had about 140 all told in the buildings. There, however, was some sickness through insufficient air space for that number and when we got the men under canvas in the spring the number of cases of sore throats, etc., diminished.

RATIONS.

Were satisfactory, except meat, about which there were many complaints during the present contract.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

This was of good quality.

One pair of boots per man for the work this division had to do is insufficient.

HEALTH.

This was on the whole good.

There was one death during the year from the after effects of an operation for "appendicitis," Reg. No. 6345, Constable Parsonage, A. D.

Reg. No. 6283, Constable Lester, J., had his leg broken by attack from a horse. He recovered perfectly the use of his limb.

Reg. No. 6291, Constable Walcroft, E. W., was thrown from a wagon and fractured his arm.

HORSES.

When the squardron was formed here in October, 1914, we received 138 horses, practically all of these horses were remounts. These horses were all of a very good stamp and we experienced very little trouble in getting them used to the work. On the march to Moosejaw, a distance of 42 miles from Regina, out of a parade of 75 only one horse was slightly lame at the end of the day. This march was made in nine hours, including halts.

During the year we have lost five horses.

Reg. No. 1090.—Died from azoturia.
" 173.—Destroyed. Broken leg.
" 927.—Destroyed. Suffering from azoturia.
" 2529.—Destroyed. Kicked in the ribs.
" 767.—Died from paralysis of the jaws.

STABLES.

The stables which were built at this division last September proved to be very satisfactory for temporary stables, they are well ventilated and lighted. To preserve these stables they will require to be painted and shingles put on the roofs.

TRANSPORT.

We received eight sets of heavy sleighs in the winter without boxes which were satisfaetory.

A caboose on sleighs was made by the carpenters so that all cooking for one troop could be done while marching. This was afterwards converted to wheel transport and found to be too shaky for use.

We also received 7 lumber wagons complete and two sets of gearing. These we used on long patrols and they appeared suitable.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The saddles were all new and proved satisfaetory, after a years continuous use they required little or no repairs. The rifle slings supplied were not satisfactory causing considerable damage to the rifle sights and wallets. We received fourteen sets of new harness all of which was of good quality.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections were made by the orderly officer, and weekly inspections by myself.

GENERAL.

I received every support from officers and Non-commissioned officers: who worked hard for the efficiency of the division. Sergeant-Major Hill was indefatigable in his duties and to him is due the credit for the excellent condition of the horses.

Sergeant MacDowell deserves great credit for his hard work and the excellent manner in which his lectures on machine gun and musketry were carried out.

Sergeant O'Neill was most zealous in training the men in the musical-ride and mounted sports.

As most of the men had only engaged for one year and their time being completed in August, September and October and many of them desiring to go to the front the division ceased to exist by the end of September.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Supt.*,
Commanding Reserve Division.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. P. W. PENNEFATHER, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, September 30, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

I am glad to be able to report that the year that has just closed has been one of great prosperity over the whole of my district. Crops have been extraordinarily abundant, the weather conditions having been ideal in ever respect. With the large number of men who have gone to the war, however, some slight difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of labour for harvesting and high wages have been paid. A shortage of machinery, and farm implements, notably binders, has also caused delay in many instances.

In the Coutts district it is estimated that the average yield of wheat will be 25 bushels to the acre, and of oats 70 bushels. Medicine Hat, too, reports the most bountiful harvest in the history of southern Alberta, crops of 50 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats, to the acre, being plentiful.

The Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, conducted by Mr. W. H. Fairfield, has produced remarkable yields of grain, far exceeding expectations. Mr. Fairfield has also grown 12 species of apples successfully, an agricultural feat of much distinction, and one of inestimable value to the farmers throughout the locality, who will, I doubt not, benefit by Mr. Fairfield's example.

Stock also has done well, there having been an abundance of good pasture. Many carloads of horses have been shipped to different points for military purposes.

No new industries of any importance have been established in this district except at Medicine Hat, where munitions of war are temporarily being manufactured. One old factory has been utilized for the manufacture of ammunition boxes, and the Dominion Harvester Co., the Alberta Foundry Co., and the International Supply Co., all employ around 75 men, day and night, on munition work.

Five oil wells have been drilled to various depths in the Coutts district, and one at Foremost, but although indications are reported as good, nothing of a definite character has yet been established concerning their ultimate value.

Our work has been very largely increased throughout the year in enforcing the different Acts applying to alien enemies but I am glad to say that no trouble with the foreign element has arisen, and as far as I can judge none is to be anticipated.

An internment camp has been established at the exhibition grounds close to the outskirts of the city.

It is a pleasure for me to state that this district has offered its share of young men for the service of the Empire, recruiting for the overseas contingents still being successfully carried on. One hundred recruits were engaged in Lethbridge alone during one week in September. The city has also contributed most generously to the patriotic fund, which is very ably administered by a local committee.

Very little railroad construction has been carried out in the past year with the exception of the Swift Current-Bassano branch of the C.P.R. and the Weyburn branch of the same road. The former branch has been completed, and the latter now operates from Lethbridge to Foremost, a flourishing little town 70 miles east of Lethbridge.

CRIME.

I am pleased to be able to report a reduction in the number of cases entered for the year, the number being 965 against 1,077 for the previous year. The percentage of convictions is also slightly lower, being 79 per cent, the greatest decrease being in the cases under the Vagrancy Act and drunk and disorderly charges. This is largely accounted for by the very few cases which we have had from the mining camps compared with former years.

In addition to the cases given above, 160 arrests have been made of suspected alien enemies attempting to leave Canada and out of this number 109 have been interned, 9 paroled and 42 released.

There has been no serious crime in the district throughout the year, and very few of the cases are worthy of special note, the more important cases being as follows:—

Newton Morgan—Attempted Murder.—On May 11, 1915, a farmer, named A. M. Garrett, went to the Coutts detachment and reported that a coloured man named Newton Morgan, a neighbour of his, had fired two shots at him with a revolver that morning. Garrett laid an information before the local J.P. and Morgan was arrested.

A preliminary hearing was held before T. Verburg, J.P., and accused committed for trial.

Accused appeared before Mr. Justice Hyndman and jury at Lethbridge on September 24, 1915. Evidence was given by Garrett that he was crossing Meadow's pre-emption to drive off his horse to pasture, when defendant appeared with a revolver in his hand and after cursing him from a distance fired two shots at him with the revolver.

Garrett's wife stated that she stood at the door of her house, a mile distant, with her little boy and they heard the report of the revolver and saw the smoke. They also identified Morgan at that distance by his walk.

Defendant went on the stand and denied having fired the shots or that he had a revolver in his hand.

Expert evidence was called by the defence to show that it was impossible to hear the report of a revolver or see the smoke at a distance of 1 mile.

The jury after being absent for two hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and prisoner was discharged.

Frank Pollock—Horse stealing.—Harry Thacker, farmer, Albion Ridge, came to the barracks on March 17 and reported that during the fall of 1914 while working on a ditch near Magrath he lost a number of horses, some of them being traced as far as Lethbridge. He could get no trace of them until March when he received a letter from a friend of his named Nillson telling him that the horses were advertised in the Lethbridge *Herald* as being estrays at a farmer's near Lethbridge named Pelletier.

Thacker then wrote to Pelletier giving a description of the horses, and stating that he would come as soon as possible to get them if they answered the description given.

On arriving at Pelletier's place on the evening of 15th, Thacker was informed that the horses had been claimed and taken away by a man who said his name was Jose Dain.

A description of this man was obtained and given to Corporal Wardell at Taber, who arrested a young man named Frank Pollock.

Pollock was brought to Lethbridge and identified by Pelletier and his family as the man who had claimed the horses, and had signed his name to a bill of sale as "Jose Dain."

Accused was committed for trial and subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson on April 9, and pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months hard labour in the Lethbridge guard-room.

Prisoner made a statement implicating his employer, G. H. Anderson, farmer, of Barnwell, and evidently pleaded guilty to shield him.

In connection with this case, this man Anderson was charged with perjury by direction of the deputy Attorney General, he having sworn at the preliminary hearing that Pollock was at Taber with him on the day he got the horses from Pelletier.

G. H. Anderson—Perjury.—On April 10, the acting deputy Attorney General, Edmonton, instructed the Crown prosecutor, C. F. P. Conybearem, K.C., that a charge of perjury should be laid against this man for having committed this offence when giving his evidence at the preliminary hearing in the case of Rex *vs.* Pollock, horse-stealing. Accused was arrested on a warrant on April 21, and committed for trial.

Accused appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson at the district court, Lethbridge, on May 8 and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Evidence was given by the clerk of the court, the stenographer, and Emil Pelletier as to the evidence given by accused at the preliminary hearing when he stated that Frank Pollock had been with him at Taber on the day he got the horses from Pelletier.

Accused, on his own behalf, stated that Pollock had been with him at Taber on two occasions early in March, and he fully believed that Pollock had been there on that date when he gave his evidence at the preliminary and did not realize his mistake until after Pollock had been convicted.

His honour in summing up stated that there was a very grave suspicion in his mind that the accused had been a party to the theft of the horse, and had on that account wilfully and maliciously committed perjury at the preliminary hearing of Pollock. But in his mind the grave suspicion did not amount to a conviction. The Crown had done all that was possible in the case, but he was afraid the evidence was barely sufficient to convict the prisoner of such a serious charge. He would therefore acquit prisoner, with a deep warning as to his future conduct.

Jacob Schneider—Horse stealing. Juvenile.—The first information in this case was laid on September 11 by the mother of the accused as he had gone away from home and had taken one of the farm horses. This lad, who is only 16, in his efforts to get away, took another mare and a set of harness and a democrat from L. C. Nelson of near Elkwater lake. He left the democrat at Pete Fuhrman's homestead, west of Elkwater lake, and took a buggy and a pair of blankets from Fuhrman. Corporal Clarke arrested the accused at Hatton, Saskatchewan, on September 17, having been trailing him for the intervening period. He was brought back to Irvine and on September 27, 1915, was committed for trial by H. S. Newby on two counts of horse stealing. He is at present in the Lethbridge guard-room awaiting trial on these charges.

J. L. McKenzie, Jayb. Owens, and Frank Darke—Assisting Alien Enemies to leave Canada without the consent of the Crown.—On May 30, 1915, at 8.45 p.m., a message was received at the barracks at Lethbridge that the above named men had started out for the south with six Austrians. Word was immediately telephoned to Coutts to have these cars stopped. Constables Longley and Hussin started out by motor cycle, and just outside the town of Milk River, only twelve miles this side of the international boundary line, they came on the two cars, with their lights out. The cars and passengers and drivers were taken into Coutts, and on May 31 the six Austrians were brought to Lethbridge. On interrogation they claimed to be Montenegrins, but later admitted they were Austrians. The three accused came to the

barracks to get the money, $60, which had been promised by the Austrians to take them to the line. They were then arrested on the above charge, and confined in the guard-room. The accused appeared before P. W. Pennefather, Esq., J.P., at Lethbridge, and were committed to stand their trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, preliminary hearing being held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June. All three were allowed to go on bail. On October 29, 1915, J. L. McKenzie appeared before His Lordship Justice Hyndman, and was acquitted with a severe caution by the jury. Thereupon the charges against Darke and Owens were withdrawn by the Crown. These three prisoners were very well known local men, and the arrest appears to have had a good effect as there has been no recurrence of the offence.

George Rasmusson, Henry Rasmusson, and Thomas Cousins—Horse stealing.—On August 6, 1915, the above named were arrested on the information of Ray Knight, rancher, of Raymond, Alberta, charged with the theft of a roan mare. The mare had been bought as a trap by Ray Knight, to get hold of men who were stealing horses in the district. Henry Rasmusson went past the detachment at Milk River Ridge about June 10, riding the roan mare, and Constable Ferguson noticed that the mare was not branded in any way, so made inquiries of Henry Rasmusson and he told Constable Ferguson that he had bought the horse from the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond. Later Constable Ferguson heard that he had stated that he got the horse from Thomas Cousins, another of the accused, in security for some lumber. Inquiries led to Ray Knight laying the information against the three accused who each claimed at one time or other to the ownership of the horse. The accused appeared for their preliminary hearing before P. W. Pennefather, Esq., J.P., at Lethbridge, and were committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. Later they were granted bail by Judge Simmons. On September 29 they appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hyndman, and were found guilty with the exception of George Rasmusson who was acquitted on account of insufficient evidence. Thomas Cousins was allowed out on suspended sentence and to appear for sentence at the first court sitting after his discharge from the oversea's expeditionary force, he having joined the 82nd Battalion. Henry Rasmusson was also allowed to go on suspended sentence he having lost a leg in breaking a remount for the army. His Lordship in passing these light sentences stated that he did not wish the case cited as a precedent as he intended to be very severe in horse stealing cases which were very prevalent. Although these men were allowed off so lightly I think that the arrest will have a deterrent effect on prospective horse thieves in the district.

John Black Horse—Blood Indian—Horse Stealing.—On September 6, 1915, John Wicknitz, living near the Blood reserve, complained that a horse of his, branded WX, was stolen by John Blackhorse. The accused was arrested, and brought into Lethbridge, where on September 16 he appeared before F. W. Chaney, Esq., J.P., for preliminary hearing. He was committed for trial on the evidence of nine witnesss, one of whom he had offered to sell the horse to, and others who had seen him riding the horse. On October 1, 1915, he appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hyndman, and was found "guilty" and sentenced to one year and eleven months imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge. This man has been suspected for a long time of stealing horses but it has up to the present been impossible to bring the crime home to him. This sentence will certainly have a very good effect on other Indians inclined to horse stealing.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

In cells at midnight, September 30, 1914	21
Received during year	651
Total	672
Discharged during year	644
In cells, midnight, September 30, 1915	28
Total	672

Compared with the number of last year, there has been a decrease of 27 prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites	638
Lunatics	13
Half-breeds	8
Indians	8
Negroes	1
Chinese	3
Japanese	1
Total	672

Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1914	43
November, 1914	48
December, 1914	37
January, 1915	45
February, 1915	35
March, 1915	46
April, 1915	63
May, 1915	71
June, 1915	53
July, 1915	55
August, 1915	102
September, 1915	53
Total received	651
The average daily number was	35
The average monthly number was	58
The maximum any day was	56
The minimum any day was	19
The maximum number received any month was, August, 1915	102
The minimum number received any month was, December, 1914 and February, 1915	37

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	262
Sent to Ponoka Asylum	10
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Deported to United States	4
Deported to Italy	1
Taken to provincial jail	36
Sent to other places for trial	36
Sent to Galt hospital	2
Released by order of Attorney General	1
Sent to detention home	2
Escaped	2
Sent to Castle detention camp	5
Sent to Lethbridge detention camp	127
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	155
In cells, midnight September 30, 1915	28
Grand total	673
Sent to Castle detenttion camp	5

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving sentence in the guard room is 323. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms, Months.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly	53		22
Trespass on C.P.R	55		26
Stealing ride on C.P.R	34		28
Vagrancy	103	1	7
Theft	19	1	25
Carrying firearms	7	2	
Assault (common)	12	1	8
Assault, causing bodily harm	1	4	
Indecent assault	1	3	
Threats with violence	2	1	
Procuring liquor while interdicted	1		30
Contravention of Coal Mine Act	1	2	
" Masters and Servants Act	1		30
Wilful destruction of property	2	3	
Selling liquor without license	8	3	26
Cruelty to animals	1	2	
Unlawfully giving firearms to Austrian	1	1	
False pretenses	4	2	22
Indecent exposure	1		30
Obstructing police	1	1	
Threats to kill	1		90
Obtaining by worthless cheque	1		30
Stolen property in possession	3	1	10
Wife beating	1		60
Beating board bill	4	1	22
Unlawfully entering Canada	6	2	20
Indian Act.			
Selling liquor to Indians	1	3	

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and, the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good. A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

During the past year 14 lunatics have been received. Of these 10 were sent to Ponoka asylum; 1 was handed over to friends, and the remainder released as sane.

Prisoner J. Raeburn, sentenced to 3 months hard labour for vagrancy on April 24, 1915, escaped from the guard-room yard on the night of May 26, 1915. This man was

suffering from a dangerous and objectionable disease, and was being kept separate from the other prisoners, sleeping in a tent in the guard-room yard. He made his escape through the wire network over the yard fence. A thorough search was instituted, but he succeeded in evading recapture.

D. Campbell, a juvenile offender, sentenced to 30 days' hard labour for trespass on the C.P.R., escaped from the guard-room at 11 a.m., on May 31, 1915. He was re-arrested at 11 p.m., of June 1, and brought back to the guard-room. He appeared before the juvenile court and was ordered to be detained in the children's shelter pending deportation.

One prisoner, G. A. Reynolds, remanded for sentence for buggery, tried to commit suicide in his cell on the afternoon of September 22, 1915. He was rushed to the Galt hospital, after receiving first aid in the guard-room, and was discharged from that institution cured, the following day. From statements taken afterwards it appears that Reynolds had a small quantity of strychnine poison concealed on his person throughout his time of waiting trial in the guard-room.

Two electric fans have been installed in the corridors of the prison, which greatly improve the ventilation. The guard-room building has been thoroughly painted, inside and out during the last twelve months, and is in a good state of repair.

We have again been considerably overcrowded on many occasions during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. JARMAN, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying pistol without permit	5	4	1	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Pointing firearms	3	2	1	
Against Administration of Justice—				
Perjury	3	1	1	1
Falsely representing himself peace officer	1	1		
Escape from custody	4	4		
Assaulting peace officer	1			1
Assault on person aiding peace officer	1			1
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	122	112	10	
Drunk and disorderly	31	31		
Insulting language	5	3	2	
Obscene language	1	1		
Creating a disturbance	14	11	3	
Abduction	1		1	
Keeping bawdy house	2	2		
Frequenting bawdy house	1	1		
Renting house for bawdy house	1	1		
Incest	2		2	
Buggery	2	1		1
Unnatural offence	1		1	
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault, common	89	66	23	
Unguarded excavations	22	21	1	
Threatening language	1	1		
Assault aggravated	2			2
Rape	4		4	
Committing nuisance	4	4		
Threats of violence	1	1		
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1			1
Assault, indecent	1		1	
Sending threatening letters	1	1		
Defamatory libel	1		1	
Carnal knowledge	1	1		
Wife desertion	1		1	
Seduction	1		1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1	
Shooting with intent	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Attempted murder	1		1	
Rights of Property, against—				
Theft of letter	2	1	1	
False pretenses	10	8	2	
Cruelty to animals	15	12	3	
Theft	101	66	32	3
Killing cattle	2	2		
Horse stealing	15	8	2	5
Unlawful conversion	2	1	1	
Breaking seal on C.P.R. car	1	1		
Forgery	1	1		
Uttering	2		1	1
Dead Beat Act	9	9		
Receiving stolen property	17	15	2	
Wilful damage	3	2	1	
Theft of seized grain	1	1		
Extortion	1		1	
Shopbreaking	1		1	
Theft of coal from vein	2	2		
Mischief	4	4		
Shooting dog	2	2		
House breaking	3		3	
Cattle maiming	3		2	1

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Rights of property, against—				
Wounding dog	1	1		
Breaking and entering	2	1	1	
Poisoning dog	2	2		
Cattle stealing	2	1	1	
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	3	2	1	
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication	6	6		
Indian in possession of liquor	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	2	3	
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing of C.P.R	87	75	12	
Stealing ride of C.P.R	47	46	1	
Tampering with C.P.R. switch	3	3		
Against Immigration Act—				
Entering Canada by stealth	1	1		
Illegally entering Canada	5	4	1	
Against Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	87	73	14	
Pound	11	9	2	
Mischievous animals	21	17	4	
Motor Vehicles Act	6	5	1	
Neglected children	15	13	2	
Insanity	12	9	3	
Liquor license	36	31	5	
Highways	5	5		
Estray animals	11	10	1	
Entire animals	3	2	1	
Mines	5	5		
Game	6	3	3	
Brands	1	1		
Inspection of stock	1	1		
Pool Room Act	2	2		
Prairie fires	2	2		
Horse breeder's ordinance	2	2		
Noxious weeds	10	7	3	
Truancy	1	1		
Against Dominion Acts—				
Alien enemy having firearms in possession	9	9		
Giving firearms to alien enemy	1	1		
Fishery Act	7	4	3	
Treason	1		1	
Sedition	9		7	
Assisting alien enemies	3		3	
	955	764	181	19
Against War Measures Act—	Entered.	Interned.	Paroled.	Released.
Prisoners of war	160	109	9	42

Of the 16 cases shown as having been awaiting trial in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows: convictions, 6; dismissed, 5; stay of proceedings entered, 5.

The total number of cases brought before the supreme and district courts for the year ending September 30, 1915, were 69, resulting as follows:—

Convictions as follows—		
Fines	2	
Imprisonment	23	
Penitentiary terms	2	
Suspended sentence	8	
	—	35
Nolle prosequi	..	4
Cases dismissed	..	30

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to report almost an entire absence of prairie fires during the year, only two cases of infractions of the Prairie Fire Ordinance being brought to our notice.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the district and supreme court at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Taber. Prisoners escorted to the penitentiaries and jails.

Convicts on ticket of leave, reporting at the different detachments, have been recorded and reports sent to headquarters monthly.

Immigration.—A large amount of work has been done in connection with the issue of relief to the settlers in this district.

Assistance has also been given to the immigration officials in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Customs.—The members of the detachments at Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse have paid particular attention to the prevention of smuggling by persons crossing the boundary line.

Public Health.—A few cases of relief issued by the province of Alberta have been investigated and reports forwarded to the provincial medical officer of health.

Indians.—Very little work has been done in connection with this department during the year. I am pleased to report a further reduction in the cases under the Indian Act from the figures of last year.

The Indians, with the exception of a few cases of drunkenness, give no trouble at all.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Spring drills and rides were carried out as far as our more urgent duties would allow, and it is my desire to have all members of the division on detached duty systematically relieved early next year and brought to headquarters for a short course of training.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to report that generally speaking the conduct of the division has been excellent.

HEALTH.

Three members of the division were sent to Calgary during the year and successfully operated on by hon. Surgeon F. H. Mewburn, viz.: Reg. No. 5092, Constable Randle, H. C.; Reg. No. 6203, Constable Hutt, R., both for varicose veins, and Reg. No. 5725, Constable Smith, A. E., for hernia.

Three serious accidents occurred which necessitated long confinement to hospital, and each was brought about through horses bolting or falling with their riders. Reg. No. 5018, Corporal Thompson, F., and Reg. No. 4792, Constable Brown, E., both received broken ankles, while Reg. No. 5423, Constable Sherlock, C. J., suffered from concussion of the brain.

HORSES.

The total strength of horses of the division is 92, and they are, speaking generally, in good condition, and fit for the work required of them. Fifty-one have been received during the year, 12 have been transferred to other divisions, 5 were condemned, and four have died or have been destroyed. The mileage for the year is as follows:—

1914—	
October	21,589
November	24,355
December	28,171
1915—	
January	27,816
February	22,981
March	[illegible]
April	29,130
May	26,373
June	24,265
July	25,786
August	23,681
September	17,948
Total	300,856

With an average of 90 horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,342·84.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Two new wagons, two double and one single buckboard are required. The harness is in good condition, any defects which arise being promptly repaired.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good financial basis and many grants have been made in the year for useful purposes.

READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

A regular supply of periodicals is received from Ottawa and new books are purchased at frequent intervals, making the reading room, which is a very comfortable one, a source of much pleasure to members of the division. A pool table is also much used and appreciated.

BUILDINGS.

All the post buildings have been repainted, and so far as possible, put in a sound state of repair. New floors, which were badly needed, have been laid in the officers' quarters, a verandah has been added to the sergeants' mess, and many other improvements carried out, including the erection of a substantial gate at the main entrance, which adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks. I hope to carry out further repairs, which are urgently required in the course of next year.

STORES.

Articles of kit and clothing supplied have been of good quality, and requisitions promptly filled by the supply officer. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting a sufficient number of socks and brown gloves.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took over command of the division on April 1 from Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson, he going on two months' leave, and being transferred from the division on June 1.

Inspector Lindsay was transferred to "E" division on April 1, and was replaced by Inspector Chaney, who arrived here on July 1.

All our detachments have been worked very hard, especially the detachments on the boundary, the latter detachments have to do considerable night work. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which Reg. No. 4092, Staff-Sergeant Munday, performs his duties in the district of which he had charge. He is efficient, energetic and reliable. I consider the line detachments to be the most important in this district and would strongly recommend that an officer be stationed at Coutts.

During the year we have received 110 inquiries for missing persons, and 42 sudden and accidental deaths have been investigated.

All the members of the division have given me loyal support in carrying out the numerous duties. The work of the office staff, which has been very heavy, has been efficient. Reg. No. 4317, Staff-Sergeant Wade, who is orderly-room clerk, is invaluable.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, *Supt.*,
Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX M.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, February 9, 1915.

The Officer Commanding "N" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of July 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915.

CUSTOMS.

Customs were collected at Herschell island as follows:—

ss. *Belvedere*, Captain F. S. Cottle	$181 00
ss. *Herman*, Captain C. T. Pedersen	410 00
Schooner *Polar Bear*, Captain L. L. Lane	130 00
Schooner *Rosie II.*, Captain F. Walki	49 00
Schooner *Teddy Bear*, Captain J. Bernard	62 00
Rev. W. H. Fry	36 00
	$868 00

This amount, together with the returns, have been forwarded to the collector of customs at Dawson, Y.T.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimo at Herschell island have killed about the usual number of seals; one walrus was killed last October at King Point. A few families of the island natives passed the fall at Shingle Point and caught enough fish to last them through the winter. Deer have been very plentiful, although the natives do not seem to make the slightest endeavour to secure a supply of this meat. One island native killed forty on the Firth river in October last, and further west in United States territory the natives secured enough to last them the whole of this winter. Very few sheep have been killed. During last summer cariboo were to be seen feeding in large numbers close to the water's edge on the mainland. Rabbits and ptarmigan have been very plentiful in the Mackenzie delta, where the natives have also killed a few moose and deer.

At Fort MacPherson summer fishing was not up to the average and a difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient dry fish for our own use. The fall fishing was again carried out by the members of the MacPherson detachment, over 5,000 whitefish being secured by them at Arctic Red river. Moose and cariboo have been more plentiful than in former years.

Fur.—The fur catch at Herschell Island has been above the average. In the Delta the natives have secured very little fur, and the same can be said of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort MacPherson. Owing to the extremely low prices being now paid for pelts none of the natives are making any attempt to secure any quantity of furs. Their attention is being given to hunting moose and cariboo, and in this I think they show good sense.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms at both detachments have been inspected regularly; they are in good order. There are two Enfields at both detachments, the rest of the carbines being the old .45-75 Winchester.

Buildings.—At Herschell island our buildings are in good condition. The barracks were painted and papered inside last summer, the lumber and shingles needed for repairs have not yet arrived. At Fort MacPherson new barracks have been erected by the N.C.O. and men stationed there, the building is 2-story with four good rooms downstairs, and two large rooms upstairs. For the interior beaver board was used, but more of this material is required to finish ceiling the upstairs and partitions.

We now have accommodation in these barracks for six men and ample room for patrols that may be passing through here from time to time. The work has been carried out satisfactorily with a due regard to economy, and I am pleased to be able to report that we now possess quarters second to none north of Athabaska.

I have forwarded you photographs of our new building.

A storehouse and fish house will be built this spring. The logs have been taken out and are on the site.

The shelter cabins at Kay and Shingle points are in good condition, but cabin No. 3, on the Moose river, will have to be taken down and re-erected, owing to the sod surrounding the walls being tunnelled by mice, making this cabin cold.

Number 4 cabin, on the Mackenzie river, owing to its location, is never used by us. A suitable place for it would be at the first timber, and I would suggest that this cabin be abandoned and one erected at the first timber. This work could be carried out by our own men this spring.

Transport.—We have three whaleboats in the sub-district, two of which are in first-class condition; one boat has been condemned. Three canoes, two Peterboroughs and one Chestnut; they are all in good condition. New toboggans will be required for next winter's work at Fort MacPherson, and sleds for Herschell Island. I have requisitioned for wood and purpose building our own sleds both at Herschell island and here.

Dogs.—At Herschell we have nine dogs on charge. One old dog died of distemper in May last. Three of these dogs are old, and will be of very little use to us next winter. At MacPherson we have ten dogs on charge, eight of which have been purchased since last report. One dog was destroyed owing to old age and rheumatism. At this detachment we will require two dogs next winter to replace two which have become too old to be of any further use to us. There has been an epidemic of distemper amongst dogs in this district. A great number of dogs and practically all pups have died of this disease. We have, however, been fortunate in losing only one by disease.

Dog Feed.—At Herschell island during this spring, seal cooked with flour, corn meal and split peas was fed to dogs, the fish nets were put in as soon as the ice permitted, and resulted in 1,800 fish being placed in the ice-house. In September, Corporal Johnson and Constable Lamont fished at Shingle point and caught 3,300 fish, which will last the greater part of this winter. The dogs keep in better condition on fish feed than on cooked seal, etc.

At MacPherson the winter supply of fish was put up by the members of the detachment, over 5,000 whitefish being put on stage at Arctic Red river. We thus have ample for the winter, and will have sufficient dry fish to ration the shelter cabins this spring.

Fuel.—Four tons of coal were purchased from F. S. Cottle of the ss. *Belvedere* at Herschell island. Twenty-five tons had been requisitioned for, but this was all that Captain Cottle could spare.

Dr. Anderson, of the Canadian Arctic expedition, kindly loaned us six tons of coal, which was originally intended for the ss. *Karluk*, the return of which can be arranged later.. At the MacPherson detachment wood has been put up by the members of the detachment stationed there. We have sufficient on hand to last until next fall.

Provisions.—At Herschell island we received from the ss. *Belvedere* the remainder of our provisions, the balance being hauled by us the previous winter, with the help of a whaleboat load of bacon and butter received from the detachment at Fort MacPherson we have sufficient for the winter. As much provisions as we could possibly spare were issued to the Canadian Arctic Expedition, as the non-arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's ship left them very short of supplies. The provisions received from R. C. Rickett & Company, of Victoria, B.C., were of good quality and in good condition.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made, Inspector Phillips and Constable Lamont with dogs and whaleboat to Fort MacPherson and return with summer mail. Inspector Phillips and Constable Parsons to Kitigaroit and return with dogs via Mackenzie delta. Corporal Johnson with dogs to schooner *Polar Bear,* wintering at Martin point, Alaska, with mail for ships and traders. Corporal Johnson also made a trip into the eastward on board the ss. *Herman,* on customs duty. Constable Parsons and Interpreter Chikchigalook to Fort MacPherson and return, for provisions required at the island. Constable Parsons and interpreter Chikchigalook to Forth river with dogs for load of meat. Inspector Phillips and Interpreter Chikchigalook to Fort MacPherson with dogs, to meet the Dawson patrol. From Fort MacPherson the following patrols have been made. Sergeant Clay and Constable Doak with whaleboat to the coast. Constable Doak with dogs to Delta. Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak and Special Albert Ross with dogs to Rampart House, Y.T. Constable Long and Special Greenland to Trail Creek, putting in supplies at cabin for use of patrol from Dawson. Numerous local patrols have been made from both detachments. I forward herewith reports covering all patrols made.

Whalers and Traders.—The ss. *Belvedere* (Capt. F. S. Cottle) arrived at Herschell island on July 20, from her winter quarters at Icy Reef, Alaska, with freight for us and the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and left for the eastward on July 22, whaling; she returned to Herschell island on August 12, having caught five whales, leaving for Seattle, Washington, on August 17. The gasolene schooner *Polar Bear* (Capt. L. L. Lane) arrived from winter quarters at Martin point, Alaska, on July 28. She left for the east the same day on a whaling cruise, returning to Herschell island on August 20 with a catch of eight whales; she left for Seattle, Washington, on August 21. The ss. *Herman* (Capt. C. T. Pedersen) whaling and trading arrived from San Francisco on August 9, and left for the east on August 11, returning to the island on August 22, with five whales; she left the island on August 25 for San Francisco. The schooner *Rosie II.* (Capt. F. Wolki) arrived from his winter quarters at Bailey island on August 11 and left for San Francisco on board the ss. *Herman* with his fur catch. The schooner *Rosie II.* returned to the east on August 25, T. Emsley in charge, they expect to winter at Cape Parry.

The schooner *Teddy Bear* (Capt J. Bernard) arrived from Dolphin and Union straits from a three years trading and trapping trip on August 30, and left the same day for Nome, Alaska.

The schooner *Alice Stofen* arrived from her winter quarters at Cape Bathurst on August 10, she was blown ashore at Herschell island and became a total wreck. This was a very old schooner and her timbers were rotten, she was decidedly unsafe, and I understand that it was the intention of Captain Slate not to make another trip in this schooner. Captain Slate left for Seattle on the schooner *Polar Bear.*

Mr. T. Gordon who has been trading and trapping at Liverpool Bay, left for Point Barrow on the ss. *Belvedere*.

Mr. W. C. Seymour, who formerly was a mate on the wrecked schooner *Elvira* is wintering at Herschell island with a small trade outfit.

Mr. C. Burt, with two partners from San Francisco, are wintering at the police cabin at Kay Point, they also have a small trading outfit. The schooner *Anna Olga* (Captain Stein) Paulsbo Trading and Whaling Company left her winter quarters at Demarcation point on July 30, for Nome, Alaska.

The Northern Trading Company have opened a post at Fort Aclavik on the Mackenzie (Mr. Carroll in charge) Messrs. Burrell and Keddy are trading and trapping at Point Separation on the Mackenzie. Messrs. Williams, Brown, and Ostergard are trapping at the head waters of the Rat river.

Mining and Prospecting.—Messrs. Mason and Annette and three men from Rampart House were prospecting in the mountain south of Herschell island during the summer, but no mineral worth mentioning was found. Mr. C. Burt, representing Dr. Dodge, of San Francisco, came down the Mackenzie river last spring and is wintering at Kay point. Mr. Burt expects to continue the work of Messrs. Mason and Annette during this summer.

Gold was reported to have been found at the head of the Driftwood river and a stampede on a small scale took place, the find, however, was very small, and after being thoroughly prospected the practical miners who were there returned to Rampart House and are now trapping at points along the Porcupine river.

Eskimo and Indians.—There are five families of Eskimo wintering at Herschell island. They are all in good health and are well supplied with provisions. There have been two births and one death amongst the island natives this winter.

The natives in the Mackenzie delta are in good health and are well supplied with food. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort MacPherson are in good health, and are doing more hunting than is customary with this band, consequent on the low prices paid for fur. I do not anticipate any hard times amongst these people, as they at the best of times are always hard up, and fur now being hardly worth trying to secure, this band is devoting the greater portion of their time to securing moose and other game. There have been no deaths or births amongst this band since last report.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—Nothing more has been seen or heard of Mr. V. Stefansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition and his two men, Anderson and Storkerson, since Messrs. Johnson, Crawford and McConnell left them on the ice on April 8, 1914. It is possible that Mr. Stefansson is at the north end of Banks island or Prince Patrick island; in the event of him being at either of these places, he would be picked up by the schooner *Mary Sax* (Mr. Wilkins in charge) who left the island last summer with the intention of going to Banks island in search of this party. On the other hand it is possible that Mr. Stefansson has located new land in the Beaufort Sea, if this is the case, he would not be able to leave there until this February on account of the dark days and lanes of water which he would be compelled to cross at any time during the winter before the month of February. In either of these cases it would be impossible for Mr. Stefansson to communicate with us before this coming spring.

The following craft of the Canadian Arctic Expedition arrived at Herschell island this summer: The gasolene schooner *North Star* (Mr. Wilkins in charge) arrived from her winter quarters near Demarcation point on July 24; she was followed by the gasolene schooner *Alaska*, with Dr. Anderson second in command and executive head of the southern party in charge on August 5. The gasolene schooner *Mary Sax* (Capt. Bernard) on August 7; the latter two schooners wintered at Collinson point, Alaska.

The schooner *Mary Sax* (Capt. Bernard) Mr. Wilkin in charge left for Banks island on August 11, in search of Mr. Stefansson and party. Mr. Wilkin purposes to erect beacons and leave caches of food along the coast of Banks island. This boat will in all probability winter at the north end of Banks island and during the winter it was Mr. Wilkin's intention to make a trip with sled to Prince Patrick island, to see if any traces of Mr. Stefansson can be found there.

On August 17, Capt. Sweeney, Dr. Anderson in charge, with the gasolene schooner *Alaska*, left for Dolphin and Union straits, and on August 18 the gasolene schooner *North Star* (Mr. Cox in charge) left for the same locality.

On September 11 Dr. Anderson with the schooner *Alaska* returned to Herschell island from Dolphin and Union straits loaded coal, gasolene and provisions, leaving for the straits again on September 13, this boat got as far east as Bailey Island where she was frozen in, Capt. Sweeney, Engineer Blue, and one native are wintering on board this ship at Bailey island. Dr. Anderson with two seamen and one native left this ship as soon as the ice would permit with dog team for the expedition's winter quarters at Stapleton bay in the Dolphin and Union straits, Dr. Anderson on his last trip to the island reported that the whole of his party were enjoying good health.

Health.—All members of this sub-district are in the best of health.

Crime.—Since last reports no crime has been reported in this sub-district.

General.—There was one severe gale during the summer during which the Canadian Arctic Expedition's boat *North Star* was blown ashore at Herschell island, but luckily no damage was done, she was towed off by the ss. *Belvedere*. Up to date the winter has been very mild, with a very light snowfall. The lowest temperature registered at Fort MacPherson was 48 degrees below zero and at Herschell island 31 degrees below.

Heavy winds have been prevailing on the coast this winter, but they have been accompanied by mild weather so have caused us but little inconvenience.

An accidental death was reported from Fort MacPherson in October last, Joseph Jacquot, who was in the employ of the Scougale Mercantile Company of Dawson, Y.T. was accidentally drowned through the upsetting of his canoe whilst *en route* from Arctic Red River to Fort MacPherson.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Whittaker returned to Fort MacPherson this summer after spending their vacation on the outside, with them were the Rev. Mr. Girling, who will go to Kitigaroit in charge of the mission there, and Mr. E. G. Merritt, who remains at Fort MacPherson this winter to assist the archdeacon.

The return to this diocese of Archdeacon and Mrs. Whittaker needless to say has been appreciated both by white men and native alike.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Inspt.*,
Commd'g. Mackenzie River Sub-Dist.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Forwarded:

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Supt.*,
Commanding "N" Division.

ATHABASKA, 5-4-15.

APPENDIX N.

ASST. SURGEON J. F. DUNCAN, REGINA.

REGINA, October 15, 1915.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

The number of cases treated was 1,949, which shows an increase of 1,175 over last year. The average number constantly sick was 34·25, more by 19·05 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 10·23 days, which is more than in 1914 by 3·27 days. The average duration of each case of sickness 6·41 days, is lower than the previous year by ·75 day.

The deaths numbered 5, an increase of one over last year, the causes were as follows: 1 from enteric fever, 1 from appendicitis, 1 from septicæmia, 1 from accidental drowning, and 1 from fibroid condition of the lung.

General Diseases.—There were three cases of eruptive fevers, two cases of measles and one of chicken-pox. Influenza furnished 191 cases. Diphtheria and dysentery contributed three cases each. Enteric fever accounted for 10 cases, one of which proved fatal. Septic diseases supplied four cases of septicæmia, one of a very serious nature succumbed. The was one case of tubercular disease. Gonorrhœa was represented by 8 cases, and parasitic diseases by two cases of scabies, one of sycosis, and one of tænia. There were 41 cases of rheumatism, two cases of debility, and one of alcoholism.

Local Diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system gave 52 cases, namely neuralgia 19, headache 29, vertigo 1, and 1 of nervousness.

Diseases of the eye: There were 34 cases distributed as follows, conjunctivitis 22, injury 6, and 1 each of the following: defective sight, snow-blindness, stye, ulcer of the cornea, irido-cyclitis, and blepharitis. Diseases of other organs of special sense contributed 10 cases, 7 aural and 3 nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: there were 8 cases, 7 of varicose veins, and 1 of disordered action of the heart. Diseases of the respiratory system: there were 249 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 16 cases of bronchitis, 9 of tonsilitis, 2 of pleurisy, 1 of hæmoptysis, and 3 of pneumonia and laryngitis. Diseases of the digestive organs numbered 544 cases, of these there were 229 cases of diarrhœa, 142 affections of the nose and throat, 49 cases of biliousness, 43 of indigestion, 29 of colic, 9 of hernia, 9 of appendicitis, 7 of constipation, 4 of jaundice, 2 of enteritis, and 1 of gastritis. Diseases of the urinary system accounted for 4 cases of cystitis, and 1 of nephritis. Diseases of the generative system: 22 cases in all, orchitis, 13, urethritis 4, varicocele 2, balanitis 2, and 1 of urethral stricture. Diseases of organs of locomotion contributed 78 cases, which were distributed as follows: myalgia 55, lumbago 5, synovitis 3, burisitis 3, periostitis 2, and ingrowing toe-nails 4. Diseases of the lymphatic system supplied 11 cases of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 19 cases of abscesses and 1 of fatty tumour. Diseases of the skin furnished 57 cases, 38 of which were boils, 11 of eczema, 2 of impetigo, 3 of ulcer, 1 of corn, 1 of cyst, and 1 removal of scar tissue.

Injuries.—There were 585 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. Fractures of the forearm 4, of the leg 3, of the clavicle 3, of the arm 1, of the ribs 2, of the fingers 2, of the fibula 3, and of the nasal bones 1. Dislocations: 3 were recorded, 1 each of the shoulder wrist and finger. There were 9 cases of blistered feet, 4 of frost-bites, 5 of burns, and three concussion of the brain.

Poisons.—Three cases of ptomaine poisoning were reported during the year, but none of them proved fatal.

Surgical operations.—There were 6 major operations, 2 hernia and 4 for appendicitis; all the cases recovered except one, following appendectomy. Of the most important minor operations, there were 3 for hæmorrhoids, 1 for tubercular testicle, and 1 for fatty tumour.

Invaliding.—Seven men were invalided during the year, namely 2 for rheumatism, 1 defective vision, 1 chronic nephritis, 1 debility, 1 nervousness, and 1 hæmiplegia.

Recruiting.—One hundred and sixty-two applicants were accepted, 319 were re-engaged, and 26 re-engaged after leaving.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the members of the force for the year has been very satisfactory. There were several cases of enteric fever, each from a different locality. Six men reported to be carriers of diphtheria bacilli; they were isolated until a clear certificate was obtained. Reports from the divisions show the sanitary conditions to have been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DUNCAN,
Assistant Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, invalided, and constantly sick of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1915, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 1,221.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000. Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Eruptive fevers	3			·16	2·47			·13
Influenza	191			2·37	156·45			1·96
Diphtheria	3			·18	2·47			·14
Enteric fever	10	1		1·27	8·19	·82		1·04
Dysentery	3			·06	2·47			·04
Malarial fever								
Septic diseases	4	1		·07	3·27	·82		·05
Tubercular diseases	1	1		·06	·83	·82		·04
Rheumatism	41		2	1·42	33·59		1·63	1·17
Debility	2		1	·23	1·63		·82	·19
Gonorrhœa	8			·37	6·56			·30
Parasitic diseases	4			·03	3·29			·02
Alcoholism	1				·82			
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	52		2	·34	42·60		1·63	·29
Eye and eyelids	34		1	·75	27·86		·82	·63
Other organs of special sense	10			·15	8·19			·12
Circulatory system	8			·57	6·56			·48
Respiratory system	249			2·31	203·84			1·90
Digestive system	544	1		5·94	445·53	·82		4·88
Lymphatic system	11			·15	9·02			·12
Urinary system	5		1	·17	4·09		·83	·13
Generative system	22			1·02	18·01			·85
Organs of locomotion	78			1·12	63·88			·91
Connective tissue	20			·58	16·38			·49
Skin	57			1·68	46·67			1·39
Injuries	585	1		13·18	479·11	·82		10·73
Poisons	3			·07	2·45			·05
General total	1,949	5	7	34·25	1,596·23	4·10	5·72	28·05

APPENDIX 0.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

REGINA, October 15, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

During the year I have visited the headquarters of the following divisions: "A" division, Maple Creek; "C" division, Battleford; "D" division, Macleod; "E" division, Calgary; "F" division, Prince Albert; "G" division, Edmonton; "K" division, Lethbridge; and "N" division, Athabaska. At each point I found the condition of the horses satisfactory, the stabling good, and the hay and oats supplied of good quality.

Pneumonia broke out among the horses of Depot division, and while there were only eight or ten affected the disease was of a very severe type, two of the animals attacked succumbing. As this outbreak occurred early in the spring when the weather is most changeable it favoured the spread of the disease and lessened the chances of recovery of affected horses.

A severe type of influenza affected a number of the horses of "E" Division during the spring months; there were no deaths during this outbreak, but the animals which had contracted the disease were kept out of work for a considerable length of time.

Regarding the purchase of remounts little or no trouble was experienced in securing the number required. The nondescripts were as usual very much in evidence, and I think I am safe in saying that for every horse accepted ten were rejected.

During my trip through northern Alberta and Saskatchewan I looked over a large number of horses with a view to purchasing enough to meet the requirements of the northern divisions, but could only accept seven, and of those only three were northern bred.

I attach herewith list, horses cast and sold, horses died and destroyed, and cases treated.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Two hundred and thirty-one horses were purchased since October 1, 1914, the average price paid being a fraction over $157.

HORSES CAST AND SOLD.

Fifty-four horses and two pack-ponies were cast and sold during the year, the average price received being $42.

The number disposed of by each division was as follows:—

"A"	Division, Maple Creek	5
"C"	" Battleford	4
"D"	" Macleod	9
"F"	" Prince Albert	1
"G"	" Edmonton	12
"K"	" Lethbridge	1
"N"	" Athabaska	3
"Dp"	" Regina	21
		56

Cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	8
" respiratory system	42
" tegumentary system	38
" muscular system	131
" osseous system	14
" plantar system	81
" digestive system	55
" lymphatic system	17
" urinary system	9
" organs of special sense	10
Parasitic diseases	25
Abscesses	10
Tumors	4
Wounds punctured	21
" incised	25
" lacerated	29
" contused	86
" gunshot	1

HORSES DIED.

Regimental No.	Division.	Cause of Death.	Place.	Date.
959	"A"	Acute indigestion	Sand Creek	Dec. 27, '14
909	"A"	Colic	Piapot	Aug. 26, '15
1131	"A"	Piemia	Harlem Trail	Mar. 3, '15
516	"D"	Burned to death	Beaver Mines	Feb. 7, '15
517	"D"	" "	"	" 7, '15
1138	"E"	Colic	Hanna	May 30, '15
481	"F"	Swamp fever	Big River	Feb. 9, '15
485	"F"	"	Prince Albert	June 30, '15
313	"K"	Pneumonia	Medicine Hat	Feb. 16, '15
237	"K"	Colic	Coutts	Sept. 27, '15
812	"N"	Unknown causes	Sturgeon Lake	April 10, '15
P.P. 237	"N"	Swamp fever	Slave Lake	Jan. 22, '15
P.P. 239	"N"	Unknown causes	Sturgeon Lake	Nov. 26, '15
927	Reserve	Azoturia	Regina	Aug. 19, '15
767	"	Inanition	"	Sept 15, '15
1046	Depot	Pneumonia	"	Mar. 13, '15
764	"	"	"	" 4, '15
556	"	Swamp fever	Pelly	Feb. 12, '15
2525	"	Debility	Regina	April 15, '15
498	"	Internal hemorhage	"	June 28, '15

HORSES DESTROYED.

Regimental No.	Division.	Why destroyed.	Place.	Date.
329	"A"	Rheumatism	Maple Creek	Nov. 2, '14
352	"A"	Broken leg	Pointex	Sept. 26, '14
2339	"A"	Melanosis	Maple Creek	Aug. 3, '15
509	"C"	Broken leg	Battleford	Jan. 31, '15
1127	"C"	Broken hip	"	" 31, '15
2811	"C"	Sesamoiditis	"	July 7, '15
2328	"D"	Old age	Macleod	June 8, '15
823	"F"	Gunshot	Rosthern	April 24, '15
456	"G"	Lacerated wounds	Wanda	Jan. 28, '15
889	"G"	"	Edmonton	July 5, '15
2812	"K"	Laminitis	Lethbridge	Feb. 1, '15
628	"K"	Lacerated wounds	Manyberries	April 26, '15
173	Reserve	Broken leg	Regina	Dec. 3, 14
2529	"	Broken ribs	Moosejaw	July 6, '15
1090	"	Injury to back	Regina	Nov. 15, '14
921	Depot	Broken neck	"	April 7, '15
2829	"	Old age and debility	Yorkton	May 11, '15
2935	"B"	Septicemia	Dawson, Y.T.	Dec. 18, '14
2912	"B"	Abdominal wound	"	April 20, '15
2908	"B"	Lymphangitis	"	July 12, '15

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR C. A. RHEAULT, FORT FITZGERALD TO FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

FORT FITZGERALD SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT FITZGERALD, August 13, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—Report of patrol from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Simpson and return, attending treaty payments.

I have the honour to report that according to your instructions contained in your letter of May 18, 1915, I left Fort Fitzgerald on the morning of June 26 and drove across the portage, arriving at Fort Smith at 2 p.m. that afternoon. The treaty was paid the same afternoon, and, as usual, passed off quietly.

SS. *Mackenzie River* also left the same evening for Fort MacPherson. Amongst the passengers were the treaty party in charge of Mr. H. A. Conroy; Inspector LaNauze with Constables Withers and Wight *en route* to Great Bear Lake district to inquire into the report of the two missionaries who have not been heard from since 1913; A. A. Surgeon, P. E. Doyle, Corporal Bruce and Constable Cornelius *en route* to Fort MacPherson. We arrived at the month of Great Slave river on the morning of the 28th, where we were windbound until July 1, when the steamer made the successful traverse of Great Slave lake, arriving at Fort Resolution during the same afternoon. Mr. H. J. Bury, acting treaty inspector, Mr. R. Montgomery and I left the steamer here after unloading of our two canoes, tents, bedding, provisions, etc., and set camp.

On my arrival I was informed of the sad news of the accidental drowning on June 30 of Miss Doris Conibear. In the afternoon I went by skiff over to the Mission, where the dead body had been found, made an investigation, after which I decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

At Fort Resolution I attended to the treaty payments made to the Chipewyan, Yellowknife and Dog Rib bands. The old Yellowknife Indian Chief "Snuff" requested to be allowed to resign as chief to his band in favour of a younger man, giving for reason that he was now aged and infirm. His request was granted, and another Yellowknife, Joseph Baptiste, was elected in his place. The new chief was delighted when the Queen's medal, which is a very large one, and a new set of uniforms were handed him.

Last winter there were some German trappers hunting in the Great Slave Lake district. They greatly upset our Indians by telling them that Germany would send some Zeppelins to Fort Resolution during the spring to throw bombs on the fur traders' posts; then the Indians would be taken up in the dirigibles to be thrown down to earth from a great height. These Germans have now left the north and are outside. The Indians at first sent word to the Fort Resolution post that they would not attend treaty this year for fear of the Germans. When in June they saw that the Germans had failed to come they knew that they had been fooled, and came to Fort Resolution as in previous years. We explained to them the best way possible that they had no cause to fear for any enemies ever coming to this northern country, that the Allies had already beaten the Germans, and that it was only a matter of time before there will be peace again. They now understand and will not fear the Germans any more. Some Indians again complained to me, as during last winter,

about the low prices being paid for their fur, stating that the fur traders had schemed the present war to cut down the prices of fur. They were advised to especially kill moose and caribou, and set nets for fish, all so plentiful around there. I notice that they were more careful with their treaty money this summer than in former years; they purchased from the traders the useful articles and put the balance of money away.

I saw a Dog Rib Indian of Fort Rae named La Moelle, who informed me that during the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians who were hunting in the Great Bear Lake district met an Eskimo family, and found the husband wearing a priest's cassock which had been cut off at the knee, on the left side of the cassock there was an opening the size of a knife with dried blood around the hole, the woman Eskimo had some of the church vestments with her. When being asked where the two Roman Catholic missionaries were the Eskimos decamped. I have obtained from the Dog Rib Indians all possible information *re* this matter, and on March 7, 1915, I forwarded to you and Inspector La Nauze copies of my report. I expect to meet more Dog Ribs during the winter when I will patrol in their district, and will endeavour to find out more about this.

At 10 p.m. of July 5, after having loaded our canoes we left Fort Resolution for the Mackenzie River district. Mr. Bury and I were in No. 1 canoe. No. 2 canoe also left at the same time. It had been so sultry during the day that we had decided to set out late in the evening. At 11 a.m. the next day we made Dead Man's island, where we camped. This island seemed to be the regular breeding ground of "Bull-dogs," large horse flies, they annoyed us considerably. We pulled out from the island on the morning of July 7, and paddled to the mouth of Big Buffalo river, where we arrived at 12 (midnight). There were myriads of mosquitoes there which made us hurry, and put up our mosquito bars in record time. On July 8 we paddled in the forenoon, and being favoured with a fair wind in the afternoon we sailed into Hay river at 9.30 p.m. the same evening, unloaded our canoes, and immediately set camp. At Hay river the mosquitos swarmed thick. I spent the next forenoon in settling amicably little disputes amongst the Slavi Indians. Treaty was paid in the same afternoon. The next three days we were windbound at Hay river. On the evening of the third windbound day, being anxious to get down on the Mackenzie as soon as possible, we decided to leave. There was a strong northeast wind blowing. The missionary and the Indians advised us not to attempt the crossing of the lake that night, as surely we would meet with some accident. The large breakers out on the lake at that time were certainly not an inviting sight to an 18-foot canoe, but as we had made up our minds to get away we left Hay River post at 7.30 p.m. of July 12. I was at the bow, and H. Bury at the stern of the canoe. We paddled and got way out on Great Slave lake; it was hard work to go against those breakers; when out the waves were much larger than expected, one whitecap wave went clear over my head, it is a wonder to me that the canoe did not capsize for one wave in particular gave us a very strong jerk. When way out the sail was hoisted, and as we had a beamwind we both kept paddling to keep the canoe out, so we had no time to lose. Some of the waves must have been ten or twelve feet high. Once a large searoller happening to catch our canoe just right sent us flying for at least 75 feet at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Luckily we hit no rock. Another roller half filled the canoe with water. The wind never moderated, as it was dark the shore could hardly be distinguished. We managed to get around Pointe de Roche some time after midnight, where it was very shallow, and fearing that the canoe would be smashed against the rocks we both, wading through water, hauled our canoe to the shore. We were drenched, and all we had was thoroughly soaked. We slept in soaked blankets that night. It looked like washing-day on the 13th, when we dried up everything on the lakeshore. The 14th, at 6.30 a.m., we left Pointe de Roche and sailed to Fort Providence, where we arrived at 10 the same night. Mr. Bury decided to wait there for the ss. *Mackenzie River* to go outside. On the 18th I went aboard ss. *Northland Trader*, and arrived at Fort Simpson on Mackenzie river the next day.

The members of the Fort Simpson detachment are now nearing the completion of their new detachment quarters. They should move into the new building by the end of the present month. They have up to this date been living in a miserable mud shack, and the new quarters should prove to be a well-earned reward for their good work in building new quarters.

In September, 1914, when treaty was paid at Fort Nelson, the Indian agent told the Sicanee Indians that he would only pay treaty again on October 1, 1915, in order not to spoil their summer moose hunt. I could have gone this fall to Fort Nelson to attend the treaty payment, but it would have meant a waste of time for me, as I could not possibly have got back to my headquarters until the middle of next December, and as per instructions received I still have to patrol to Fort McMurray and Fort Vermilion, I detailed in my place Constable D. Churchill of the Fort Simpson detachment to accompany the treaty party to Fort Nelson this fall.

I left Fort Simpson on the morning of August 6, on board the ss. *Mackenzie River*. Fort Providence was reached on the 7th, Fort Resolution on the 9th, and Fort Smith late on the evening of the 11th, and arrived at Fort Fitzgerald on the 12th instant.

Large bush fires are now raging all over the country, and unless we soon have rain some posts will be in danger. This has been an extremely warm and dry summer with hardly any rain. I have warned the Indians everywhere not to leave camp-fires burning when they leave their camp, but to be always careful to put them out; they are very careless about this, and both the regular fire guardians and the police have to keep constantly telling them about this.

On my arrival here I was informed of the disaster of ss. *Fort McMurray*. The new steamer sank at the Beaulieu rapids on Lower Peace river, but managed at the same time to make shore, and the sudden rise of water which took place at that time only left the pilot house sticking out above the water, and some of the cargo is, by accounts received, a total loss.

I have forwarded to you under separate cover the inspection reports of the Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson detachments. I hope to be able to leave again in the latter part of next week on my other patrols up the river.

I was absent 48 days altogether, and covered a distance of 1,200 miles, *i.e.*, 180 miles by canoe and 1,020 miles by steamer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. RHEAULT,
Inspector Commanding Fort Fitzgerald Sub-district.

APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR C. D. LA NAUZE PATROL TO GREAT BEAR LAKE IN SEARCH OF MISSING PRIESTS.

REGARDING PATROL IN SEARCH OF MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN, GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, July 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting under instructions received from the Commissioner on May 9, 1915. I left Peace River crossing on June 10 inst., per the Hudson Bay Company transport, and arrived at Smith Landing on June 24, accompanied by Reg. No. 4794, Constable Withers, D., and Reg. No. 6296, Constable Wight, D.E.F. We left Fort Smith per ss. *Mackenzie River* on June 26, the earliest date she has ever started. We were windbound near Fort Resolution from 28th to 30th inst. at the mouth of the Slave river. Here I left the steamer by canoe on the 28th accompanied by Constable Withers and arrived at Fort Resolution about 3 p.m. the same day.

At Resolution I secured 4 good dogs and 1 second hand york boat from Fairweather Limited and other winter equipment for which I enclose vouchers.

The steamer got into Resolution on the 31st and left in 2 hours. We arrived at Fort Norman on July 6, at 9 p.m. I immediately interviewed the Rev. Father Ducot, who had no news of the missing priests, and I send under cover of crime reports, statements from Mr. D'Arcy Arden and others who have been in the country they are supposed to be lost in.

I left constable Withers and Wight here with work to do to our equipment and left for Fort MacPherson at 4 a.m. on the 7th inst. I arrived there on the 9th inst. and secured an Eskimo interpreter from Inspector Phillips on the 10th inst. We left MacPherson on the 11th inst. and arrived back at Fort Norman on the 15th inst.

The conduct of my men has been excellent; they are both willing and are not afraid of hard work.

We will proceed as soon as possible to Dease river, but the ice has not yet gone out of Bear Lake, and we expect to start on about the 22nd inst in search of the missing priests, the water in the Bear river being too low at present.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of the Patrol.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RE INTERPRETER FOR PATROL IN SEARCH FOR MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN,
GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,
August 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I could not secure an interpreter at Fort Norman. Not only are the Indians afraid to go up among the Eskimo alone, but none of them speak the language.

The Rev. Father Ducot and the two other priests told me that it was impossible, so my only chance was to go to Fort MacPherson and try to secure an Eskimo from Inspector Phillips.

We left Fort Norman on the 7th inst. and arrived at Fort MacPherson on the 9th of July at 7 p.m.

Inspector Phillips was there to meet us and I immediately told him my wants.

He went to a great deal of trouble and was fortunate in getting me an Eskimo named Illvarnie whose family of a wife and a daughter I am obliged to take also.

It was impossible to get a single man. The few boys that were there talk very little English and would not go as their fathers were down in the delta and they must consult them first.

We hired Illvarnie at $40 per month for one year.

I have been very fortunate in securing this Eskimo. He has been four years with Stefansson and is mentioned a number of times in his book "My life with the Eskimo." He seems very smart and his wife is a good worker and will be invaluable in making deer-skin clothing for the party. Moreover he is a great linguist and ought to be able to converse with the different tribes we meet.

We left MacPherson on the 11th inst. and arrived here at Fort Norman on the 15th inst. I have certified vouchers for my passage to and from MacPherson and Norman and for Illvarnie and his family.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of the Patrol.

RE PRIEST ACCOMPANYING POLICE PATROL IN SEARCH OF MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN,
GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,
August 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that upon arrival at Fort Norman on July 6 instant, I immediately interviewed the Rev. Father Ducot *re* the missing priests and discovered that he had no news at all.

He then informed me that the bishop had asked him to ask me if the Rev. Father Frapsance could accompany the police patrol. Evidently the Roman Catholic mission is very anxious that a priest should accompany the patrol.

In looking over the file I notice in the Commissioner's letter of April 28 to you, he says, "if possible get Father Ducot to accompany him." This of course referring to if Corporal Joy had been sent to investigate the matter. Father Ducot is a very old and feeble man now. Considering everything I think it would be advisable to let Father Frapsance accompany the party. He is, I understand, a good traveller and good company.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector*,
In charge of Patrol.

"RE" DISAPPEARANCE OF FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

Upon arrival at Fort Norman on July 15 inst., I interviewed all persons here in connection with the above and attach their statements. While it is the opinion of the Rev. Father Ducot that the priests are still alive and may turn up this summer, Father Frapsance is of the opposite opinion and feels sure that the priests are dead.

The Indian boy "Harry" was the last to see Father Rouvier and knows more about the priests than any of the Indians. He gave his statement and I will get a statement from his mother, Tete, when we reach Bear lake as she is there together with the other Indians whom Arden mentions as having seen the Eskimo in the priests' clothes. The fact of "Harry" having seen Father Rouvier's rifle with an Eskimo looks suspicious, as this was the rifle Rouvier was to take to the coast. The fact of the binoculars being seen in the possession of a strange Eskimo also looks suspicious. Arden says that there was no name on the binoculars, he can remember. The Husky said that he came from the east, perhaps these may have belonged to the Radford expedition.

I have the file in connection with this case. Hibbert Hodgson is away just now, but I will get his statement before I leave for Bear lake. Arden is sure we will meet all the Eskimo in August close to Dease river.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Mr. D'Arcy Arden states as follows:—

I am an explorer, I have worked for several years in the International Boundaries Board of the Department of the Interior under J. D. Craig, D.L.S., also in the Hudson Bay country for the railways branch of the Department of Railways and Canals under A. H. Greenlees, D.L.S. I came to Fort Norman in July, 1914, to explore the country north of Great Bear lake. I left Norman about July 20, 1914, for that country accompanied by a three-quarters breed named Hibbert Hodgson. We travelled by canoe. We crossed Great Bear lake and arrived at Dease river in August, after a hard trip. We fully intended to meet the priests who were expected at Norman the previous April. If I met the priests I expected to live with them as they had a cabin in that district and I had heard that they had been among the Huskies in that district. The first news I had of the priests was from a big band of Indians about 35 miles from the head of Bear river, I asked them when they expected the priests, and they told me that the priests would not be along, that the Huskies had killed them. I asked their reason for saying that, and they said they just thought it. I did not believe anything they said then and we pushed on. We proceeded to Dease river direct and

the first sign I saw of the priests was their large Peterboro' canoe pulled up out of the water on the south side of the Dease bay, 8 miles from the mouth of the Dease river. We also found the priests' houses there with some Indian shacks. Hodgson went with some Indians to look at the priests' shacks and found everything locked up tight and the windows barred. The Indians had come across the lake with us and were going to hunt caribou. They had also brought some of my stuff for me. After that I concluded that the priests had fallen in with a band of Huskies and were living with them.

We proceeded up the Dease river with the intention of getting up Dease river as far as I could and making good winter quarters. I found after getting up two miles that it was impossible to get any further owing to low water and bad rapids. Here I found two shacks, one built by Douglas brothers and one by J. Hodgson. They were empty and I concluded that this was the best place to establish my base. I stayed there three or four days establishing my base and fishing. And as fish were not plentiful there I decided to go and hunt caribou. The Indians with their wives and families had already gone on to barrens to hunt caribou. Hodgson and I left with pack dogs to get in a supply of meat. The second day out we saw a fire up on the barrens, and I sent Hodgson to investigate who it was. He came back with the news that it was an Indian who seemed very much afraid and said that there were a big bunch of Eskimo camped with his people about eight or nine miles southwest. This Indian had killed four caribou and was cleaning them. I immediately packed my dogs and went over, and found 34 adult Eskimo camped with six families of Indians. I found all the Indians in a great state of abject fear. All of them told me that the Huskies had killed the priests and that they had the priests' clothing with them. The Huskies greeted me by placing their bows and arrows on the ground holding their hands over their heads and shouting "Cabloona goana march," meaning "White man thank you very much." I put my rifle down as did Hodgson, and we held our hands above our heads, and I then went towards them with my hands extended, only a few of these Huskies would shake hands who had seen white men before. Some of them would not, and these were very shy and reserved. These Eskimo all gathered round us and felt our hair, arms, legs, and bodies which was very embarrassing, the women doing this as well as the men. I decided to camp with these people and get all the information I could from them regarding the country. These Eskimo were all in their native deer-skin clothing except one man who had a pair of overalls on. This man told me by signs that he had seen white men before and could pronounce Stefansson's name quite well, so I concluded that he had seen him. They all had bows and arrows and long knives. We did not sleep much that night.

The Indians were all shaking with fear and the Huskies were up all night, laughing and talking. Next day I was very much surprised to see two of the Huskies in the priests' cassocks. This made the Indians very much afraid. They may have just come into camp as they were coming in all the time from hunting and bringing in big packs of meat with dogs and on their backs. I did not take any notice of them for three days as I thought it was policy, and did not want them to get suspicious. On the fourth day I gradually asked them, one man at a time, as the opportunity occurred, if they had seen two white men and all these men shook their heads and said "naga," which means "no." One man put his head on his hands as if asleep, closed his eyes and pointed to the ground, but as to the time and whereabouts I could get no information. He would just shake his head. When the opportunity occurred I asked one of the men in the priests' cassocks where he got that from and he pointed to the north and said, "Cabloona wilinna," meaning people coming from the westward. I could get nothing out of them, so I invited four of them to come to our cabin on Dease river as our supply was running low. The four that came seemed very pleased and took a great interest in the cabin and canoe. They would not eat any of our food, only a few berries. There were fish in my nets and they ate those as I cooked them. We left

next day for the camp. I stayed another day with them and then with Hodgson and one Indian returned to my cabin to make definite arrangements for the winter, as I intended to go to the Coppermine before the snow came.

While saying goodbye to them and packing up myself I discovered our knives, files, axes, had all disappeared. I looked around among their stuff but could not find any sign of them. I ought to have mentioned that two days after I met them I found that they had rifles, three that they had traded with the Indians for, and four that the Indians said belonged to the priests. One was an 8 mm. Mauser of the latest sporting type. I found out from the Indians that the Douglas brothers or Hornby had given this rifle to the priests. Arriving back at my base we were surprised to find that some one had been there and had taken all the stuff that was lying around, including all of Hodgson's ammunition, over 400 rounds of 30-40 cal., files, scissors, shirts and underclothes had been taken. The rest, including all our grub, had not been touched. I was convinced that this was done by Eskimo as their trail on the sand around the house was very evident. I don't think that this was done by the Eskimo that we were camped with as I did not miss any one of the Eskimo in the previous lot we met before I left their camp. A little while after we had got back, a party of Indians whom I had never seen before arrived. They told me that the Huskies had been over to the priests' house and broken up everything there. These Indians had come from McTarvish Bay district and had met Huskies who told them that two white men were in the district. They went to the priests' house where the canoe was left and found everything broken into, including the Indian cabins, and then came on to my base.

The Indians also told me that the Huskies had killed the priests; they had seen the Huskies with all the priests' things. These Indians were well acquainted with the priests. There were five of them, three women, one man and one boy. The woman and the boy were the last to see the priests alive. Her name is Sate, and the boy, her son, is named Harry. He has travelled considerably with the priests, Hornby and the Douglas brothers. I found him very reliable and I have seen quite a bit of him. Towards the evening of the same day, all the other Indians came in very much afraid, saying that the Huskies were all over the hills and they could not hunt caribou. They were going to the other side of the lake. These Indians were the six families who came up the lake with me. Their names were: Towya, Matsey, Susie, Bonnie, Emile and Yinitsey. These Indians camped a quarter of a mile from me after they saw me. About three hours after they came rushing up saying that the Huskies were all over the woods. This seemed strange as the Huskies had told me that they were all going to the Coppermine. Hodgson and I got our rifles and went into the woods, but could see nothing. Shortly after we came back the dogs got very restless and kept running backwards and forwards into the woods. I was sure then that the Huskies were around as Indian dogs have a great dislike for the Eskimo.

The Indians were all excited and armed expecting the Huskies to attack them. They all stayed in my cabin and I could not quiet them. The next day they wanted me to go back to Norman and offered to take all my stuff over across the lake. Hodgson would not stay with me. He was very excited and I had no alternative but to go back, as I did not want to stay alone in a country I did not know. I decided to go back to Norman and made my cache on an island about eight miles from the mouth of the Dease river off the priests' house. While I was on the island I took Indians Susie and Harry over to the priests' house and there found everything upside-down and the lock broken. Everything inside was in a terrible shape and a lot of it was green mould, but no grub seemed to be missing as there was lots of flour, rice and sugar there. Harry and Tete, his mother, knew the contents of the cabin and cache as the priests had left it in their care and they had the keys. By the description the Huskies must have packed away half a ton of stuff such as powder kegs, ammunition, files, axes and gun caps. I picked up everything I thought was of any value and took an inventory and cached the good stuff with mine on the island. They had a lot of

French correspondence which I also cached. I took nothing to Norman. I locked the houses and cached the canoe on the island. While we were building the cache I saw with my glasses, Eskimo round the priests' cabin. The distance was only one and a half miles. This seemed strange as the Huskies appeared never to leave us, though it was impossible to get near them. I then did some prospecting further up the lake towards Cape McDonald, and left for Norman. Arriving there in October. My opinion is that the Eskimo are perfectly quiet, and the superstition of the Indian regarding Eskimo got beyond them. The Eskimo seemed very pleased and agreeable all the time I was with them and seemed to like to have a white man among them. It is impossible to keep anything from them. They steal right in front of your face and must hide the stuff in their clothes. One can quite understand this state as they have nothing belonging to white men. They are willing to trade the clothes from their backs for anything and seem very grateful.

I think the band that did the housebreaking and stole Hodgson's ammunition was another band of Eskimo because some of the Huskies I was with told me that some of the Eskimos that came from the east were no good. I concluded that these marauding Eskimos had come from Bathurst Inlet as the priests had been with them for some time and they were the first Huskies they had met, Mr. Hornby and the priests at Norman had told that these Huskies were a bad lot. There seemed to be six men of a different tribe in the 34 I had met. Two of these were in priest's clothes. I would recognize one of them again as I had a lot of trouble with him. He had a pair of glasses that were inferior to mine. He seemed to know how to manipulate mine and wanted to exchange with me. When he had possession of mine I had great difficulty in getting them back. I also had occasion to put him out of my tent, but he did not want to go. He was an ugly brute. The glasses he had were prism binoculars and he said he got them from the people from the westward on the coast. He looked a bad actor and the other Eskimo said he was no good. He was sly and cute and I could not get anything out of him. He refused absolutely to accompany me to the cabin. I heard from the priests at Norman that the priests had no prism binoculars and that Hornby and the Douglas brothers did not trade any glasses with them. Two of the Huskies had tents, one wall tent 6 x 8 and an "A" tent 6 x 8. I saw the maker's name on them. I forget the name, but it was "London, England" in plain print. The Huskies had a few white fox, musk ox and wolverine, blue fox, cross fox and red fox with them. They use this fur for clothing and the musk ox for their snow houses. On account of their skin clothing being very warm they wanted to trade for clothing and ammunition. I had no ammunition to fit their rifles, but they were willing to trade my ·303 which they remoulded as I saw them do it. They had remoulding tools which they had probably got from the priests. The Indians said that the priests taught them. One man among them seemed to be a medicine man. He had a lot of stuff which the Indians said he got from the priests. The Indians said this man had lived with the priests. He was very wise and cute, and was dressed different to the other Huskies and had two wives.

These Eskimo were a very interesting study and were splendid specimens of humanity. They eat all their food raw, which is straight caribou meat. My opinion of the missing priests is that, judging by their condition of health when they left their houses, they have become sick and died somewhere on the Coppermine river. I learned about their health from the Indian woman, Tete, and her son, Harry. They told me that one of them was in very bad health and had been for about a month previous to their setting out for the Coppermine river. Harry told me that they had a place on the Coppermine where they went to meet the Eskimo. I am convinced that they were sick and they could not live with the Huskies as they intended. That is all I know about the missing priests. I did not report to the police as I had no grounds for saying that the priests were dead, but only from my private observations. I informed

the priests at Norman and gave them my opinion as to how they might be dead. I told them I thought it was a matter for the police to take up. But Rev. Father Ducot said that it was not in the interest of the missionaries to do that. So I simply made my private report to J. K. Cornwall as it had nothing to do with me. I left Norman again in January for the Coppermine river and stayed there at Dease river until March 30 hunting Caribou. On my way over to the Coppermine I did not see any signs of Eskimos. As I was alone and troubled with snowblindness I decided to come back. About 60 miles from the mouth of the Dease river I came across Eskimo signs going south. It was impossible to get near these Eskimo. After following them for four days, my eyes were getting worse, I left them alone. I am convinced they knew I was there for they must have seen my fires. I do not think they were any of the Eskimo I met the previous summer. Their tracks came from the northeast. I came back to Norman in June intending to return this summer as the Huskies had promised to meet me in August, when the Caribou returned.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY ARDEN.

Fort Norman, N.W.T.,
July 15, 1915.

Indian "Harry" states as follows:—

I am a Great Bear Lake Indian and I am 16 years old. I have known the priests all the time they have been on the Great Bear lake and I have worked for them. I have worked two years for Mr. Hornby as a travelling companion. I went to the Coppermine river with the Douglas brothers and Hornby in the spring of 1912.

I saw Eskimo first in the fall of 1911 one day's travel from the Douglas brothers' house at the edge of the woods. It was in November, 1913, that I last saw Father Rouvier going to his house at the edge of the woods, from his house 8 miles from the Douglas brothers' house. He was going to join Father Le Roux.

When he shook hands with us (my mother and a girl cousin Leah were with me) he said "We cannot say what we will do, if we get along well with the Huskies we will stay the whole year with them, but if we cannot live with them we will come back about Christmas. He told us he was feeling sick and weak all over and complained of a pain in his left side. He had been hurt while building his house on Lake Rouvier and had felt the pain often since.

This happened about the Sunday before the river froze between the rocks. There were two Eskimo brothers who had been hunting for the priests and were to go to the coast with them when it froze up. I know these men well and would recognize them. My mother who is at Bear lake knows their names. They seem like good men.

Father Rouvier did not give me any letters. We were the last Indians to see Father Rouvier.

They each had a ·44 calibre rifle; a rifle, round barrel, ·44 calibre, and a carbine octagonal barrel, ·44 calibre; I know the rifle well for I used it in the summer of 1913.

They had no binoculars. They had one wall tent with writing on it and in good condition. They had another rifle in their house on Bear lake which had been given by Mr. Hornby to Father Rouvier. The Douglas brothers had the same kind of rifle. They had spare cassocks in their house on Bear lake. I had charge of their house and stuff at Bear lake and still have the key. I remained that winter at the priests' house at Bear lake till after Christmas, and then went down Bear lake. The fathers had four dogs with them when they went with the Eskimo, two Huskies and two Indian dogs. I saw the Eskimos one day the following summer before Mr. Arden came to Dease river. They were one day's travel from the Douglas brothers' shack. There were about thirty of them, men, women and children. A few of these men I had seen before and most of the others were strangers to me. The ones I knew I had seen with the priests, but the two brothers who were to accompany the priests on their trip

to the coast I did not see. We asked them if they had seen the priests and they all said they had not. My mother did the talking and they talked by signs.

An Eskimo whom I had seen before had the priest's rifle (Father Rouvière's). It was in a case made of a flour sack wrapper and it was the same one the father used. I examined the gun and my mother also, and we were both sure it is the same rifle the priest lent me to shoot with. We asked them where they got the rifle and they did not answer. I asked and got no answer. Then my mother asked and got no answer, and then that Husky went away. Two or three weeks before this I was at Caribou point and when I came back to our house on Bear lake where the priests' house was which I was looking after, I found that all the houses had been broken into. My house was broken into and a kettle, cross-cut saw, cartridges, fish-hooks, and old pants had been taken. A lot of stuff had been taken out of the priests' house, and a lot of stuff had been strewn over the floor. Many blankets had been taken, cartridges, candles, handkerchiefs, files, stockings, three Cardigan jackets, pocket-knives and cassocks. One cassock was left lying on the floor. All the matches were gone. No grub was touched at all. A half keg of powder was emptied of its contents, 60 pounds of ball and all the primers were taken. We were all afraid, and went back to Caribou point. Then we came back and locked up the houses and came back one week later and found the Huskies had been back there as the locks were broken again. This time they took the altar vestments which are used for mass. They also took the chalice. After this we went to meet the Eskimo as we thought the fathers might be with them. We then met this band of about 30 which I have already spoken of. I recognized a lot of stuff from the priests' house that they had amongst them. I saw five blankets, ball, matches, candles, pocket-knives. A Husky gave me a pocket-knife. They told us they had taken all this stuff. The chief told us that he and six men had taken this stuff. He was like a Medicine Man and had two wives. These were the same men that Mr. Arden saw and they would not tell us where they got the priests' rifle from. I have seen this man before, every summer, and he knows the priests well. I was not afraid of the Eskimo, but the other Indians were. We did not ask them to give back any of the stuff. I gave the Huskies a butcher's knife for some primers. They had white and red fox, wolverine, muskox, and wolf. They are hard to deal with and won't give anything away for nothing. Some Huskies said that they came from across the Coppermine river. I have not seen these Huskies before. I helped Mr. Arden make a cache on an island, and then went on to Bolton bay, west of Dease river. I have seen no signs of the Eskimo since and have heard no word from the priests. I saw no Eskimo in the priests' cassocks. I think the priests were frozen to death somewhere, but I do not know where.

(Signed) HARRY. His x Mark

Witness:
C. D. La Nauze, Inspr.
Interpreter: Rev. Father Frapsance.

The Rev. Father Ducot states as follows:—

I am father superior of the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Norman. I have been 34 years at Fort Norman. I last saw Father Rouvier on February 6, 1913, when he left Fort Norman with Mr. Hornby for Bear lake. The Eskimo were first seen by Mr. Hornby, Mr. Melville and Mr. Hodgson in August, 1910.

Father Rouvier first saw the Eskimo in 1911, August, and stayed in that country for the purpose of preaching to the Eskimo. He left Norman in July, 1911, and came back in April, 1912. He went back with Father Le Roux in July, 1912, and started for Bear lake to continue his work among the Eskimo and Father Le Roux was to help him. Father Rouvier came in from Bear lake on January 25, 1913, with Mr. Hornby, and left on February 6 for his shack where he left Father Le Roux.

The father stayed at Bear lake that winter, 1912-1913 in the Douglas Brothers' house. Father Le Roux came to Fort Norman on the 14th of April and left on July 17, 1913, with the one canoe and supplies and Indian "Jimmy Soldat" for Dease river.

This is the last time I saw either of the priests. On October 6, I received two letters dated September 24, from Dease river, one from Father Rouvier and one from Father Le Roux. In their letters they said that they intended to pass the winter with the Eskimo and expected to be away two years as they intended to follow the Eskimo to the sea and live with them and get accustomed to their mode of living.

When I heard the report of the Huskies having been seen in the priests' gowns I was not afraid. The fathers had a change of gowns with them and as strange Eskimo were reported to have come from the east, I think it likely that they stole the fathers' spare gowns they had left behind them.

I still believe that the priests are safe and that they will come back this summer.

In the last letters I had from the fathers they spoke very highly of the Eskimo who were to accompany them, speaking of their politeness and good nature.

The Indians who have met these Eskimo, also spoke well of them, but now, since they stole from them and since they think that the Eskimo have killed the priests, they are afraid of them.

About 1887, the Bear Lake Indians first saw an old Eskimo and his son, and not any since until about 1908, and they have met them almost every year since.

(Sgd.) X. G. DUCOT.

July 15, 1915.

The Rev. Father Frapsance states as follows:—

I am a priest at the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Norman and have been here for six years. I knew both Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux well and the dates that Father Ducot gives as to the coming and going from Fort Norman are correct. I have heard fathers speak about the Eskimo and they spoke of them very highly. I remember the last letter Father Ducot had from the missing priests.

Mr. Hornby in October, 1913, brought us two bales of dried fish and two small cases of dry meat and some deer skins from Father Rouvier and a Husky sled line. Mr. Hornby told us that the fathers were sure to go to the coast with the Huskies.

I do not believe that the fathers are alive. In our work we must report frequently to our superiors and since the priests left we have had absolutely no news of them and this is the reason why I think that they are dead, or we should have had news from them before this time.

I do not remember much about the equipment the fathers took to Bear lake with them. They had probably a spare cassock each. I remember that their tents were from London, Bishopsgate. I cannot remember the maker's name. They had no binoculars with them.

J. M. FRAPSANCE.

July 5, 1915.

SMITHS LANDING SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT RESOLUTION, July 3, 1915.

CRIME REPORT.

Re *Disappearance of the Rev. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux.*

Referring to my previous correspondence *re* the above, a Dog Rib Indian of Fort Rae, N.W.T., came to see me this evening and gave me the following statement:—

I am a Dog Rib Indian living at Fort Rae, during the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians went through from Fort Rae to Great Bear lake and Dease river, and arriving at the Roman Catholic mission on the bank of the Dease river they met a band of Huskies coming into the Roman Catholic mission station; when the Huskies saw the Dog Ribs arriving at the mission shack, the band of Huskies ran away from the Dog Rib Indians. The Dog Ribs were carrying their carbines, the Huskies their bows and arrows. Apparently the Huskies thought that the Dog Ribs were going to attack them. When the Dog Ribs arrived at the mission shack they found that the door of the shack had been cut up in splinters with an axe, the chimney over the roof had been smashed, part of the open fire-place had also been smashed, the floor all cut up with an axe, and the windows smashed to pieces. The house was vacant, no articles were left in it. After this the Dog Rib Indians went away hunting in the Dease River country. Not very long afterwards they met a Husky family and had a quarrel with them. One of the Dog Ribs took hold of the woman and threw her out of the teepee, the woman fell, and in her fall, there fell, one paten and one pall with a cross on it which is used in covering the church chalice, from her bosom where these had been hidden. The husband of the Husky woman was found wearing the priest's cassock, which had been cut off at the knee, and on the left side, at the heart, there was a hole in the cassock, the size of a knife, through the cassock, and around the hole there was blood, all around which was dried up. The Dog Ribs could not speak the language, and asked by sign to the young boy where the priests were. The boy made no answer but ran away immediately with his father and mother. Some time later the Dog Ribs could see in the distance smoke coming out from the fire the running away Huskies were making in the barren lands. The Dog Ribs did not go to Dease river in 1915 as there was no caribou. The Dog Ribs who met that Husky family only returned to Fort Rae in the spring of 1915, thereby causing so long a delay in reporting the matter to the R.N.W.M.P at Fort Resolution. I do not know anything further in the matter.

LA MOELLE, *Dog Rib Indian.*

Witness:
CHARLES A. RHEAULT, *Inspr.*,
R.N.W.M.P.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division.

Forwarded for your information, I have sent a copy of this report to Inspector LaNauze at Fort Norman. The Dog Ribs often go by canoe from Fort Rae to Great Bear lake travelling through chain of lakes and making portages between Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. While at Fort Resolution I am interviewing all Dog Rib Indians *re* trips by canoe in the summer, and by dogs in the winter, from Fort Resolution to Great Bear lake and Dease river in case that now or later you may want me to go to the assistance of Inspector LaNauze. Some winters the Great Bear Lake Indians come to Fort Rae with dogs at about Xmas time, I may see them this winter during my patrols and find out more about the two missing priests. I expect to leave to-morrow night by canoe for Fort Simpson.

CHARLES A. RHEAULT, *Inspr.,*
Commanding Smiths Ldg. Sub-Dist.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Forwarded for your information.

A. E. C. McDONELL,
Supt. Commanding "N" Division.

ATHABASKA, September 8, 1915.

APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT H. R. HANDCOCK-ISLE A LA CROSSE TO CHURCHILL RIVER.

ISLE A LA CROSSE DETACHMENT, April 18, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol made by myself and Special Constable Clarke, leaving Isle à la Crosse on January 3, and returning March 22, during which period the districts of Churchill river, Lac la Ronge, Stanley, Reindeer lake, and Wallcston lake were patrolled.

I was 57 days actually on the trail covering a total distance of 1,851 miles, averaging 32 miles per day. The total cost of the patrol amounts to $299, $70 being for hire of guides, $20 for dog, $209 for rations and dog feed. The actual patrol has only cost $89 as an amount of $210.60 would have been expended for subsistence of myself and Special Constable Clarke and ten dogs during the period absent from detachment.

I find it somewhat hard to compile an interesting report on the patrol as there is so much of a sameness after one has made one lengthy winter patrol in the north, and as I have been making these patrols for the last six years I find it yearly more difficult to compile such a report. The journey from Isle à la Crosse to Lac la Ronge, practically following the summer water route the Churchill river for four days, occupied eight days in all. I may say travelling on this river is very dangerous during the winter and one should never make crossings without testing the ice ahead with a pole. One cannot be too careful crossing these treacherous rivers. This river has a particularly strong current which would mimimize one's chances of getting out after breaking through the ice. One meets Isle ă la Crosse Indians who were generally located in good hunting centres, there being from two to six families in each camp. Mr. Angus McKay was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lac la Ronge where we stayed one day and a half, resting the dogs and visiting the English mission, in charge of Archdeacon McKay. We arrived at Stanley on the 14th, there were no Indians here, all being at their hunting camps. At this point we took 200 fish each and rations sufficient to take us to the north end of Reindeer lake, allowing eleven days from here to the Hudson's Bay Post on Reindeer lake, as we were now loaded with some 500 pounds on each sleigh and practically no road it was a case of long days, starting before daylight and camping at dark, in fact from Stanley to the north end of Reindeer lake we found the road long as the Indians say. The trail from Stanley to the south end of Reindeer lake is a bad one, the portages are very steep, and travelling on Deer river is dangerous; in fact one crossing we made was very risky, taking the precaution of one going ahead with a pole to test the ice we eventually found a ridge, as it were, of firm ice some two feet in width by which we crossed, the pole penetrated the ice and entered the water on either side. Knowing that a mis-step, either by the dogs or one's self, meant submersion in the icy waters, we felt much relieved on reaching the other side. It was only with extreme caution that we avoided accidents.

Arriving at the south end of Reindeer lake on the 18th I decided to hire an Indian from here to help break trail as no sleighs had been over the lake since the snow fell, and we had had five days of very hard travelling, taking it in turn to break trail. Our journey from this point to the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north end of the

lake, was the usual hard grind, there being no road. The thermometer fell very low, to 60° below zero, we afterwards discovered, and with a hard north wind blowing on such a large lake, travelling was, to say the very least, very unpleasant. However, we arrived at the north end on Sunday, 24, having been on the lake for the best part of six days, and the dogs were quite footsore after their trip of 576 miles, 350 of which was breaking trail, taking 21 days from Isle à la Crosse, and 19 days actually travelling, averaging 30 miles per day.

I stayed at Reindeer lake some 16 days intending to patrol to the Esquimaux post, about 300 miles north of Reindeer lake, but had to give up the idea, as I could see no way of making this patrol without an expenditure of $200, it being necessary to take three trains of dogs, as dog feed and rations have to be taken for the trip, there being no game *en route*, and having to figure on 24 days for the round trip at this time of the year.

I left on February 9 to patrol to Chipewyan camp, 80 miles north, returning on the 12th, after a very nice trip, good roads and good weather. I found that the Indians were less healthy, very dirty, and an abundance of meat. I rested my dogs three days and returned on the 16th for Indian camp, 75 miles northeast, having a good trip and seeing herds of countless caribou. I found the Indians all right and returned on the 20th instant. Constable Wood arrived the following day from Cumberland House. I left on the 23rd for the return trip home intending to return by Walleston lake and Cree lake, which I did not accomplish. However, I arrived at Swan river on the 24th and found three families of Indians there. The following day I spent talking to the Indians, as to the feasability of the trip. They informed me that there were no Indians living at Walleston lake, but three families had been there at Xmas, and had travelled to Cree lake where they intended settling, and that if we could find their trail we could follow same on. An Indian offered to accompany us to Walleston lake until we found said trail. We left on the 26th and after 4 days of strenuous travelling the Indian breaking trail and Clark and myself taking turns in handling two trains of dogs over very rough country, consisting of long portages, precipitous hills and deep snow, we struck the south end of Walleston lake. Here we spent three days in looking for the trail of the Indians going southwest, and although we found their camp there was no sign of a trail. The Indian could not go any farther, and having broken our only compass we did not think it advisable to strike across a stretch of country, 500 miles, not knowing the country as to game, etc., we therefore reluctantly decided to return over part of our trail. We arrived back at Swan river on the 7th, taking the same Indian with us until we struck the Indians from the south end of Reindeer lake, which we did on the 10th instant, but found that they had moved northeast. As we could follow their trail we dispensed with the Indian here and eventually struck the south end from the west side on the 11th instant. Dog feed was very scarce here and with difficulty we managed to get sufficient for three days, which by making long days, would take us to Stanley. We picked up a white trapper who was very sick, and had been sick all winter; he was anxious to get into Prince Albert to hospital, poor fellow. Having this man and his load we were much delayed, and owing to the short supply of dog-feed, we had to make very long days. However, we toughed it through to Stanley, where we persuaded the trapper to stay, as a horse-team was expected from Lac la Ronge any day, arriving at Stanley on the 16th. We left on the 17th, having an Indian to take us straight to Sucker river, thereby saving two days in going to the settlement at Lac la Ronge. The weather was now very warm and our journey from Stanley to Isle à la Crosse was very hard and trying. One might say that spring arrived on March 8, for from that date on the weather continued to get warmer. Travelling through the middle of the day was out of the question, and we took advantage of the cool of the nights for travelling as far as possible. During the day it was a case of snowshoes all the while, the dogs crawling along through the heat. Under these conditions it was heartbreaking work, more especially as we had to take turns in driving two trains of

dogs. However, we arrived home on the 22nd, having been on the trail 28 days steady, covering some 930 miles, and conditions of travelling during this period were of the worst, having to hurry to get home before the snow was entirely gone. In fact, during the last five days we travelled continually over bare portages.

Personally this patrol was a disappointment to me, as I very much wanted to patrol to the Esquimaux in the district. However, the expenditure would not entitle me to make the trip, also my failing to return by Walleston lake and Cree lake was another disappointment owing to unforeseen circumstances.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Special Constable Clark, who is a thoroughly capable and efficient man; in fact, I do not think a better man on the trail could be found. I am submitting a further report, covering other subjects.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergt.*

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
ISLE A LA CROSSE DETACHMENT,
April 18, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on subjects of interest in my patrol of Churchill river, Lac la Ronge, Stanley, Reindeer lake, and Walleston lake.

INDIANS.

On my whole patrol I found no Indians or halfbreeds who were feeling the effects of hard times to any extent through the very low prices paid for fur this year. Naturally they are not living so high as usual, nor does one see the female element bedecked in so much finery, which is the outward sign of prosperity amongst the native element. The prices paid for furs cannot by any stretch of imagination reach a lower level than the fur tariff which I am quoting, but allows the natives ample means of purchasing the staple articles, viz., tea, ammunition. As long as fish can be obtained the Indian is perfectly well off. Of course Indians are nomads and often up against it for food for a day or so, and they rarely stay in one spot for more than a few weeks at a time, and when travelling with families only make some ten or fifteen miles per day. They sometimes get into a piece of country devoid of game, or during a thaw, when a crust forms, making it impossible for even the best of hunters to approach big game.

On my journey from the south end of Reindeer lake to Stanley we met five families who were up against it for food and in two days they had only had four porcupine. The men were all away hunting. These periods of shortage are looked upon as the usual thing, however, and are bound to exist with a class of people who live on the resources of the country. The Indians seemed throughout to be in good circumstances, well stocked with meat and fish. They are not hunting as much as usual owing to the low prices of fur, which goes to show they are not in want at all, and of course during the summer months they are all right, and at any time, no matter what is taking place in the outside world.

I do not think it the right thing at any time to issue rations to Indians, it encourages them to be lazy. If any assistance is given, it should be in the nature of fish-nets and ammunition. My experience amongst the meat-eating Chipewyans,

meaning the Indian living in barren land, cariboo country, is that their lot is a happy one. As long as the cariboo lasts, one need not worry about the Indian being in need of any assistance.

GAME.

Big game is very plentiful throughout district patrolled. Moose are quite plentiful as far as south end of Reindeer lake. From there north and east they are very scarce, but quite numerous westward. Barren land cariboo have been written about so much that it is not necessary for me to say anything, except that unless having seen these vast herds it is impossible for one to comprehend their infinite numbers. I can only say that I was travelling some fourteen days and saw on an average, say 300, and when one thinks that they are in the same numbers in a vast stretch of country, it is hard to imagine what vast herds there must be. They are very inquisitive animals and are easily shot. Owing to this they are no doubt killed in large numbers by the Indians. However, I would imagine it would not be necessary to protect them for years to come, providing the population does not increase to any great extent. Woodland cariboo are very plentiful south, but do not range in any numbers north of the south end of Reindeer lake.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Fur-bearing animals will get a good chance to propagate this year as there is not half the hunting being done as in former years, on account of the low prices. The Indians are only hunting enough to provide themselves with tea, tobacco and ammunition. All traders report the same, that Indians are only hunting enough to provide themselves with the above mentioned articles. There are still large areas that are teeming with fur. Marten appears to be the most numerous fur-bearing animal in Reindeer Lake district. As an example of this we camped one night with an Indian living southwest some 12 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the north end of Reindeer lake who returned home for his trap line having been gone two days, with 16 martens, 2 foxes, and 5 mink. Walleston lake is 150 miles in length with numerous rivers and there is no one hunting or trapping on them. During the patrol I saw numerous wolves, which are very plentiful, and no doubt account for large numbers of caribou. Five otter, several foxes and numerous tracks were seen.

GENERAL.

During the whole patrol, meeting numerous Indians and halfbreeds, I did not see one single case where Indians were in any different circumstances than in former years. In fact one would think that owing to the low price of fur every one would hunt more than in former years to make a living. Such is not the case, however, very little hunting of fur-bearing animals has been done this winter. Moose and caribou have been hunted more than in former years.

I received no complaints, with the exception of three white men hunting at Reindeer lake who had been using poison, causing the death of a train of dogs belonging to an Indian. These men left for the Pas before Christmas. Constable Wood is looking into this matter on this patrol to Reindeer lake. The country travelled through was of no practical use and consisted of, I should imagine, two-thirds water and one-third land. All lakes abound in fish; and some trout I saw would weigh 30 to 40 pounds. From the south end of Reindeer lake northwards the timber is very small and stunted, but westward is considerably larger.

At Reindeer lake several timber wolves had been shot in the heart of the settlement, apparently mad, and up to the time I left, some eight train dogs had been

shot, having caught the sickness from the wolves. They would wander aimlessly around after other dogs and biting at wood, but not bothering people. Unfortunately one of my dogs must have got bitten, as four days after leaving Reindeer lake the dog was mad. I immediately shot it in harness, fearing that it would bite my other dogs. However, I was able to return by Swan river and replace the one lost, which fortunately was my poorest one.

The winter was not a good one for travelling, being too warm, with the exception of a few cold days when it was too cold altogether. From March 8 to 22, travelling was of the hardest kind on man and dogs.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sgt.*

Isle à la Crosse, April 17, 1915.

APPENDIX S.

CONSTABLE H. THORNE—FORT McMURRAY TO ATHABASKA. WITH FROZEN TRAPPER.

FORT McMURRAY DETACHMENT, ATHABASKA, December 13, 1914.

PATROL REPORT.

MCMURRAY TO ATHABASKA PER DOG TEAM WITH FROZEN TRAPPER H. SYKES.

On December 1, about 6 p.m., an Indian arrived at Fort McMurray bringing a trapper named Harry Sykes who had both feet badly frozen. I received him at the detachment and dressed his injuries to the best of my ability. There being no doctor or medical supplies at McMurray, I came to the conclusion that my only course of action was to bring this man into the nearest hospital, that at Athabaska, as he was in great pain, his toes being shrivelled up and black, half of his right foot black and two of his fingers frozen, thus rendering him absolutely helpless. The following is a diary of the patrol:—

December 3.—Left Fort McMurray with detachment dog train and ten days' rations for three men and two days' dog feed accompanied by a half-breed, Emil Shott, with his dog-train, hired at $4 per day and dog feed. I put Sykes in my sleigh and Shott took rations, dog feed, bedding, etc. The first day we made Willow lake, about 28 miles out, and camped at an Indian shack. Trail was very bad being very rough and heavily encumbered with windfalls. I had to ease the sleigh over all rough places as Sykes was in agony day and night. On camping I prepared supper and dressed his feet with bandages bought for this purpose.

December 4.—Made Cheecham lake, about 25 miles, and camped at an Indian shack. Trail rough and mostly muskeg. Here I purchased dog feed. As usual dressed Sykes feet which were still in very bad condition and smelled badly as if gangrene had set in. He was in great pain and complained every time the sleigh jarred. At this camp Emil Shott left me as he could not accompany me further, and I hired Indian John Cheecham with his dog train to take his place at the same rate of pay.

December 5.—Weather dull. Made Jackfish lake about 40 miles. Camped twice *en route;* the second time to wait for the moon to rise as it was essential to make a house of some description. Reaching the lake we travelled until 11 p.m., and finally reached the shack which was our objective. Here I dressed Sykes' feet and was obliged to spend some time in thawing out our outfit as it was about 15 below zero and we shipped some snow several times through the sleigh upsetting. It was late before we were able to turn in and Sykes was unable to obtain much sleep owing to the pain in his feet. At this stop I purchased 20 pounds more fish for dog-feed.

December 6.—Started early and made Little Jackfish lake, about 30 miles, spelling once on the way and camping for the night at an Indian shack. This place was very crowded, but I managed to make Sykes as comfortable as possible under the conditions after dressing his feet which, however, were bothering him considerably and leaving him in too much pain to allow of much sleep.

December 7.—Snowed all day and it was necessary to break trail all the way. Trail very rough with muskeg and windfall. Spelled twice and made White Willow lake about 7 p.m. It was very dark and I could hardly see the dogs from the back of the sleigh. I had to go across the lake which is about 5 miles wide, to reach an Indian shack for shelter. Indian John Cheecham who was ahead got off the trail for about 20

minutes but we finally managed to locate it by striking matches and finally arrived at the shelter we were endeavouring to make. Our journey that day was about 40 miles over new trail and the dogs were tired. I dressed Sykes' feet as usual. They looked about the same and smelled a little worse.

December 8.—The weather had improved and the trail was better. We made Heart lake about 6 p.m., and camped in a large Indian shack. Mileage about 35. Our camp this night was more comfortable than usual but Sykes was still suffering considerable pain. I dressed his feet and made him as comfortable as possible.

December 9.—Weather fine. Trail from Heart river to Lac la Biche is very hilly and rough. We reached the latter place and reported at the detachment about 7 p.m Mileage about 30. We were made very comfortable by Constable Matheson, in care of detachment, and here Dr. Sabran dressed Sykes feet and reported that gangrene had set in.

December 10.—Weather fine. Constable Matheson hired a team of horses and sleigh to convey Sykes to Athabaska as he was very exhausted and in no shape to continue with the dog sleigh if any other means of transport was available. We left Lac la Biche at noon and arrived at Plamondonville at night. Mileage about 20. My dog team followed the sleigh and Cheecham who I had paid off remained at Lac la Biche to return to McMurray in his own time. From Plamondonville I wired the officer commanding Athabaska reporting my arrival and requesting that hospital accommodation be arranged at Athabaska.

December 11.—Weather fine and cold, 10 below zero. Made Flat creek a distance of 35 miles. Sykes was much more comfortable in the horse sleigh as I had covered the bottom with a good layer of hay and the trail was not so rough.

December 12.—Weather fine. Arrived Athabaska early in p.m. where he was treated by Dr. McDonald who reported that it would be necessary to amputate his toes.

Since going into hospital arrangements have been made for Sykes to proceed to Lethbridge at his own expense. Hitherto he has been treated as a destitute as he only had $25 on his arrival at McMurray. Prior to going into the north Sykes who came from Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, about six years ago and who has a wife and one daughter, was working on his father's farm at Raley, near Lethbridge, but owing to three consecutive years' crop failure, he with his uncle and two other men arranged to go into the north to endeavour to retrieve their fortunes by trapping. They borrowed money to grubstake them and proceeded to the Firebag river, about 110 miles north of Fort McMurray.

On November 10, Sykes saw a moose and set out in pursuit but lost himself. He finally found camp at the expiration of six days by his own efforts although the others were looking for him. As he had started out without any supplies or bedding during the period he was lost he froze his feet. He stayed in camp nearly a week resting up and gaining strength for his trip to McMurray where he expected to get medical attention. He gave part of his grubstake as fee for transporting him to McMurray by Indian dog train. The remainder of the party remain in camp on the Firebag river with the intention of carrying out their original purpose of trapping.

REMARKS.

The trail between Fort McMurray and Lac la Biche is mostly muskeg with ten large lakes en route. In the muskeg the trail is very deep and narrow and the dog sleigh was riding on one side or the other most of the time which made it very uncomfortable for Sykes who was helpless all the way and had to be lifted everywhere the tops of his fingers being frozen and he was in great and continual pain. The pain was a great mental and physical strain upon him and this with the added loss of sleep made him very despondent toward the end of the trip.

H. THORNE,
Reg. No. 4290.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1915.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"Depot" and "Reserve"	Regina	1	1	2	5	1	1	10	6	9	70	13	119	170	22	..	192	
	Arcola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Assiniboia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	2	
	Avonlea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Balgonie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Balcarres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Big Muddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Bengough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Broadview	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Canora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Carnduff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Craik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Cross lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	
	Cupar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Elbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Estevan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	3	
	Esterhazy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Expanse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Francis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Fillmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Fort Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Gravelbourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	2	2	..	4	
	Imperial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Indian Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	3	..	..	3	
	Kamsack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	
	Kipling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Lampman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Langenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	
	Lanigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Maryfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Melville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	
	Milestone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Mortlach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Montmaitre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Moosejaw	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	9	4	..	..	4	
	Moosomin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	3	
	Neudorf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Northgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	North Portal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Norway House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	
	Ogema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Outlook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Ottawa	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
	Pelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Punnichy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Radville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Shelo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	Strassburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Town Station, Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	
	Tribune	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	
	Tugaske	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Division.	Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"Depot" and "Reserve" —*Con.*	Weyburn				1				1	1	4	1	8	4			4	
	Willow Bunch									1	1		2	2			2	
	Wood Mountain				1				1		2	1	5	6	2	1	9	
	Wynyard									1	1		2	1			1	
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1			1	
	Yorkton				1				2		6		9	4			4	
	On Command							1	2	2	5		10	1			1	
	On Leave			1		1			1		2		5					
	No. 2 Barracks				1			1		1	7		10	34	6		40	
	Total "Depot" and "Reserve" Divisions	1	1	3	12	2	1	15	20	33	164	18	270	296	34	1	331	
"A"	Maple Creek			1	1			3	2		13	2	22	26	10		36	
	Amelia										1		1	1			1	
	Cabri										2		2	2			2	
	Chaplin										2		2	2			2	
	East Fork										1		1	1			1	
	East End										1		1	2			2	
	Forres										1		1	1			1	
	Fox Valley									1			1	2			2	
	Gull Lake								1		1		2	2			2	
	Herbert									1	1		2	2			2	
	Neville										2		2	1	1		2	
	Prussia										2		2	2			2	
	Robsart										1		1	1			1	
	Swift Current				1				1		2	1	5	6	1		7	
	Shaunavon										2		2	3			3	
	Ten Mile								1			1	2	1	2		3	
	Vanguard									1	1		2	3			3	
	Willow Creek										1	1	2	2	2		4	
	On Command									1			1					
	On Leave										1		1					
	Total "A" Division			1	2			3	5	4	35	5	55	60	16		76	
"B"	Dawson			1	1			2	2	1	19	1	27	4	7		11	
	Carcross										1		1					
	Dawson, Town Station									1	3		4					
	Forty Mile								1				1					
	Half-way House																	25
	Granville							1					1		2		2	
	Indian River										1		1	1			1	
	Mayo										1		1					
	Rampart House								1				1					4
	Whitehorse				1				1		12	1	15	2	4		6	
	Whitehorse, Town Station								1				1					
	Total "B" Division			1	2			3	6	2	37	2	53	7	13		20	29

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